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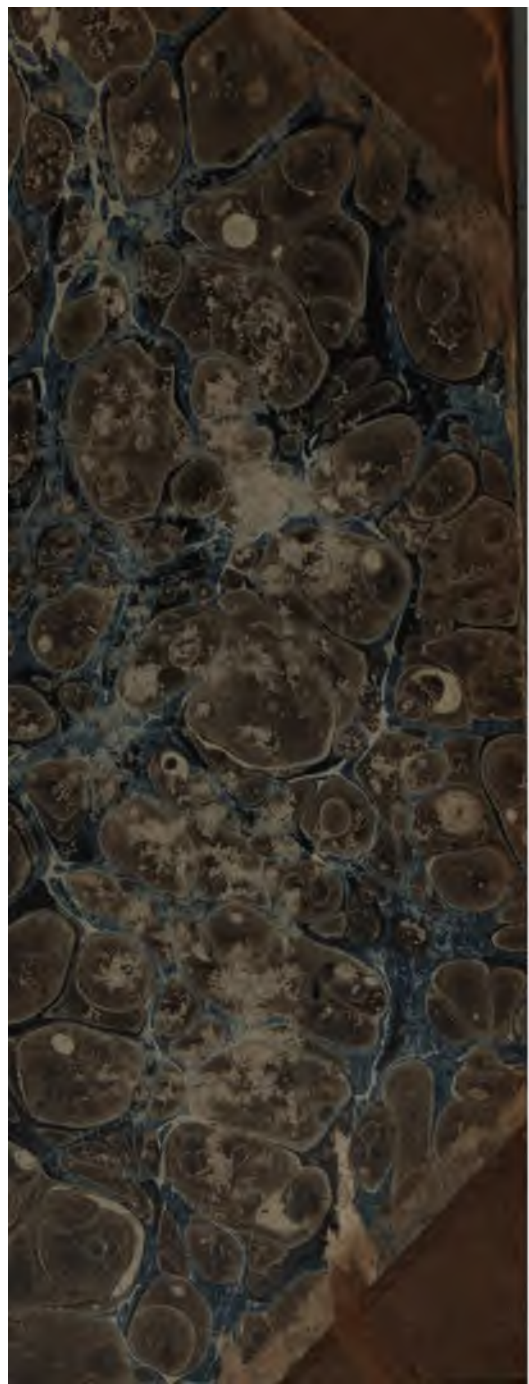
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A
GRAMMAR
OF
ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY,

COMPILED FOR THE USE OF

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL,

By AARON ARROWSMITH,

HYDROGRAPHER TO THE KING,

AND MEMBER OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE COUNCIL OF KING'S COLLEGE.



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P R E F A C E.

THE following Grammar of Ancient Geography has been drawn up with a view of condensing as much information as possible in its small compass, without rendering the whole of it necessary to be studied in order to obtain a connected account of the ancient countries of the world. With this intention, two kinds of type have been employed: the larger of these alone is designed to be learned by the younger students, and when they have thus once gone through the book, such portions of the remainder may be consulted as are found convenient. The whole has likewise been divided into sections; so that, independent of typographical arrangement, any particular paragraph relating to the more interesting people and places may be learned at pleasure.

The questions which are invented in the "Praxis" attached to this volume, in addition to their being synthetically arranged, are also numbered; hence, likewise, any series of them may be readily appointed to the student either for oral or written answers.

[*Modern names are distinguished throughout by Italic characters.*]

CONTENTS.

Chapter.	Page.
I. Orbis Terrarum - - - - -	1
II. Europa - - - - -	6
III. Asia - - - - -	11
IV. Africa vel Libya - - - - -	17
V. Insulæ Britannicæ - - - - -	22
VI. Germania - - - - -	34
VII. Vindelicia, Rhætia, Noricum, Pannonia, et Illyricum -	42
VIII. Gallia - - - - -	48
IX. Hispania et Insulæ - - - - -	58
X. Italia Septentrionalis - - - - -	67
XI. Italia Media - - - - -	79
XII. Italia Meridionalis - - - - -	92
XIII. Dacia, Moesia, Thracia, et Macedonia - - - - -	104
XIV. Græcia Septentrionalis - - - - -	118
XV. Græcia Meridionalis - - - - -	134
XVI. Creta et Insulæ Maris Ægæi - - - - -	155
XVII. Asia Minor - - - - -	164
XVIII. Syria et Cyprus I. - - - - -	187
XIX. Palæstina vel Judæa - - - - -	197
XX. Colchis, Iberia, Albania, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Assyria, et Babylonia vel Chaldæa - - - - -	208
XXI. Arabia - - - - -	222
XXII. Imperium Persicum - - - - -	230
XXIII. Indiæ et Sinarum Regio - - - - -	242
XXIV. Sarmatia, Scythia, et Serica - - - - -	251
XXV. Africa Septentrionalis - - - - -	261
XXVI. Ægyptus - - - - -	284
XXVII. Æthiopia et Libya Interior - - - - -	297

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

Plate.	
I.	Orbis Veteribus Notus - - - - - to face the Title.
II.	Europa - - - - - p. 7
III.	Asia - - - - - 11
IV.	Africa vel Libya - - - - - 17
V.	Insulæ Britannicæ - - - - - 23
VI.	Germania, Vindelicia, Rhætia, Noricum, Pannonia, et Illyricum 35
VII.	Gallia - - - - - 49
VIII.	Hispania et Insulæ - - - - - 59
IX.	Italia et Insulæ - - - - - 67
X.	Dacia, Moesia, Thracia, et Macedonia - - - - - 105
XI.	Græcia et Insulæ - - - - - 119
XII.	Creta et Insulæ Maris Ægæi - - - - - 155
XIII.	Asia Minor - - - - - 165
XIV.	Syria et Cyprus I. - - - - - 187
XV.	Terra Sancta vel Palæstina - - - - - 197
XVI.	Colchis, Iberia, Albania, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Assyria, et Babylonia - - - - - 209
XVII.	Imperium Persicum - - - - - 231
XVIII.	Africa Septentrionalis - - - - - 261
XIX.	Ægyptus - - - - - 285

CHAPTER I.

ORBIS TERRARUM.

1. THE knowledge possessed by the Ancients concerning the figure and extent of the Earth was exceedingly defective. In the earlier times most of them imagined it to be a flat, round surface, which the Ocean surrounded, as it were, like a great circular *river*¹; the countries composing it were merely those which bordered upon the Mediterranean Sea, and above the whole rose the great arch of the heavens, forged, as they supposed, out of brass or iron, and resting upon the loftiest mountains. They carefully distinguished the Ocean from the other seas, only applying the former term to the great boundary of the earth, from which the sun and stars regularly arose, and into which they again descended: they also fancied it to communicate with the lower world. The extent and limits of this great Ocean-river are nowhere alluded to, and were probably never explained by those who indulged in its fanciful description.

2. War and commerce, however, made the ancients acquainted with many other nations and countries besides those which bordered upon the Mediterranean and Euxine Seas, and their notions respecting the Ocean became then more expanded, but scarcely less vague. They still considered it as surrounding the whole earth, but not in that regular manner which had been once supposed, for they divided it into several parts, as the Atlanticus Oceanus, Hyperboreus Oceanus, Indicus Oceanus, and Erythræum

¹ Hence Homer, in his description of the shield of Achilles, says,

Ἐν δ' ἰρίδι ποταμοὶο μέγα σθένος Ωκεανοῖο,
Ἄντυγα παρ πυμάτην σάκεος κύκω τοι ἰῖο. II. Σ. 606.

Mare. They imagined that the Caspian Sea was merely one of its inlets from the Hyperborean regions, in the same way that the Arabian gulf was only an arm of it from the Southward, and that betwixt these two it swept round in a semicircular form, past the territory of the Sinæ or *Chinese*, the mouths of the river Ganges, and the island Taprobane or *Ceylon*. They likewise fancied that they were acquainted with the Southern coast of Africa, and that it trended Westward from *Cape Guardafui*, its Eastern extremity, till it joined the shores of the Hesperii *Æthiopes*, who dwelled on the *Coast of Guinæa*. But others, again, imagined that the Indian Ocean was only a great inland sea like the Mediterranean, and they, therefore, left the termination of the South coast of Africa in uncertainty.

3. The greatest extent to which the ancients ever arrived in their knowledge of the Eastern Hemisphere, hardly exceeded the half of it. In Europe they knew little or nothing of *Sweden*, *Norway*, and *Russia*: in Asia the Eastern limits of their knowledge were *Tartary* and *China*: and in Africa they ventured to describe but little to the South of the Mountains of the Moon. It is true that they have given some account of regions beyond these boundaries, but the monsters, with which they peopled them, evidently show the land of fable. They knew nothing of *America* or *The New World*, as the lateness of its discovery has caused it to be styled, although it is imagined that the island Atlantis, so particularly described by Plato and other philosophers, was not altogether an effort of fancy, but had some reference to their knowledge of the existence of such a continent as *America*, or at least to the probability of its existence.

4. The terraqueous globe is made up of two great general parts, the Earth or *Land* (*γῆ terra*), and Sea or *Water* (*ὑδωρ aqua*), these two being again subdivided into smaller parts. A *Continent* (*ἡπειρος continens*) is a vast tract of land containing many countries and kingdoms hanging together, as it were, and consequently, not easily distinguished to be surrounded with water, as the *Continent of Europe*, the *Continent of Asia*. An *Island*

(*νησος* insula) is a smaller tract of land entirely surrounded with water, as the Island of Albion, the Island of Sicily, the Island of Delos. A *Peninsula* (*χερσόνησος* pæninsula, i. e. pæne insula) or *Chersonese* is a tract of land which is almost an island, being encompassed by water on all sides, except where it is joined to the main by a narrow neck of land, as the Thracian Chersonesus, the Tauric Chersonesus, the Peloponnesus. The narrow neck of land which joins two continents together, or a peninsula to the main, is called an *Isthmus* (*ισθμός* isthmus) as the Isthmus of Corinth.

5. A *Cape* or *Promontory* (*ἄκρον* promontorium) is a prominent eminence shooting out into the sea, and is also sometimes called a *Headland*, except when it is low and flat, and then it is called a *Point*, as the Promontory Sunium, the Promontory Misenum. When the land rises above the level country it is called a *Hill* or *Mountain* (*ὄρος* mons) as Mt. Parnassus, Mt. Latmus; and when this high land runs continuously through a country or a number of countries, it is called a *Chain* or *Ridge of Mountains*, as the Chain of the Alps, the Chain of the Apennines, the Chain of the Pyrenees. A mountain which casts forth flames is called a *Volcano* (from Vulcanus, through the *Italian*), as the Volcano of Ætna, the Volcano of Vesuvius. The low ground between two mountains is named a *Valley* (*ὀνύων* vallis), and is generally traversed by a river, as the Valley of the Jordan, the Valley of the Nile. When a valley is exceedingly narrow, so as not to allow of its being crossed without difficulty, it is called a *Pass* (*πύλαι* pylæ), as the Syriæ Pylæ, the Caspiæ Pylæ.

6. A *River* (*ποταμός* fluvius) is a body of water flowing from elevated ground into the sea, more or less rapidly, and with a longer or shorter course, according to the nature of the ground through which it passes, and the quantity of water with which it is supplied; as the R. Nile, the R. Tiber, the R. Ganges. The place where a river bursts from the earth is called its *Source* or *Spring* (*πηγή* fons), and its junction with the salt water of the sea is named its *Mouth* (*ἐκβολή* ostium). We are said to descend

a river when we float down with its waters, and to *ascend* one when we go up against the current of its waters: the *right* and *left banks* of a river are determined by its course to the sea, the right bank is on the right side, and the left bank on the left, to one descending it. A *Lake* (λίμνη lacus) is a great collection of water surrounded on all sides by land, and having no communication with the sea except by a river or subterraneous passage, as Lemanus Lacus, Trasimenus Lacus. *Morasses* or *Marshes* (ἐλη paludes) differ from lakes only in their not being always full of water, as the Pomptinæ Paludes.

7. The *Ocean* (ὠκεανὸς oceanus) is the wide open part of the sea surrounding the land on all sides, and extending from one pole to the other: it is divided into several parts for the convenience of description, as the Atlanticus Oceanus, Indicus Oceanus. A *Sea* (πέλαγος mare) is a much smaller collection of water nearly surrounded by land, and which may be again subdivided into several parts, as the Mediterranean Sea, the Euxine Sea. A *Gulf* or *Bay* is a branch of the sea running a considerable distance into the *bosom* of the land, and hence named by the ancients κόλπος sinus, as the Arabian Gulf, the Persian Gulf. A *Strait* (πορθμὸς fretum) is a narrow channel connecting two seas together or a sea with the ocean, as the Siculum Fretum, the Herculeum Fretum.

8. The itinerary measures of the nations of antiquity varied as much from each other as those in use at the present day. The old Roman mile was shorter than the *English* Statute mile, as a degree of latitude contained 75 of them, each of which was subdivided into 8 Stadia. The Greek Stadia were divided into Olympic and Pythic, but the former were in general use; there were 8 of the former, and 10 of the latter, in a Roman mile. The Jewish mile was the same in length as the modern Geographical mile, 60 of them being equal to a degree of latitude. The Egyptian Schœnus was twofold, one being twice as long as the other: the larger contained 60 Olympic Stadia or 6 geographical miles, and the smaller 30 Olympic Stadia or 3 geographical miles. The Persian Parasangæ were of the same length with the smaller Egyptian Schoeni, 20 of them being equal to a degree of latitude.

9. The ancients divided their Orbis Terrarum², or

² Terra pilæ similis, nullo fulcimine nixa,
Aëre subjecto tam grave pendet onus.

Ipsa volubilitas libratum sustinet orbem:

Quique premat partes, angulus omnis abest.

Ovid. Fast. VI. 271.

Orbis,

World, into three parts, Europa, Asia, and Africa, although in the earlier periods of their history these names were only used to distinguish small portions of the continents to which they were afterwards applied. The respective limits of these divisions were likewise variously defined in different times and by different authors; some considered the R. Phasis, and others the R. Tanais, the boundary between Europe and Asia, whilst the line of demarcation between Asia and Africa was sometimes placed at the narrow Isthmus of Arsinoë or *Suez*, and sometimes at the R. Nile.

10. The principal chains of mountains in the world known to the ancients were, I. In Europe, the Pyrenæi or *Pyrenees*, the Alpes or *Alps*, the Hæmus *Emineh* or *Balkan*, the Carpates or *Carpathians*, the Sevo or *Fiell*, and the Hyperborei or Rhipæi, now called the *Oural Mountains*. II. In Asia were, M. Caucasus which still retains its name, M. Taurus or *Ramadan Oglu*, M. Paropamisus or the *Hindoo Koosh*, M. Imaus or the great range of *Tartary*, and the Emodi Montes or *Himaleh*, the highest mountains in the world. III. In Africa were, M. Atlas which we still call by the same name, and the Lunæ Montes or *Gebel Kumri*, which are thought to traverse the continent in its whole extent from East to West.

11. The principal rivers in the world known to the ancients were, I. In Europe, the Tagus still so called, the Liger or *Loire*, the Rhenus or *Rhine*, Rhodanus or *Rhone*, Danubius or Ister the *Danube*, Borysthenes or *Dniepr*, and the Tanais or *Don*. II. In Asia were, the Rha or *Volga*, the Euphrates and Tigris which still maintain their names, the Oxus or *Jihon*, the Indus and Ganges still so called, the Dyardanes or *Burrampootee*, the Sabaracus or *Irrawaddy*, the Cotiaris or *Cambodia R.*, and the Bautisus or *Whang-Hai*. III. In Africa were, the Nilus or *Nile*, the Gir or *Djyr*, the Nigir or *Quolla*, and the Daradus or *Senegal*.

Orbis, however, is sometimes put for a part of the Earth, and was frequently used by the Romans to denote their extensive empire.

quibus actus uterque
Europæ atque Asiæ fatis concurrerit orbis. Virg. *Æn.* VII. 224.

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birth, and was frequently

CHAPTER II.

EUROPA.

1. EUROPA was bounded on the N. by the Hyperborean or *Arctic Ocean*, and on the W. by the Atlantic: on the S. it was separated from Africa by the Mediterranean Sea¹, and from Asia on the E. by the *Ægean* and *Euxine Seas*, the *Palus Mæotis*, the *Rivers Tanais* and *Rha*, and the *Hyperborei Montes*. It is the smallest of the four Quarters of the globe, but the ancients, although they were unacquainted with its Northern regions, fancied it larger than Asia and Africa put together. The origin of the name Europa is lost in the obscurity of its antiquity. According to the mythology of the poets, it was derived from Europa, the beautiful daughter of the Phœnician King Agenor, whom Jupiter, under the influence of love, having assumed the shape of a bull, carried off across the sea into Crete².

2. The Hellespont, the Thracian Bosphorus, and the Euxine Sea, are invariably allowed to be the boundaries of Europe towards the South, but in the upper regions we are left to choose between the rivers Phasis and Tanais. Indeed, in the earlier times, Europe could not be said to have any definite boundary towards the North East; for though the ancients agreed that the termination of the earth in this direction was likewise the termination of our continent, yet they were altogether ignorant both as to its extent and its being inhabited by man. Those who placed the common boundary of the two continents at the R. Phasis, continued it along the Araxes into the Caspian Sea, and this last (as they erroneously imagined) being connected with the Hyperborean Ocean, formed the true natural limits of the two great divisions of the globe. But the more generally received boundary of Europe on this side was that which passed through the *Palus Mæotis*,

¹ ————— quæ medius liquor

Secernit European ab Afro.— *Hor. Carm.* III. iii. 46.

² See *Hor. Carm.* III. xxvii. 25 *et seq.*, where the whole story is told, at the conclusion of which Venus consoles Europa with these words (v. 78.);

Uxor invicti Jovis esse nescis ?

Mitte singultus : bene ferre magnam

Disce fortunam : tua sectus orbis

Nomina ducet.

ascended the Tanais to its source, and then struck out Eastward into the unknown regions till it reached the Rhipæan Mountains and the Hyperborean Ocean.

3 The principal mountains of Europe are, the Pyrenæi Montes or *Pyrenees* separating Spain from Gaul, and stretching across the Isthmus which divides the two countries, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea. The loftiest range of mountains in the whole continent is that of the Alps or *Alps*: it divides Italy from Gaul, and, sweeping round from the Mediterranean through Rhætia and Illyricum, reaches the confines of Mæsia, where it assumes the name Hæmus *Emineh* or *Balkan*, and, after separating the latter province from Macedonia and Thrace, terminates on the shores of the Euxine Sea. The chain of Mons Apenninus³ or the *Apennines* traverses the whole extent of Italy, from the foot of the Alps on the borders of Gaul, and the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, to the Southernmost point of the country opposite the island of Sicily.

4. The chain of the Pindus, still called *Pindus* or *Agrafa*, is a branch of the Hæmus: it runs through the middle of Macedonia and Greece, loses itself in the tops of Parnassus *Lyakoura* and Helicon *Zagora*, but finally terminates in the promontory Sunium *C. Colonna* to the S. of Athens. The Hercynii Montes are now known by several appellations, such as the *Erz*, *Giant Mountains*, &c.: they stretch right across Germany in an Easterly direction, from the banks of the Rhine to the springs of the Vistula, where they assume the name *Carpates Carpathians*. Here they divide into two branches, one of which, called *Bastarnicæ Alps*, strikes Southward through Dacia and across the Danube till it joins Mt. Hæmus, the other, known as the *Peucini Montes*, trends Eastward through Sarmatia to the banks of the R. Borysthenes and the shores of the *Palus Mæotis*. Sevo Mons, now called *Koelen* or *Fiell*, is a rugged chain of mountains, running North and

³ Umbrosia mediam qua collibus Apenninus
Erigit Italiam, nulloque a vertice tellus
Altius intumuit, propiusque accessit Olympo,
Mons inter geminas medius se porrigit undas
Inferni Superique maris:—

Lucan. II. 396.

South, through the whole of Scandinavia parallel with its Western coast. The Hyperborei or Rhipæi Montes⁴, *Oural M^s*, the great natural barrier of the continent towards the North East, stretch from the shores of the Hyperborean Ocean in a Southern direction to the head of the Caspian Sea.

5. The principal countries in Europe known to the ancients were, Hispania now *Spain* and *Portugal*, at the S. W. extremity of the continent; it was also called Iberia from the R. Iberus, and Hesperia Ultima on account of its being the most Western part of the mainland of Europe. To the N. E. of it was Gallia now *France*, surnamed Transalpina and Comata, to distinguish it from Gallia Cisalpina or Togata, which was a province of Italy: the Greeks called it Galatia. To the N. of Gallia, and separated from it by the Oceanus Britannicus or *English Channel*, lay Albion *Great Britain* and Ierne *Ireland*, the two most famous and most beautiful islands in the whole world; they were unitedly called the Britannicæ Insulæ or *British Islands*, and were the outmost Western lands known to the ancients.

6. To the N. E. of Gaul was Germania or *Germany* North of the Danube: below it were Vindelicia, Rhætia, Noricum, and Pannonia, which likewise, in a general way, make up the Southern part of what we now call *Germany*. To the E. of Gaul and S. of Germany was Italia *Italy*, a long peninsular country stretching far into the Mediterranean Sea, and separated from the island of Sicily by a very narrow channel: it was called Hesperia by the Greeks, on account of its Western situation with respect to their country. The two islands of Corsica and Sardinia, likewise reckoned to Italy, lie about midway between its Northern coast and the shores of Carthage in Africa.

7. Illyricum was below Pannonia and Noricum, and only separated from the N. E. part of Italy by the chain of the Alps: it was situated on the Eastern shores of the

⁴ Solus Hyperboreas glacies, Tanaimque nivalem,
Arvaque Rhipæis nunquam viduata pruinis
Lustrabat.

Virg. Georg. IV. 518.

Hadriatic Sea, and included *Dalmatia* and the North Western part of *European Turkey*. To the S. of *Mœsia* lay *Thracia* and *Macedonia*; and to the S. of the latter, again, was *Hellas* or *Græcia*: these last three still preserve their names of *Thrace*, *Macedonia*, and *Greece*, the first two and the upper part of the last constituting the Southern part of *European Turkey*. To the S. E. of *Greece* lay *Creta* I. now *Candia*, blocking up, as it were, the entrance to the *Ægean* Sea or *Archipelago*.

8. To the N. of *Germany* was the enormous peninsula of *Scandinavia* or *Sweden*, of which the ancients knew but very little; its Western part appears to have been called *Nerigos* now *Norway*. To the E. of *Scandinavia* and *Germany*, and to the N. of *Dacia*, lay that vast country called *Sarmatia Europæa*, now *European Russia*; it was peopled by various races of *Scythian* savages, concerning whom the ancients knew little more than their names, excepting such as dwelled immediately in the neighbourhood of the *Euxine* Sea.

9. The superficial extent of these countries may be seen in the following table:

	Sq. Miles.		Sq. Miles.
<i>Britannicæ Insulæ</i> - - -	91,400	<i>Noricum</i> - - - - -	16,100
<i>Dacia</i> - - - - -	87,000	<i>Pannonia</i> - - - - -	27,200
<i>Gallia</i> - - - - -	190,800	<i>Rhætia</i> - - - - -	13,800
<i>Germania</i> - - - - -	190,900	<i>Sarmatia Europæa</i> - -	200,000
<i>Græcia et Insulæ</i> - - -	26,500	<i>Scandinavia</i> - - - -	80,000
<i>Hispania et Insulæ</i> - -	171,400	<i>Thracia</i> - - - - -	21,100
<i>Illyricum</i> - - - - -	80,600	<i>Vindelicia</i> - - - - -	10,400
<i>Italia et Insulæ</i> - - -	89,600		
<i>Macedonia</i> - - - - -	27,800	Total in Ancient Europe	1,316,200
<i>Mœsia</i> - - - - -	41,600		

10. The principal rivers of *Europe* are, in *Spain*, the *Iberus Ebro*, which runs into the *Mediterranean* Sea, and caused the whole country to be called *Iberia*; the *Durius Douro*, the *Tagus Tagus* or *Tajo*, the *Anas Guadiana*, and *Bætis Guadalquivir*, which empty themselves into the *Atlantic* Ocean. In *Gaul* are, the *Garumna Garonne*, *Liger Loire*, *Sequana Seine*, and *Mosa Meuse*, which flow into the *Atlantic* and *British* Oceans; and the *Rhodanus* or *Rhone*, which runs into the *Mediterranean* Sea. Amongst the most important rivers in

Albion are, the Thamesis or *Thames*, the Sabrina *Severn*, and the Glota or *Clyde*: in Ierne we find the Sena or *Shannon*. The greatest rivers of Germany are, the Rhenus or *Rhine*, the frontier between it and Gaul, the Visurgis *Weser*, Albis *Elbe*, Viadrus *Oder*, and Vistula *Vistula*, which last forms the boundary between Germany and Sarmatia Europæa: the first three of these run into the German Ocean, the two last into the *Baltic Sea*. The two great rivers of Italy are, the Padus⁵ or Eridanus now the *Po*, which flows into the Hadriatic, and the Tiberis *Tiber*, which runs into the Mediterranean Sea.

11. But by far the largest and most important river in Europe is the Danubius or Ister *Danube*, which rises on the borders of Gaul and Germany, separates the latter country from Vindelicia, Noricum, and Pannonia, and flows with an Easterly course between Mœsia and Dacia into the Euxine Sea. It receives in its way several considerable tributaries; as the Dravus *Drave*, and Savus *Save*, on its right bank, and the Tibiscus *Theiss*, and Porata *Pruth*, on its left bank. In Sarmatia we meet with the Hypanis or Bogus now called *Boug*, and the great Borysthenes or Danapris now the *Dniepr*, which both empty themselves into the Euxine Sea; the Tanais or *Don* flowing into the Palus Mæotis, and the Rha or *Volga*, which enters the Caspian Sea, and is chiefly in the continent of Asia. Besides these the ancients appear to have been acquainted with the Carambucis fl. *Dvina*, which runs past *Archangel* into the Hyperborean Ocean, as well as with the Chesinus or Southern *Dvina*, and the Rhubon *Neman*, which both run into the *Baltic Sea*.

⁵ Quales æriæ liquentia flumina circum,
Sive Padi ripis, Athesin seu propter amœnum,
Consurgunt geminæ quercus, intonsaque coelo
Attollunt capita, et sublimi vertice nutant.

Virg. Æn. IX. 680.

CHAPTER III.

ASIA.

1. ASIA was bounded on the West by the Rhipæi M^s, the Rivers Rha and Tanais, the Euxine, Ægæan, and Mediterranean Seas, the Isthmus of *Suez*, and the Arabian Gulf: on the South by the Erythræan Sea and the Indian Ocean: on the East by the unknown regions of the Sinæ and Seres: and on the North by the Terra Incognita of Scythia. Though it was much larger than either of the other Quarters, with which the ancients were acquainted, they nevertheless fancied it much less than Europe. As Asia is the largest Quarter of the Globe, so also is it the most dignified; in it mankind had their origin, kingdoms and empires took their rise, the arts and sciences were first taught: but, above all, in it Almighty God revealed His will, His power, and His mercy to man, and in it, in the fulness of time, the Son of God accomplished the recovery of our fallen race.

2. Asia is remarkable for the fertility of its soil¹, which abounds with all the necessities and luxuries of life. The origin of its name is of very remote antiquity: the Lydians asserted that it was derived from Asius, one of their kings, but the Greeks, on the other hand, deduced it from Asia, one of the Oceanides, who married Iapetus, and became the mother of Atlas, Prometheus, &c. It seems to have been originally used to denote only a small part of Asia Minor², probably the province of Lydia, for here, at the mouth of the Caystrus, we find the Asia Palus mentioned at a very early period, besides a tribe called Asiones, who latterly joined the Mæonians. It is thought likewise to have been first applied to the whole

¹ An pingues Asiæ campi collesque morantur? *Hor. Epist. I. iii. 5.*

² *Virgil (Æn. II. 567)* calls Priam 'Regnatorem Asiæ.'

continent, after the Ionian colonists wandered from Greece to the shores of Asia or Lydia; when, from their being said by their countrymen to have settled in Asia, this name came finally to be applied to the continent itself. Asia Minor is sometimes called Asia, as is also that part of the peninsula which belonged to the Romans, and was by them afterwards named Asia Proconsularis.

3. Some of the earlier authors make the Phasis the boundary of Asia towards Europe, but the generally received notions removed it farther Westward, to the Tanais. There was also a considerable diversity of opinion with respect to the limit between Asia and Africa. The narrow *Isthmus of Suez*, extending from the head of the Arabian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea, and pointed out by nature as the true line of demarcation between the two continents, did not escape the notice of the ancients; but, as they found here neither river nor mountain to serve as an actual barrier, they pushed the boundary farther Westward to the Nile.

4. Amongst the principal mountains of Asia we may mention Mt. Taurus³, now called *Ramadan Oglu, Kurin, &c.* which takes its rise on the shores of the Mediterranean, in Sacrum Pr. C. *Khelidonia*, the S. E. promontory of Lycia: hence it runs with an Easterly direction through the whole Southern part of Asia Minor, crosses the Euphrates on the borders of Syria and Mesopotamia, and assumes in the last province the name of *Masius Karadja Dag*. Towards the head of the Tigris it joins Mt. Niphates and the Carduchii Montes *Jendi Ms*, whence it takes a S. E. course to the great range of *Zagros Aiagha Dag*, on the confines of Media; this last subsequently traverses the whole S. part of Persia to the borders of India. In the Eastern part of Asia Minor there is a range of mountains, which, diverging from the Taurus, and running for some distance almost in a parallel line with it, is called the Anti-Taurus; it trends, however, to the North East, past the springs of the Euphrates, and finally connects itself with Mt. Caucasus.

5. Mt. Caucasus⁴, which still preserves its name, runs across the isthmus between the Euxine and Caspian

³ Ardet Athos, Taurusque Cilix, et Tmolus, et Cete,

Et nunc sicca, prius celeberrima fontibus, Ide. Ovid. Met. II. 217.

⁴ ————— potestas

Herbarum, quidquid lethali germine pollens

Caucasus, et Scythicæ vernant in gramina rupes.

Claudian. in Ruf. I. 153.

Seas, and is connected towards the South with several ranges of mountains; amongst these rises the lofty Ararat *Agri Dag*, in Armenia, upon which the ark is thought to have rested after the Deluge. The ridge, which strikes off hence to the Eastward, is known as Caspius M. or *Elburz* in the neighbourhood of the Caspian Sea, but its continuation, through the N. part of Persia, is called Paropamisus and Caucasus *Hindoo Coosh*. It attains its greatest elevation on the N. frontier of India, where it is called Emodi Montes, or the *Himaleh Mountains*, and is remarkable as being the highest known land in the whole world. The Imaus G^t. *Altai M^s*. is a range of the Emodi M^s., which quits them towards the springs of the Ganges and Indus, and stretches in a N. E. direction, across Scythia or *Mongolia*, till it joins the great ridge of *Sayansk* or *Yablonnoy*.

6. The principal countries in Asia known to the ancients were, Asia Minor, which still maintains its name, at the W. extremity of the continent, between the Euxine, *Egean*, and Mediterranean Seas: to the South of it lay Syria *Syria*, and still farther South, Arabia *Arabia*, the shores of which last are washed by the Indian Ocean. To the S. of the Caucasus, between the Euxine and Caspian Seas, and to the East of Asia Minor, were the provinces of Armenia, Colchis, Iberia, and Albania, now *Armenia*, *Georgia*, and *Daughistan*. Below these, to the East of Syria and the upper part of Arabia, were the three provinces of Assyria, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia, now *Kourdistan*, *Al Gezira*, and *Irak Arabi*, which last extended to the Persian Gulf: they were watered by the two great rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and from their having formed the main part of the Assyrian Empire, they are sometimes mentioned collectively under the name of Assyria. To the East of the Assyrian provinces lay the great Empire of Persia, now *Persia* and *Cabul*, which extended nearly as far East as the Indus; to it belonged the provinces of Media *Irak Ajemi*, Susiana *Khuzistan*, Persis *Fars*, Carmania *Kerman*, Parthia *Khorasan*, Hyrcania *Astrabad*, Ariana *Cabul*, and Gedrosia *Mekran*.

7. To the East of the Persian provinces was India, divided by the Ganges into two parts: the Westernmost

of these was called India intra Gangem, and corresponded generally with what we call *India*; the Easternmost was called India extra Gangem, and included *Tibet* with the chief part of the *Birman Empire*. Beyond India, to the Eastward, were the dominions of the Sinæ or *Cochin-Chinese*, beyond whose frontier the ancients appear to have possessed very little knowledge: they seem also to have been altogether unacquainted with the *East India Islands*, excepting *Sumatra*, which they called Iabadii I., and the Northern part of which alone they seem to have heard of. To the N. of the Sinæ was *Serica*, which was likewise a part of *China* and *Chinese Tartary*.

8. To the W. of this, above India and Persia, were the vast yet little known regions of Scythia, now called *Chinese Tartary* and *Tartary Proper*; they were divided by M. Imaus into Scythia intra, and Scythia extra, Imaum, the former being to the Westward. That part of Scythia intra Imaum, which bordered upon India, was inhabited by the powerful tribes of the Sacæ and Massagetæ: to the West of them were the two provinces of Sogdiana *Bokhara*, and Bactriana *Balkh*, which were only separated from the Persian province Ariana, by the range of the Paropamisus. Sarmatia Asiatica corresponded with the Western Part of *Asiatic Russia*, being divided from Sarmatia Europæa by the R. Tanais. The ancients left the boundaries of the three enormous provinces Sarmatia, Scythia, and Serica, quite undetermined towards the North; indeed, they seem to have known but little about the countries themselves, excepting what they heard from the confused accounts of those travellers who traded in silk and other Indian merchandize.

9. The superficial extent of these countries may be seen in the following table:

	Sq. Miles.		Sq. Miles.
Albania - - -	23,200	Cyprus - - -	3,000
Arabia - - -	834,400	Gedrosia - - -	92,200
Ariana - - -	224,600	Hyrcania - - -	24,200
Armenia - - -	66,300	Iabadii I. - - -	52,000
Asia Minor - - -	164,500	Iberia - - -	12,200
Assyria - - -	35,200	India extra Gangem - -	849,200
Babylonia - - -	26,300	India intra Gangem - -	966,400
Bactriana - - -	51,400	Media - - -	117,900
Carmania - - -	74,500	Mesopotamia - - -	40,500
Colchis - - -	8,400	Parthia - - -	86,400

	Sq. Miles.		Sq. Miles.
Persis - - -	70,100	Sinarum Regio -	117,000
Sacarum Regio - -	289,000	Sogdiana - - -	129,700
Sarmatia Asiatica -	303,000	Susiana - - -	30,900
Scythia extra Imaum -	695,000	Syria - - -	55,800
Scythia intra Imaum -	434,000	Total in Ancient Asia	6,311,300
Serica - - -	434,000		

10. The principal rivers of Asia are, in Asia Minor, the Halys *Kizil Irmak*, which runs into the Euxine, and the Mæander⁵ *Mendere*, which runs into the Ægæan Sea: in Syria, the Orontes, or *Axius*, *Aaszy*, flowing into the Mediterranean opposite Cyprus; and the Jordanes *Jordan*, or *Sherya*, which empties itself into the Dead Sea. There is no river of any consequence in Arabia; the longest is called the *Aftan*, and finds its way into the Persian Gulf. In Sarmatia Asiatica, besides the Rha or *Volga*, which we have already mentioned as partly in Europe, there are the Hypanis *Kuban*, and Alonta *Terek*; the latter runs into the Caspian, the former into the Palus Mæotis.

11. The two great rivers of Armenia, the Cyrus or *Kur*, and the Araxes⁶ or *Aras*, both enter the Caspian Sea. In Assyria we find the Euphrates *Euphrates*, or *Frat*, and the Tigris *Tigris*, or *Teer*, which both flow into the Persian Gulf by one mouth. The Amardus *Sufeed* of Media, and the Socanda *Attruck* of Hyrcania, are small rivers; they run into the S. part of the Caspian Sea. The two great rivers of Ariana, the Aria *Heri*, and the Etymandrus *Heermund*, terminate in inland seas, and never reach the ocean. Above these are the Oxus or *Jihon*, and the Iaxartes or *Sihon*, which both enter the Aral Sea, though it is supposed by many that the former once ran into the Caspian: the Daix fl. *Oural*, or *Jaik*, is an unimportant river, though of some magnitude, which flows down from the *Oural M^s*. into the Caspian Sea.

⁵ Mæandros, toties qui terris errat in fisdem,
Qui lapsas in se sæpe retorquet aquas. Ovid. Heroid. IX. 55.

⁶ ————— pontem indignatus Araxes.
Virg. Æn. VIII. 728.

12. In the N. W. part of India is the famous Indus fl. *Indus*, which rises in the Emodi Montes, and, having broken through the Paropamisus or *Indian Caucasus*, enters the sea by several mouths. Below it, may be mentioned the Erymanthus *Bunwas*, Namadus *Nerbudah*, and Nanaguna *Tapti*, which traverse the Western side of India, and discharge their waters into the Erythræan Sea: on the Eastern side of the Peninsula are the Chaberis *Cauvery*, Mesolus *Kistna*, Goaris *Godavery*, and Manada *Mahanuddy*, which all flow into the *Bay of Bengal*. The Ganges⁷ *Ganges* rises in the Emodi Montes (as does also its great tributary, the Jomanes or *Jumna*), and empties itself into the *Bay of Bengal*, to which it formerly gave the name of Gangeticus Sinus.

13. In India extra Gangem were the Dyardanes or *Burrampooter*, which likewise runs into the *Bay of Bengal*; the Sabaracus or *Irrawaddy*, which flows through the *Birman Empire* into Sabaracus Sinus *G. of Martaban*; and the Serus *Mayque*, which runs through *Siam* into the Great Gulf of *Siam*. The Cotiaris fl. is now called the *Cambodia R.*, from its running through *Cambodia* into the *China Sea*. The Bautisus fl. *Hoang-Ho* or *Yellow R.* was the largest river in the world known to the ancients, though they had no notion of its immense size, having been acquainted with only the upper part of its course; it runs into the *Yellow Sea*.

⁷ Nec patria est habitata tibi: sed ad usque nivolum
 Strymona venisti, Marticolamque Geten:
 Persidaque, et lato spatiantem flumine Gangem,
 Et quascunque bibi t' decolor Indus aquas.

Ovid. Trist. V. iii. 23.

CHAPTER IV.

AFRICA VEL LIBYA.

1. AFRICA¹ or Libya was bounded on the North by the Mediterranean Sea, on the W. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the East by the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea: it was separated from Asia by the Isthmus of *Suez*, though many of the older authors made the Nile the common boundary between the two continents. The ancients were acquainted with little more than the Northern half of Africa; but, according to some of their traditions, they had completely sailed round it, by steering Westward from the Red Sea and entering the Mediterranean by the Pillars of Hercules, after a perilous navigation of three years: the truth of this, however, is exceedingly problematical.

2. Though Africa is more than three times as large as all Europe, it is by far less important; from its lying so immediately under the Sun, the maritime parts only are inhabited, the inland country being a vast sandy desert. There is no cultivation except in the immediate vicinity of a river or spring, all the rest being one wide tract of utter desolation; and hence these cultivated places appearing like islands, or *oases*, in the great desert, caused some of the ancients to compare the whole continent to a Panther's skin, dotted, as it were, with spots of fertility, surrounded by a brown and burning desert.

3. The Greeks, who were acquainted with Africa long before the Romans, called it Libya. The two names were at first applied only to portions of the continent; Libya referring alone to the little territory of *Barca* opposite to Greece (where the colony of Cyrene was latterly founded), and Africa denoting a small part of *Tunis* opposite Sicily, and on the edge of the *Syrtis Minor*. It was with this last part that the Romans were first acquainted; and hence, in the same manner that the Greeks called all the people of the continent Libyæ, because they found them belonging to the same tawny race with the inhabitants of the little province, where they had first become acquainted with them, the Romans, for the same reason, named them Africans.

¹ *Æoliis candens austris et lampade Phœbi
 Æstifero Libye torquetur subdita Cancro,
 Aut ingens Asiæ latus, aut pars tertia terris.* Sil. Ital. l. 194.

4. The names Libya and Africa were both said to be derived from two women, who once figured in the mythological history of the continent; but there are much more probable reasons given for their adoption. Libya is supposed to have been so called from its having been the residence of the Lehabim (or Lubim), the descendants of Mizraim, who settled in Egypt. Africa, on the other hand, was first visited by the Phœnicians, who found it so fruitful, that, in the course of years, it became the greatest granary of Europe², and the place whence Rome drew vast quantities of corn; for this reason it has been supposed that the Phœnicians named it Africa, from a word in their language signifying *ears of corn*.

5. Amongst the principal mountains of Africa we may mention Atlas Mons³, *Mt. Atlas* or *Tedla*, which runs through the whole North Western part of the continent from the coast opposite the Fortunate Islands to Carthage and *Cape Bon*: it has many branches, the Southernmost of which serve as the boundaries between the cultivated provinces and the great Libyæ Deserta, or *Desert of Sahara*. This enormous desert extends from the Atlantic to the Nile, and nearly from the Mediterranean Sea to the banks of the River Nigir. To the East of *Mt. Atlas* is the Mons Ater, now called *Soudah* and *Black Harutsh*, which partly formed the boundary between the old provinces Tripolitana *Tripoli*, and Phazania *Fezzan*.

6. The ranges of mountains inclosing the valley of the Nile were named after the countries which they separated from it; thus, the Western range was called Libycus Mons, and the Eastern range Arabicus Mons now *Gebel Mokattem*. The land gradually becomes more high as we ascend the Nile; at the sources of which it attains such a great elevation, that the ancients fancied it touched, and supported, the heavens; hence, they named it Lunæ Montes, which appellation it has preserved to our own day in that of *Gebel Komri*, or *Mountains of the Moon*. It is this immense chain which is supposed completely to intersect the continent, from the

² Quidquid de Libycis verritur areis. *Hor. Carm. I. i. 10.*

Frumenti quantum metit Africa. *Id. Sat. II. iii. 87.*

³ Quantus erat, mons factus Atlas. Jam barba comæque

In silvas abeunt; juga sunt humerique manusque;

Quod caput ante fuit, summo est in monte cacumen:

Ossa lapis fiunt. Tum partes auctus in omnes

Crevit in immensum (sic Dî statuistis), et omne

Cum tot sideribus cœlum requievit in illo. *Ovid. Met. IV. 656.*

Strait of *Bab-el-Mandeb* to the mouth of the *Gambia*: the ancients appear to have known it by several names besides that of the Lunar Mountains, as *Barditus M.*, *Mesche M.*, and *Ion M.*, which last may still be traced in that of *Kong*, at the source of the *Nigir*.

7. One of the principal countries in Africa known to the ancients was *Mauretania*, now *Morocco*, *Fez*, and the Western half of *Algiers*; it lay in the N. W. part of the continent, opposite to Spain, extending from the Atlantic Ocean over against the *Fortunatæ Insulæ* or *Canary Islands*, past the Pillars of Hercules, and a considerable distance along the Mediterranean Sea. It was latterly divided into three parts, viz. *Mauretania Tingitana Fez* and *Morocco*, *Mauretania Cæsariensis Western Algiers*, and *Mauretania Sitifensis Central Algiers*. To the E. of these was the province of *Numidia* or *Eastern Algiers*: it was much smaller than the old kingdom of *Numidia*, which included the two above-mentioned provinces of *Cæsariensis* and *Sitifensis*.

8. Farther East, and still bordering upon the Mediterranean Sea, was the province of *Africa*, now *Tunis* and *Tripoli*; it was latterly divided into three parts, viz. *Zeugitana Northern Tunis*, *Byzacena Southern Tunis*, and *Tripolitana Tripoli*. Beyond this was the province of *Libya* or *Barca*, stretching as far as the frontiers of *Egypt*, and subdivided into *Cyrenaica*, *Marmarica*, and *Libya Exterior*, the last being next to *Egypt*, and the first next to *Tripoli*. *Ægyptus* or *Egypt* extended to the Isthmus of *Suez*, the common boundary between the two continents: it included the valley of the Nile, as far South as the Cataract of *Syene* or *Es-Souan*, and bordered to the East on the shores of the Red Sea. *Egypt* was subdivided into three parts: the Northern was called *Ægyptus Inferior Bahri* or *Lower Egypt*; the Central, *Heptanomis vel Arcadia Vostani* or *Middle Egypt*; and the Southern, *Ægyptus Superior vel Thebais Said* or *Upper Egypt*.

9. To the S. of *Egypt* was a vast tract of country named *Æthiopia sub Ægypto*, and corresponding with the modern divisions of *Nubia*, *Sennaar*, and *Abyssinia*,

together with portions of *Kordofan* and *Dar-Fur*. It touched to the Eastward on the Red Sea, and extended as far Southward as the limits of the *Terra Incognita*: to the West it bordered on the vast regions of *Libya Interior*, into the deserts of which it extended, and was, therefore, separated from it by no fixed boundary. It contained the two great Empires of Meroë now *Nubia* and *Sennaar*, and Auxume now *Abyssinia*.

10. *Gætulia* or *Southern Barbary* extended from the Southern limits of *Mauretania* and *Numidia*, to the edge of the Desert of *Sahara*; indeed, many of the *Gætulian* tribes were to be met with in the various Oases of the Desert itself, and hence they are supposed to have been the progenitors of the modern *Tuarick*. Below the province of *Tripolitana* lay *Phazania* or *Fezzan*, and the dominions of the *Garamantes*, who are supposed to have been the same with the *Tibboo* and *Fezzaneers* of our own times: they were a very important nation, and extended a long way to the Southward as far as the banks of the R. Gir. The remainder of what the ancients knew of Africa was called by them, in a general way, *Libya Interior*, although its Southernmost part to the utmost limit of their knowledge was distinguished by the appellation of *Æthiopia Interior*. It was inhabited by several tribes of *Æthiopians*, such as the *Nigritæ* in *Soudan* along the banks of the *Nigir*, the *Hesperii Æthiopes* on the borders of the *Gulf of Guinea*, and many others.

11. The island of *Madeira*, off the N. W. coast of Africa, appears to have been named *Junonia*; below it were the *Fortunatæ Insulæ*⁴ or *Canary Islands*, supposed by the ancients to have been the residence of the blessed after death. To the South of these last, off *C. Verde*, are the *Cape Verde Islands*, with which the ancients

⁴ Nos manet Oceanus circumvagus: arva, beata
 Petamus arva, divites et insulas;
 Reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata quotannis,
 Et imputata floret usque vinea;
 Germinat et nunquam fallentis termes olivæ,
 Suamque pulla ficus ornât arborem;
 Mella cavâ manant ex ilice; montibus altis
 Levis crepante lympha desilit pede, &c.

Hor. Epod. XVI. 4h.

were unacquainted, as was also the case with another group lying to the N. W. of the *Canaries*, and called by us the *Azores* or *Western Islands*. Off Aromata Pr. *C. Guardafui*, the Eastern extremity of the continent, was *Dioscoridis I.* or *Socotra*.

12. The superficial extent of these countries may be seen in the following table:

	Sq. Miles.		Sq. Miles.
<i>Egyptus Inferior</i> - -	19,700	<i>Libya Interior</i> - - -	4,434,530
<i>Egyptus Superior</i> - -	70,400	<i>Marmarica</i> - - -	50,700
<i>Ethiopia sub Ægypto</i> -	694,400	<i>Mauretania Cæsariensis</i>	42,300
<i>Byzacena</i> - - - -	30,700	<i>Mauretania Sitifensis</i>	17,800
<i>Cyrenaica</i> - - - -	60,600	<i>Mauretania Tingitana</i>	66,100
<i>Dioscoridis I.</i> - - -	1,050	<i>Numidia</i> - - - -	22,600
<i>Fortunatæ Insulæ</i> - -	2,900	<i>Tripolitana</i> - - -	117,500
<i>Heptanomis</i> - - - -	31,900	<i>Zeugitana</i> - - - -	7,100
<i>Jusonia I.</i> - - - -	520		
<i>Libya Exterior</i> - - -	54,800	Total - -	5,725,600

13. The principal rivers of Africa are, in *Mauretania* the *Phut Tensift*, *Asama Morbea*, and *Subur Seboo*, which enter the Atlantic Ocean, besides the *Molochath Moulouia*, and *Chinalaph Shellif*, which run into the Mediterranean Sea. In the Southern part of *Numidia*, upon the edge of the great desert, is *Savus fl. Zaab*, which runs into the Lake of *Melgiq* and never reaches the sea. The *Bagradas Mejerdah* rises in *Numidia*, and, passing through the midst of *Zeugitana*, enters the Mediterranean between *Utica* and *Carthage*.

14. The *Nilus*⁵ *Nile* has two sources, one a long way to the West of the other: the Western and true source rises near the Lunar Mountains, and forms the *Bahr el Abiad* or *White R.*; but the Eastern source lies in the territory of the *Axomitæ* or *Abyssinians*, and forms the *Astapus fl. Bahr el Azergue* or *Blue Nile*: these two arms unite at *Halfaia*, about midway between *Sennaar* and *Meroë*, and together form the great river which runs through *Nubia* and *Egypt* into the Mediterranean Sea. The Nile was the greatest river with which the ancients were at all acquainted: besides the tributaries

⁵ ————— pingui flumine Nilus,
Cum refinit campis, et jam se condidit alveo.

Virg. Æn. IX. 31.

above mentioned, it has likewise another, called the *Astaboras Tacazze*, which it receives on its right bank a little below Meroë.

15. The Gir⁶, still called *Djyr*, rises near the true source of the Nile, and runs in a N. W. direction into the Libya Palus or *L. Tchad*. To the S. and W. of it is the great river Nigir *Quorra* or *Quolla*, the course and termination of which have been for ages enveloped in uncertainty. It rises in the Western part of the continent, above the country of the Hesperii *Æthiopes* in Western *Guinea*, and runs for an immense distance, generally in an Eastern direction, till it enters the *G. of Guinea*: it likewise communicates with the Libya Palus, and at certain times (if not always), as it is thought, with the Nile of Egypt. In the Westernmost part of Africa there are many rivers running into the Atlantic, concerning which the ancients knew little more than their names; such as the *Daradus* or *Senegal*, the *Bambotus Gambia*, the *Nia* or *Rio Grande*, and the *Massitholus* or *Rohelle*.

CHAPTER V.

INSULÆ BRITANNICÆ.

1. THE *Insulæ Britannicæ* consisted of two islands, lying East and West of each other, and called Albion or *Britannia Great Britain*, and Ierne or *Hibernia Ireland*. Of these the former is by far the greatest, and was the largest island in the world known to the ancients, who were first led to visit it from the hopes of obtaining

⁶ Quos vagus humectat Cinyps, et proximus hortis
Hesperidum Triton, et Gir notissimus amnis
Æthiopum, simili mentitus gurgite Nilum,

Claudian, in 1. Cons. Stil. I. 251.

wealth, and afterwards to attack it from a love of ambition and military glory.

2. But the Phœnicians appear to have been familiar with the British Islands, long before the Greeks and Romans had even heard of them. They had, at an early period, founded their famous colony Gades on the coast of Spain, beyond the pillars of Hercules, and from it they made voyages to the S. W. extremity of our island; here they procured quantities of tin, which formed such a valuable article of commerce in their connection with the Greeks, that they carefully concealed all knowledge of the country whence they derived it, excepting that it was obtained from islands in the outmost¹ Northern part of Europe. Hence these islands were named Cassiterides, from the Greek word *Κασσίτερος* signifying *tin*, or rather *white lead*: this name, however, was not generally applied to *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, but to the *Scilly Islands*, which lie off the extremity of *Cornwall*, although there are many reasons for supposing that this latter county and a part of *Devonshire* were at first included in the appellation.

3. The appellations Albion and Britannia² are thought by many to have been derived from the words Albin and Brettan, signifying a mountainous country; but others deduce the name Albion from its chalky, *white rocks*. The appellation Albion is preserved to the present day in that of *Albin*, by which the Highlanders of *Scotland* distinguish their country. As little is known concerning the origin of the appellation Ierne or Hibernia, the main features of which are still preserved in the modern *Erin* and *Ireland*: it is, likewise, unknown why it came to be called the I. Sacra or Hiera, although some have imagined, that this last circumstance was owing to its having been the original seat of the Celtic deities, whom the Druids continued to worship in our own island to a comparatively late period.

4. These Druids derived their appellation from the Greek word *Δρυς* an oak, not only from their holding the mistletoe in the greatest veneration, but from their inhabiting groves of oaks, and performing no rites without the

¹ The inhabitants of Britain are spoken of, by the Roman poets, as the most remote of people:

Pars Scythiam, et rapidum Cretæ veniemus Oaxem,
Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos. *Virg. Ecl. I. 67.*

² The name Britanni is said, by some, to have been derived from "Brit," an old word signifying *spotted*; because the Britons stained their bodies with an azure colour, to present a fiercer appearance in war.

Martial calls them 'Cærulei,' XI. liv. 1:

Claudia cæruleis cum sit Rufina Britannia
Edita.

leaves of this sacred tree. They were priests, and possessed an authority over the kings themselves; they instructed the youth in various branches of learning, of which they were considered to be the only true depositories, and decided in almost all causes, whether public or private, appointing rewards and punishments for such as deserved them. Over all these Druids presided one with supreme authority, who was elected by the suffrages of the rest: at a certain time of the year they held a general assembly in a consecrated place, where all laws were promulgated, disputes settled, and judgments pronounced. The Britons appear to have been governed, like the Gauls, not by one king, but by several, who, on any extraordinary emergency, all assembled in a public council of the whole nation, and appointed one Commander-in-chief.

5. When Cæsar invaded Britain he found it inhabited by Celts, who had settled in it from time immemorial: he does not distinguish them from the other Celts, with whom he was acquainted, either by a difference of language or manners; but, on the contrary, he states that the Gauls were accustomed to send such of their youth as they wished to have properly educated in the learning of the Druids, over to Britain. Tacitus mentions that the Britons had less cultivation, and more fierceness than the Gauls; but that, otherwise, the two nations did not differ, both having the same language, and the same customs². Many tribes may be found in the two countries with the same names, as the Belgæ, Atrebatæ, Parisii, &c.; and many cities with Celtic terminations, particularly with that of *dunum*.

6. But in the Northern part of the island dwelled another, and a very different race of people, with whom the Romans first became acquainted under Agricola, when they attacked them in their mountain-holds, and frequently overpowered, though they never conquered, them. The Latins called them Caledonii, and their country Caledonia, deriving the appellations, no doubt, from the real name of the people, who distinguish their race under the title of *Guël* or *Caël* to the present day. They extended from the *Firths of Forth* and *Clyde* to the Northernmost extremity of the island, and have been thought by many to be of Celtic extraction, and to have been driven Northward into the mountain-country by the increasing power of the other tribes; but their differing so widely from the Celts in their manners and customs, has led many to imagine that they crossed over from *Norway* or *Spain*.

7. Between them and the possessions of the Romans, towards the frontiers of *England*, lay a number of other tribes who were frequently conquered by the Romans, though they never remained long in a state of subjection: they had several individual appellations, but seem to have borne in common that of *Mæatæ*. These people were also Celts, who probably wandered into these distant parts of the country upon their original migration, or else fled before the legions of Rome. It is, however, very possible that they were joined at an early period by some of the German hordes, who made use of their numerous ships to cross over the sea to these Celts, and united themselves with them into one nation long before the invasion of the Romans.

8. The people whom the Romans of the third century called Caledonii, suddenly appear in the fourth century under the altered name of *Picti*, whilst the appellation of *Mæatæ* was likewise exchanged for that of *Attacotti* and *Scoti*. The *Picts* are thought to have been so called from the custom of

² Catullus, likewise, characterises their fierceness, XI. 12:

*Gallicum Rhenum, horribilesque uli—
mosque Britannos.*

ming⁴ their bodies, long after the other inhabitants of the island had given up the barbarous custom; but others trace their name to a word signifying in the Celtic language a *plunderer* or freebooter. The name *Scoti* seems to have been applied to the *Mæatae*, from a horde of *Scoti* having passed over from *Hibernia* and settled amongst them: they united themselves with the *Caledonians* after many long and destructive wars, and became at last one nation, and were governed by one king.

9. The inhabitants of the Northern part of *Ireland* were probably like the *Caledonians* the oldest inhabitants of the greater island: the connection between their languages evidently points out a common origin; and hence it has been imagined, that the same overpowering hordes of the Celts, which in a later period drove the *Caledonians* into the Northern part of Britain, likewise drove the *Scoti* into *Ireland*. But only the Northern part of *Hibernia* was peopled by this most ancient race, the Southern half of the island having been inhabited by the same horde of Celts that dwelled in *Wales*; and a connection between the two is thought to have been kept up in their Druidical worship, from which *Ireland* probably derived its name of *Sacra* or *iera I.* and its S. E. promontory (opposite *Wales*) that of *Hieron Prom.*

10. *Cæsar* is said to have invaded Britain from a desire to collect its riches⁵, the reports concerning the beauty of which had reached his ears in Gaul; but it is more probable that he was led to it from the ambitious desire of extending his conquests over countries bordering on the extremity of the then known world. The power of the Romans in Britain commenced with his invasion of it, B. C. 55, and continued till A. D. 409, when they completely abandoned the island. It cost them many years to reduce *England*; but the progress of their armies was effectually opposed by the mighty warrior of the *Grampian Mts.*, although the fleet of *Agricola* sailed completely round the island. No expedition was made into *Ireland*; that one was contemplated seems evident from the circumstance of one legion and a few auxiliaries being stated as sufficient to subdue it.

11. To prevent the incursions of the Barbarians in the N. part of the island, *Agricola*, A. D. 79, built a wall from the *R. Tyne* to the *Solway Firth*; and, two years afterwards, another from the *Firth of Forth* to the *Firth of Clyde*. The emperor *Hadrian* finding it difficult to maintain this frontier, contracted the limits of the Roman possessions, and built the great rampart which bore his name (*Vallum Hadriani Pictæ Wall*), A. D. 120, nearly in the same place as *Agricola* his first. Under the reign of *Antoninus Pius* the country acquired by *Agricola*, and lost by *Hadrian*, was

⁴ ————— nec falso nomine Pictos

Edomuit ——— *Claudian. de III. Cons. Honor. 54.*

⁵ We are told by *Pliny* [IX. 35], that when *Cæsar* returned victorious from Britain, he dedicated a breast-plate, made of British pearls, in the temple of *Venus Genetrix*: some of the British prisoners he destined for exhibitions in the theatre, where also he displayed tapestry adorned with representations of his British victories. This last circumstance gave occasion to this line of *Virgil*:

Purpurea intexti tollant aulæa Britanni. *Georg. III. 25.*

Horace (out of compliment to *Augustus*) alludes to the lateness of the attempt upon Britain, by the epithet 'intactus,' which he applies to 'Britannus':

Intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet
Sacra catenatus viâ.

Epod. VII. 7.

recovered by Lollius Urbicus, who, A.D. 140, restored Agricola's second wall, from that time called Vallum Antonini *Graham's Dyke*: it was 40 geographical, or 50 Roman, miles long. Finally, the emperor Severus, at an advanced age, penetrating into the N. parts of the island, to repel the Caledonians, who had broken through the ramparts raised against them, built the Vallum Severinum, A.D. 210, only a few yards from that of Hadrian. This last wall, the strongest of the whole, commenced at Segedunum *Cousin's House*, and ended at Tunnocelum *Bowness*, a distance of 66 geographical, or 82 Roman, miles: it was a continued succession of castles and towers, requiring a garrison of more than 10,000 men.

12. ALBION OF BRITANNIA *Great Britain* was bounded on the W. by⁶ Mare Vergivium *St. George's Channel*, Mare Hibernicum *Irish Sea*, and Oceanus Deucaledonius, part of the *Atlantic Ocean*; on the N. by Mare Orcadum or the *Orkney Sea*; on the E. by Oceanus Germanicus v. Septentrionalis *German Ocean* or *North Sea*; and on the S. by Oceanus Britannicus *English Channel*. The narrowest part of this last, where Britain and Gaul approximate the nearest, was called Fretum Oceani (otherwise Morinum and Gallicum) *Strait of Dover*, and is only 13 miles across; it has been supposed by many that the two countries were once connected together, but that they were torn asunder in some great convulsion of nature. *Great Britain* was likened by Cæsar to a triangle, of which the Southern shore formed the base; Livy and Fabius Rusticus have compared it to an oblong shield, or a two-edged axe.

13. The ranges of hills traversing *Great Britain*, though by no means inconsiderable, are not noticed by any ancient authors, if we except Mons Grampius or the *Grampian Mountains*, in the heart of Scotland. It was in this neighbourhood that Agricola defeated the Britons under Galgacus, A.D. 84.

14. The principal capes of *Gt. Britain* are, on the N. coast Ebudium Pr. *C. Wrath*, Tarvedrum or Orcas Pr. *Dunnet Head*, the Northernmost point of the island, and Virvedrum Pr. *Duncunshy Head*. On the E. coast are Tæzalum Pr. *Kinnaird's Head*, the N. E. cape of *Aberdeenshire*, and Can-

⁶ The sea about Britain was in early times much frequented by whales, and of a vast size; as appears from Juvenal, Sat. X. 14:

Quanto delphinis balæna Britannica major.

Wherefore Horace calls it 'beluosus Oceanus:'

Beluosus qui remotis

Obstrepit Oceanus Britannis.

Carm. IV. xiv. 47.

in Pr. the N. Foreland, which is the last point of Kent towards the N. In the Lizard Point, where Britain reaches farthest to the S., was known by the name of Ocrinum or Damnonium Pr.; and the Land's End, distinguished as the Westernmost point of England (though not of *Gr. Britain*) is called Belerium or Antivestrum Prom. On the W. coast, Herculis Pr. now bears the name of Hartland Point, on the coast of Devonshire; St. David's Head, the W. extremity of Wales, was distinguished as Octapitarum Pr.: Novantum Pr. in Wigtown is now the Mull of Galloway, and Epidium Pr. in Argyllshire, the Mull of Cantire.

15. Amongst the principal rivers of Britain, known to the ancients, we may mention Tamesis fl. or the R. Thames, the largest in the United Kingdom; it rises in the Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire, and flows with an Easterly direction into Tamesis Æstuarium: the Tanetio or Kennet enters its right bank. The Sabrina⁷ or Severn rises in Plynlimmon, on the borders of Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire, and runs, with a curved and generally Southerly direction, into the Bristol Channel & Sabrina Æstuarium.

16. After two-thirds of its course the Sabrina receives on its left bank, at Tecksbury, the Aufona Minor fl. or R. Avon, which rises on the borders of Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Warwickshire, and runs past Warwick and Stratford. The other Aufona R. Avon or Nen rises in Northamptonshire, at no great distance from the preceding river, flows with a N. E. Course past Northampton and Peterborough, and runs into Metaris Æstuarium now The Wash. There are several other rivers in England bearing the name of Avon, a circumstance which is accounted for by the word Avon signifying River in the language of the ancient Britons. In the Southern part of England are, the Trisanton or Anton, which runs past Southampton; the Alaunus or Avon, which runs past Salisbury; the Isca or Exe, which flows through Exeter; and the Tamarus or Tamar, which runs through Launceston: all these rivers enter the Britannicus Oceanus or English Channel.

17. The R. Humber, between the counties of York and Lincoln, was formerly called Abus; but it is rather an estuary than a river, being formed by the Trent and Ouse, neither of which is mentioned by the ancient authors, though we meet with the names of the Derwentio Derwent, and Verbeia Wharfe, which are both tributaries of the latter. Beyond the Abus to the Northward are, the Vedra or Wear, the great river of Durham; the Tina or Tyne, watering the Southern part of Northumberland and entering the sea near Pons Ælii Newcastle; the Alauna Alne; and the Tueda Tweed, which last forms in the lower part of its course the boundary between England and Scotland: all these rivers run into the Oceanus Septentrionalis or North Sea. In the North Western part of England is the R. Ituna Eden, which runs past Appleby and Carlisle into Ituna Æstuarium now the Solway Frith. Amongst the Welsh rivers may be mentioned the Toisobius Conway,

⁷ There is a gentle nymph, not far from hence,
That with moist curb sways the smooth Severn stream,
Sabrina is her name, a virgin pure. Milton, Comus, 824

29 *Insula Britannica—Britannia Prima*

the *Tuccia Ypswith*, *Tuerobis Teify*, which run into the *Irish Sea*; the *Tebius Towy*, *Isea Usk*, and *Ratostathybius Wye*, which flow into the *Sabrina Æstuarium*.

18. The Caledonian rivers mentioned by the ancients are, the *Æsica* or *Esik*, the *Diva* or *Dee*, which enters the ocean at *Divana Old Aberdeen*, and the *Tuensis* or *Spey*: these three rivers water the Eastern part of the country and flow into the *North Sea*. In the Western part of *Scotland* are, *Longus* which runs up into *Argyllshire*, and still preserves its appellation in the altered form of *Loch Linnhe*; the *Glota* or *Clyde*, which runs into an estuary of the same name; the *Deva* or *Dee*, and the *Novius Nish*, both of which discharge their waters into *Ituna Æstuarium* already mentioned.

19. The provinces into which the Romans divided Britain, were, I. *Britannia Prima*; II. *Flavia Cæsariensis*; III. *Britannia Secunda*; IV. *Maxima Cæsariensis*; V. *Valentia*; VI. *Caledonia*.

20. But their earliest division is thought to have been into *Major* and *Minor*, the former of which may have referred to the Southern, and the latter to the Northern, part of *Great Britain*; although others are of opinion, that by *Major* was meant the island itself, and that *Minor* was applied only to *Ireland*. They also divided the island into *Romana* and *Barbara*, the limits of which varied, of course, with their conquests. *Flavia Cæsariensis* and *Maxima Cæsariensis* probably owed their origin to the family of *Constantius Chlorus*, who governed in Britain with the title of *Cæsar*: he married *Helena*, daughter of a petty British princess, and by her had *Constantine the Great*, who was born in Britain. The number of square miles contained in each of the Provinces of the British Islands may be seen in the following table:

	Sq. Miles.
<i>Britannia Prima</i> - - - - -	10,360
<i>Flavia Cæsariensis</i> - - - - -	16,580
<i>Britannia Secunda</i> - - - - -	7,300
<i>Maxima Cæsariensis</i> - - - - -	8,590
<i>Valentia</i> - - - - -	6,960
<i>Caledonia</i> - - - - -	17,270
<i>Ierne</i> - - - - -	24,300
Total - - - - -	91,360

21 *BRITANNIA PRIMA* contained that part of *England* which is S. of *Gloucestershire* and the R. *Thames*, and was inhabited by the six following tribes. 1. The *Cantii*, 2. the *Regni*, 3. the *Atrebatii*, 4. the *Belgæ*, 5. the *Dunotriges*, and 6. the *Damnonii*.

22. 1. The *Cantii* dwelled in *Kent*; to them belonged *Rutupin Richborough Castle*, celebrated for its oysters^a, and as the general landing-place from *Gaul*, *Dubris Dover*, *Portus Lemanis Lyme*, where *Cæsar* probably

^a Rutupinove edita fundo

Ostrea.

Juv. Sat. IV. 141.

luded, Durovernum *Canterbury*, Durobrivis *Recheſter*, and Anderida *Newcastle*, giving name to Anderida Silva, which extended over the *Wealds of Kent and Suſſex*. 2. The Regni were W. of the Cantii, in *Surrey, Suſſex, and part of Hampſhire*; their cities were Noviomagus *Croydon*, Clausenium *Southampton*, and Regnum *Ringwood*. Vectis I. I. of *Wight*, may be alſo reckoned in the territory of the Regni; it was reduced by Veſpaſian during the reign of Claudius, and was known to the Romans in a very early period, from the trade in tin or white lead having been here carried on between the Gauls and the inhabitants of the Caſſiterides. The coaſts of *Kent and Suſſex* had the title Saxonium Littus, and were under the care of an officer, whoſe duty it was to guard them againſt the invaſions of barbarous nations; but eſpecially the Saxons; part of the oppoſite coaſt of *France* had the ſame name.

23. 3. The Atrebatii, a colony of the Gallic Atrebates, were W. of the Regni, in *Berkſhire* and parts of *Wiltſhire and Hampſhire*; as towns amongst them may be mentioned Pontes *Old Windſor*, Calleva *Silcheſter*, and Cunetio *Marlborough* on Cunetio fl., which ſtill retains traces of its name in *Kent*, and runs into the *Thames*. 4. The Belgæ, W. of the Regni, who migrated from Belgica, and inhabited *Somereſetſhire*, with parts of *Glouceſter, Wiltſhire, and Hampſhire*; Venta Belgarum *Wincheſter*, Sorbiodunum *Old Sarum*, and Aquæ Solis or Aquæ Calidæ *Bath* on the R. *Avon*, were their principal towns. 5. The Durotriges were S. of the Belgæ in *Dorſetſhire*; their chief city was Durnovaria *Dorcheſter*.

24. 6. The Damnonii, in *Devon and Cornwall*, were the Weſternmoſt people of *Britannia Prima*; amongst their cities may be mentioned Iſca Damnoniorum *Exeter* on Iſca fl. *Exe*, and Voliba *Falmouth*, the harbour of which bore the name Cenionis Oſtium. The mines of the Caſſiterides Iæ. *Scilly Is.*, ſo famed for their tin or white lead, were uſed by the Romans as a place of baniſhment for their delinquents. The inhabitants of the Caſſiterides were called Melanchlani, from their *black garments*: they are ſaid to have been very expert ſailors, venturing upon the open ſea in little boats made of ſkins or leather, in which, after they had melted their tin into plates, they were accuſtomed to carry it to the trading places frequented by the Phœnicians and Gauls.

25. FLAVIA CÆSARIENSIS included the country between the *German Ocean* on the E., and the *Severn and Dee* rivers on the W., between the *Thames and Avon* rivers on the S., and *Yorkſhire and Lancashire* on the North; it was inhabited by the ſix following tribes. 1. The Trinobantes, 2. the Cattieuchlani, 3. the Dobuni, 4. the Cornavii, 5. the Coritani, and 6. the Icenii or Cenimagni.

26. 1. The Trinobantes, in *Middleſex and Eſſex*, whoſe chief city was Londinium *London* on the *Thames*, the metropolis of the *British Empire*, called alſo *Augusta*, and mentioned as a city flouriſhing in commerce, and greatly frequented by merchants; to them alſo belonged Colonia *Colcheſter*, and Camulodunum *Maldon* on Idumania fl. *Blackwater*. Camulodunum was the firſt colony which the Romans eſtabliſhed in Britain, and contained a theatre, and a temple dedicated to Claudius; it was deſtroyed in the war between Boadicea and the Romans, who were here ſeverely beaten. 2. The Cattieuchlani were W. of the Trinobantes, in *Hertfordſhire, Bedfordſhire,*

30 *Insulæ Britannicæ—Britannia Secunda.*

Buckinghamshire, and part of *Oxfordshire*; their chief towns were *Durocobritæ Dunstable*, and *Verolanium Verulam*, near *St. Albans*, the town of *Cassivelaunus*, taken by *Cæsar*; it was a *municipium*, and was subsequently destroyed in the war between *Boadicea* and the Romans.

27. 3 The *Dobuni* inhabited parts of *Gloucestershire* and *Oxfordshire*; their chief towns were *Durocornovium* or *Corinium Cirencester*, near the source of the *Thames*, and *Glevum* or *Glebon Gloucester* on the *Severn*. 4. The *Cornavii* were above the *Dobuni*, in *Cheshire*, *Staffordshire*, *Warwickshire*, and in parts of *Flintshire*, *Shropshire*, and *Worcestershire*; to them belonged *Viroconium Wroxeter* on the *Severn*, near *Shrewsbury*, *Boniura Bangor* on the *Dee*, and *Deva Chester* likewise on the *Dee*; this last was a Roman colony, and the station of the 20th Legion. 5. The *Coritani* were to the E. of these, in the shires of *Derby*, *Nottingham*, *Lincoln*, *Leicester*, *Rutland*, and *Northampton*; amongst them may be enumerated, *Lindum Lincoln* on the *R. Witham*, *Ratae* or *Raga Leicester*, and *Lactodorum Towcester*.

28. 6. The *Iceni* or *Cenimagni* were S. E. of the *Coritani*, and N. of the *Trinobantes*, in *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge*, and *Huntingdon*. They were a brave nation, who, on being pillaged by the Romans, and their queen, *Boadicea*, with her daughters, shamefully insulted, took up arms against them in conjunction with their neighbours, defeated them in several engagements, and destroyed *Camulodunum* and *Verolanium*; but they were conquered in their turn by *Suetonius Paulinus*, A. D. 61. Their chief cities were *Venta Icenorum*, the capital, *Caister* near *Norwich*, *Gariannonum*, *Burgh Castle* near *Yarmouth*, on *Garienus fl. Yare*, and *Durolipons Cambridge*.

29. BRITANNIA SECUNDA, including *Wales* and that part of *England*, which is W. of the rivers *Severn* and *Dee*, was inhabited by, 1. The *Ordovices*, 2. the *Dimetæ*, and 3. the *Silures*.

30. 1. The *Ordovices* inhabited the *Welsh* counties of *Caernarvon*, *Denbigh*, *Merioneth*, and *Montgomery*, with that part of *Shropshire* in *England*, which is W. of the *Severn*; their chief cities were *Conovium Caer-Hun* on *Toisobius fl. Conway R.* and *Segontium Caernarvon*; to them also may be reckoned *Mona I.*⁹ *Anglesey*, mentioned by *Tacitus*, the ancient seat of the *Druids*, at the N. W. extremity of *Wales*. 2. The *Dimetæ* were S. W. of these, in the *Welsh* counties of *Cardigan*, *Caermarthen*, and *Pembroke*; their chief town was *Maridunum Caermarthen* on *Tobius fl. Towy*.

31. 3. The *Silures* were E. of these, and S. of the *Ordovices*, in the *Welsh* counties of *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, *Glamorgan*, and *Monmouth*, in the *English* county of *Hereford*, and in such parts of *Worcestershire* and *Gloucestershire* as are W. of the *Severn*. They were brave and warlike, and under their king, *Caractacus*, engaged the Romans in a very perplexing war, but were at length defeated by *Ostorius Scapula*, A. D. 51; *Caractacus*, flying to the

⁹ Where were ye, nymphs, when the remorseless deep
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd *Lycidas*?
For neither were ye playing on the steep,
Where your old bards, the famous *Druids*, lie,
Nor on the shaggy top of *Mona* high —

Ins. Britannica—Max. Cesariensis—Valentia. 31

Brigantes, was betrayed by *Cartismandua*, their queen, into the hands of her common enemy, taken to Rome, and there pardoned by the Emperor *Claudius*. Amongst their towns may be mentioned *Bravinium* or *Brannogium Ludlow*, *Blestium Monmouth*, and *Isca-Silurum Caerleon* their capital, and the station of the *Legio 2^a Augusta*.

32. *MAXIMA CÆSARIENSIS* was bounded on the N. by the *Vallum Hadriani*, and on the S. by the southern limits of *Yorkshire* and *Lancashire*, which counties it included, as well as those of *Westmorland* and *Durham*, with parts of *Cumberland* and *Northumberland*. It was principally inhabited by the *Brigantes*, the most powerful people of Britain.

33. Their chief cities were *Danum Doncaster*, the Roman colony of *Eboracum York* the station of the *Legio 6^a Victrix*, where the emperors *Severus* and *Constantius Chlorus* resided, and where they both died; *Pons Ælii Newcastle*, on the *R. Tyne*, *Luguwallium Carlisle*, *Galacum Appleby*, *Longovicus Lancaster*, and *Mancunium Manchester*. To them also may be assigned *Mona I. I. of Man*, called also *Monæda* or *Monapia*, and mentioned by *Cæsar* as midway between *England* and *Ireland*.

34. *VALENTIA* included that part of *Great Britain* which lay between the two walls, comprehending the county of *Northumberland*, and such of the *Scotch* counties as are S. of the *Firths of Forth* and *Clyde*. It was inhabited by the five following tribes: 1. The *Ottadini*; 2. the *Gadeni*; 3. the *Selgovæ*; 4. the *Novantæ*; and 5. the *Damnii*.

35. 1. The *Ottadini* dwelled in *Northumberland*, and the *Scotch* shire of *Roxburgh*; their chief towns were, *Coria Ottadinorum Jedburgh*, and *Bremennium Rochester*. 2. The *Gadeni* were W. of these, in parts of *Selkirk*, *Peebles*, and *Dumfries*; to them belonged *Blatum Bulgium Middleby*, and *Castra Exploratorum Netherby*. 3. The *Selgovæ* were W. of the *Gadeni*, in parts of *Ayrshire*, *Lanarkshire*, and *Dumfries*; and still farther W. were, 4. The *Novantæ*, in *Wigtown*, *Kirkcudbright*, and part of *Ayr*; the chief town of the latter was *Leucopibia Wigtown*. 5. The *Damnii* inhabited the shires of *Renfrew*, *Lanark*, *Linlithgow*, *Edinburgh*, *Peebles*, *Haddington*, and *Berwick*; they extended also beyond the wall of *Antoninus* into *Dumbarton* and *Stirling*; their principal towns were, *Alata Castra Edinburgh*, and *Colania Lanark* on the *R. Glota* or *Clyde*.

36. *CALEDONIA*¹⁰ comprehended the whole of *Scotland* N. of the *Vallum Antonini*. It was inhabited by

¹⁰ *Martial* calls the inhabitants '*Caledonii Britanni*.'

Quinte Caledonios Ovidi visure Britannos,— Lib. X. Ep. 44.
In the *Caledonia Silva*, which extended from *L. Lomond* to *Murray Firth*, bears were caught and taken to Rome, for criminals to be exposed to, as appears by the same poet:

Nuda Caledonio sic pectora præbuit urso,

Non falsa pendens in cruce Laureolus.

Ep. 7, lib. Spectac.

several inconsiderable tribes, concerning whom very little is known.

37. The names of these tribes were, 1. The Venicones, in the shires of Fife, Kinross, Clackmanan, and part of Perth; their chief town was Ork^a Perth; 2. The Vacomagi, in Kincardine and Forfar-shires; 3. The Terali were in Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, and part of Inverness; their chief town was Divana Old Aberdeen; 4. The Cantæ were in Cromarty and the E. part of Ross; 5. The Logi and Mertæ in E. Sutherland; and 6. the Cornavii in Caithness. Descending the W. coast we find, 7. the Careni in Sutherland; 8. the Carnonacæ in Ross; and 9. the Creones likewise in Ross about the Itys fl. Carron. 10. The Cerones were cantoned in parts of Argyllshire and Inverness; 11. the Epidii in S. Argyllshire; and 12. the Horestæ in Perthshire.

38. The Ebudes or Hebudæ Iæ. *Hebrides*¹¹ or *Western Is.* were on the W. coast of Caledonia; their number and situation are variously given by the ancients, but the chief of them were Ebuda Occidentalis Lewis and Harris, Ebuda Orientalis Skye, Maleos Mull, Epidium Islay, and Ricina Racklin opposite the N.E. point of Ireland. On the Western side of the Isle of Mull is the beautiful little island of Staffu, so celebrated for its basaltic pillars and for its natural caverns, the largest of which, called the Caves of Fingal, is exceedingly magnificent.

39. The Orcades Iæ. *Orkneys* are off the N.E. extremity of Scotland, in Mare Orcadum, and perhaps received their name from Orcas Pr. *Dunnat Head*; they were visited and subdued by Agricola, but soon threw off the yoke. Pomona the Mainland, Ocetis Hoy Waas, and Dumna S. Ronaldsay, are the principal islands. The *Shetland Is.*, lying 45 miles to the N. E. of the *Orkneys*, were no doubt the snow-covered Thule, which Tacitus mentions as having been seen by Agricola in his voyage round the latter islands, and possibly the same described by the navigator Pytheas three centuries before; they were the outmost of all the known islands in this direction, whence the epithet Ultima¹². This Thule must not be confounded with a district of the same name in Norway.

40. The excellent roads which the Romans made in Britain may be traced in every part of the island over which their actual dominion extended; in process of time some of them received certain names, which, though they have come down to us indefinite and corrupted, are yet generally received: Amongst such are, 1. *Watling Street*, which runs from *Richborough Castle*, in *Kent*, through *London* to *Chester*, where one branch is thought to have turned off to the *I. of Anglesey*; thence it proceeds through *York* and *Carlisle*, into *Scotland*, where many of the old ways retain this name. 2. *Ermin Street*, or *Ermin Street*, runs from *London* through *Lincoln*, to *Winteringham* on the *R. Humber*; it is thought by some to have extended as far S. as the coast of *Sussex*, perhaps from the neighbourhood of *Shoreham Harbour*. 3. The *Foss-way* proceeds directly from *Bath*, or, in the opinion of some, from *Seaton* on the sea-coast of *Devonshire*, to *Lincoln*. 4. *Icknild Street*, or *Ikening St.*,

¹¹ Aye me! whilst thee the shores and sounding seas
Wash far away, where'er thy bones are hurl'd
Whether beyond the stormy Hebrides,
Where thou perhaps, under the whelming tide,
Visit'st the bottom of the monstrous world;—

Milton, *Lycidas*, 156.

¹² ——— tibi serviat ultima Thule. *Virg. Georg. I.* 80.

appears to have been a way leading from the country of the Iceni, whence it derived its name; it proceeded, probably, from Venta Icenorum to London, and is thought to have gone on through Old Sarum to Dorchester, or it may, perhaps, have continued through London, Windsor, and Marlborough, to Bath. Besides these four great roads, there were many others, parts of which may still be traced, under various names, as well as under those above mentioned.

41. HIBERNIA, called also *Ierne Ireland* or *Erin*, lies to the W. of Britain, from which it is separated by Mare Hibernicum and Mare Vergivium; the nearest points of contact being the promontories Robogdium *Fair Head*, and Epidium *Mull of Cantire*, which are only 10 miles apart. It is the largest island in Europe, next to Great Britain.

42. The chief capes of Ireland are, Vennicium Pr. *Bloodyfarland Pt.*, Boreum Pr. *Malin Head*, both in Donegal; Robogdium Pr. *Fair Head*, in Antrim; Isamnum Pr. *Killard Pt.*, in Downshire; Hieron v. Sacrum Pr. *Carrigrohane Pt.*, in Wexford; and Notium Pr. *Mizen Head*, in Cork: C. Cleur is the Southernmost point.

43. The noblest river of Ireland is the Sena or *Shannon*, which rises in the N. part of the island near *Lough Allen*, and, flowing with a S. W. course past Macolicum *Meelick*, and Regia Altera *Limerick*, enters the Atlantic at Sena *Æstuarium*. The Dabrona or *Lee* is a very inconsiderable river, and only remarkable from its running through the city of *Cork*. The Brigus or *Barrow R.* is in the S. E. part of the island; it rises in *Queen's County*, not far from the sources of the *Boyne* and the *Liffey*, and falls into *Waterford Bay*: to the East of it is Oboca fl., which still maintains its name. The Libnius or *Liffey* rises in the N. part of the county of *Wicklów*, and enters the sea at Eblana *Dublin*. A little to the N. of it is Bubinda fl. *Boyne*, which runs from its source, in the county of *Kildare*, with a N. E. course, past Laberus *Kells*, into the *Irish Sea*. The Argita or *Ban* is in the N. E. corner of the island, and flows from its source in the *Mourne Mts.*, through *L. Neagh* into the sea near *Coleraine*. The Vidua fl. *Derg* rises out of a lough of the same name in the county of *Donegal*, and enters the sea at *Lough Foyle*.

44. Ireland was inhabited by the following tribes: 1. The Vennicii in Donegal. 2. The Robogdii in Londonderry and Antrim, between whom ran Vidua fl. *Derg* into *L. Foyle*. 3. The Darni were in parts of Down and Armagh, and were separated from the Robogdii by Logia fl. *Lagan*; amongst

their towns were, Dunum *Downpatrick*, and Regia *Clogher*. 4. The Volantii inhabited *Louth*, with parts of *Down*, *Meath*, and *Monaghan*. 5. The Blanii occupied parts of *Dublin* and *Meath*, and the towns *Laberus Kells*, and *Eblana Dublin*. 6. The Cauci were in parts of *Dublin*, *Wicklow*, *Kildare*, and *Queen's County*; amongst them was *Rheba Rhehan Castle*. 7. The Menapii dwelled in parts of *Wicklow*, *Carlow*, and *Wexford*; through their territory ran *Modona fl. Slaney*, at the mouth of which was *Menapia Wexford*.

45. 8. The Coriondi were cantoned in parts of *Wexford*, *Kilkenny*, and *Tipperary*, about *Brigus fl. Barrow*; 9. The Brigantes in *Waterford* and *Tipperary*; and, 10. The Vodiæ in the E. parts of *Cork*. 11. The Iverni were in the S. part of *Kerry*; their city *Ivernus* or *Iernis* was probably *Dunkerrin* on *Ivernus fl. Kenmare*. 12. The Velabri and 13. The Luceni dwelled in parts of *Kerry* and *Limerick*; Regia *Altera Limerick* was in the territory of the Luceni. 14. The Concani were in *Clare*, where they possessed the city *Macolicum Moolick* on the *Shannon*. 15. The Auteri dwelled in *Galway*. 16. The Nagnatæ were farther N., in *Mayo*; their chief city, *Nagnata Urbs*, was probably *Castlebar*. 17. The Erdini occupied parts of *Sligo*, *Leitrim*, and *Fermanagh*; from them *Erdinus L. Lough Erne* received its name.

CHAPTER VI.

GERMANIA.

1. GERMANIA¹ was separated from Gaul on the W., by *Rhenus fl. Rhine*; from *Vindelicia*, *Noricum*, and *Pannonia* on the S., by *Danubius fl. Danube*; and from *Sarmatia* on the E., by a spur of the *Carpathians*, called the *Sarmatici Montes*, and by the whole course of the river *Vistula Vistula*: the *Oceanus Germanicus German Ocean*, and *Sinus Codanus Baltic Sea*, were its boundaries on the North.

2. The name of *Germani*, first applied by the *Celtæ* and afterwards by the *Romans* to the *Tungri*, when they invaded Gaul, is said to have been derived from a word signifying "warrior," and not to have been used by the people of this extensive country, who, deducing their origin from their deity *Tuisco*, called themselves *Teuscones* or *Teutones*², still preserved in *Teutschen*, the

¹ Quis Parthum paveat? Quis gelidum Scythen?

Quis Germania quos horrida parturit

Fœtus, incolumi Cæsare?

Hor. Carm. IV. v. 26.

² Caustica Teutonicos accendit spuma capillos,

Captivis poteris cultior esse comis. *Mart. XIV. Ep. 26.*

In reference to the custom, which obtained amongst the Germans, of using a quantity of soap in dressing their hair.

was applied by the modern *Germans* to themselves. The term *Allemagne*, applied by the *French* to *Germany*, is from the *Alemanni*, a rabble collected from *Germany* and *Gaul*, that settled in the *Decumates Agri Swabia*, and under this title denoting their multifarious origin, formed a league to oppose the *Roman* power.

3. The *Germans*, however, are generally considered to have derived both their name and origin from *Gomer*, the son of *Japhet*, and grand-son of *Noah*; whose posterity having first settled in *Asia Minor*, gradually spread further and farther, and obtained settlements in several parts of *Europe*. *Herodotus* has informed us, that a people called *Cimmerii*, who dwelt in *Asia Minor*, sent a colony to the shores of the *Palus Mæotis*, and so gave the name of *Bosporus Cimmerius* to the strait between the *Euxine Sea* and the *Mæotic Lake*, now commonly called the *Strait of Enikale*. This colony of the *Cimmerii*, increasing in progress of time, and spreading themselves still by new colonies farther Westward, came along the *Danube*, and settled in the country which from them has been called *Germany*.

4. The *Hercynia Silva*, the largest of forests, was at one time represented as covering nearly the whole of *Germany*, occupying nine days for crossing its breadth, and sixty for its length. The name was afterwards used in a more confined sense, being applied by some to the ranges between the *Thuringer Wald* and *Carpathian Mts.*, and by others only to the hills bordering upon *Moravia* and *Bohemia*. In the N. W. part of the country was the *Silva Herculi Sacra*, or that range of hills through which the *Weser* makes its way near *Minden*, and part of which, *Deusberg*, retains the name of the adjoining *Idistavisus Campus*, where *Germanicus* defeated *Arminius*. Parallel with it, and to the S. of it, was *Saltus Teutoburgiensis Teutoburger Wald*, where *Varus*, with three *Roman* legions, was completely routed by the *Cherusci* under *Arminius*, A. D. 10.

5. *Alpes Montes Rauhe Alpe* was that range of hills parallel with the *Danube*, and separating it from the *Neckar* and *Mayn*; it stretched from the S. part of the *Black Forest* to the *Fichtel Berg*, and *Thuringer Wald* or *Meliobocus*. Two ranges diverged from the *Fichtel Berg* Eastwards, and united again at the source of the *Elbe*, thus forming the great valley of *Bohemia*; of these the Northern one, called *Hercynii* or *Sudeti Mtes.*, now bears the names *Erz*, and *Rieser* or *Giant Mts.*, whilst the Southern one, called also *Hercynii Mtes.*, is now known as the *Böhmerwald* and *Wild Mts.* The continuation of this range Eastward, towards *Sarmatia*, was distinguished as *Asciburgius Mons*, and is the W. extremity of the *Carpathian Mts.*; a spur of it struck off from the source of the *Oder*, to *Presburg* on the *Danube*, under the name of *Luna Silva Jablunka Berg*, and another, the *Sarmatici Montes*, a little farther Eastward, crossed the *Danube* North of *Buda*, and joined *Pannonius Mons* in *Pannonia*.

6. The largest river in *Germany*, and in *Europe*, is

Danubius³ fl. *Danube*, which is said to have been called Ister in the latter part of its course, from the Cataracts downwards; but the two names are frequently used indifferently, the Greeks generally calling the river Ister⁴, and the Latins Danubius. It rises in Abnoba Mons, the *Black forest*, and enters the Pontus Euxinus *Black Sea* by several mouths: it was worshipped as a deity by the Scythians, and was for some time the boundary of the Roman Empire. The next river in magnitude is the *Rhine* Rhenus, which rises in Adula M. *St. Gothard*, and, after traversing Venetus L. *of Constance*, runs with a Northerly course into the *German Ocean*.

7. The Danube is variously stated, by different authors, to have had five, six, or seven, mouths; but in fact there are only three, and these are caused by its three great arms, which diverge from each other not far from the Bridge built over the river by Darius Hystaspis, when marching against the Scythians. Opposite these mouths lies a small island, now known as *Adasi* or *Serpent's I.*, but formerly called *Leuce*; it was here that some authors represent Achilles to have celebrated his nuptials with Iphigenia, or rather Helen, and shared the pleasures of the place with the manes of Ajax and other illustrious heroes. The poets generally represented it as the place where the souls of Heroes enjoyed perpetual felicity after their death, and hence it is frequently called the Island of the Blessed.—The Rhine formerly entered the *North Sea* by two mouths, hence the appellation of *bicornis* applied to it by Virgil⁵. Of these the Southern one was that of the present *R. Maas*, then called *Helium Ostium*; the Northern one was that which we now call the *Old Rhine*. To these another was subsequently added, called *Flevum Ostium*, the remains of which, and of its name, may be observed in the *Vlie Stroom*, between the islands *Vlieland* and *Schelling*, off the N. extremity of *Holland*. This last mouth was effected by the *Fossa Drusiana*, cut by Drusus from the right bank of the Rhine, below its separation from the *Waal*, to the *Issel* near *Doesburg*. The *Issel*, thus increased by the waters of the Rhine, flowed Northward through a considerable lake, called *Flevo*, at its issue from which, it was reduced to a canal, preserving the name of *Flevo*, and then entered the sea. In the progress of time the sea made great and rapid inroads upon the land round this new mouth of the Rhine, till, at last, it submerged that part of *Holland* which joined N. *Holland* to *Friesland* and *Overyssel*, and formed the great inlet now known as the *Zuyder Zee*.

8. To the East of the Rhine, and also running into the *German Ocean*,

³ Non qui profundum Danubium bibunt,
Edicta rumpent Julia; —

Hor. Carm. IV. xv. 21.

⁴ ————— arsit Orontes,
Thermodonque citus, Gangesque, et Phasis, et Ister.

Ovid. Met. II. 249.

⁵ ————— Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis,
Extremique hominum Morini, Rhenusque bicornis.

Virg. Æn. VIII. 727.

flow successively *Amisia fl. Ems*, *Visurgis fl. Weser*, and *Albis fl. Elbe*. The *Viadrus Oder*, and *Vistula Vistula*, empty themselves into *Sinus Codanus*; their sources are but a few miles apart in *Asciburgius Mons*, which is the W. part of the *Carpathian Ms.* Amongst the E. tributaries of the *Rhine* we may notice *Nicer fl. Neckar*, which joined it at *Manheim*; *Mœnus fl. Mayn*, which, rising in the *Fichtel Berg*, and passing by *Frankfurt*, entered it at *Mayn*; *Segus fl. Sieg*, and *Luppia fl. Lippe*, the former flowing into it at *Bonn*, the latter at *Wesel*.

9. The inhabitants of Germany have been divided into six classes. I. The *Vindili*, in the N. E. part of Germany; amongst whom were the *Gothones*, *Burgundiones*, *Langobardi* and *Angli*. II. The *Ingævones*, in *Holland*, *N. W. Germany*, and in *Denmark*; amongst whom were the *Cimbri*, *Saxones*, *Cauci*, and *Frisii*. III. The *Istævones*, composed of tribes cantoned on the *Rhine*, in *Westphalia*, and the *Lower Rhine*; amongst whom were the *Chamavi*, *Bructeri*, *Sicambri*, *Ubii*, and *Mattiaci*. IV. The *Hermiones*, inhabiting the remainder of Germany N. of the *Danube*, with parts of *Hungary*, *Galicia*, and *Poland*; amongst them were the *Semnones*, *Cherusci*, *Catti*, *Hermunduri*, *Marcomanni* or *Boemi*, *Juthungi*, *Quadi*, and *Lygii*. V. The inhabitants of the *Decumates Agri*, in *Swabia*, including the *Suevi* and other tribes. VI. The *Scandinavians*, in *Sweden* and *Norway*. The *Bastarnæ* and *Peucini*, who bordered on the *Daci*, formed another division; but their territory does not belong to the country we are now describing.

10. The Germans are said to have had no cities; but, that they possessed congregated dwelling-places, or positions fortified after a certain manner, the names of many which are recorded sufficiently prove. The extent of territory included in the six divisions mentioned above, may be seen in the following table:

	Sq. Miles.
Vindili - - - - -	33,600
Ingævones - - - - -	23,400
Istævones - - - - -	13,800
Hermiones - - - - -	108,900
Decumates Agri - - - - -	11,200
	<hr/>
Scandinavia - - - - -	190,900
	80,000
	<hr/>
Total - - - - -	270,900

* Fundat ab extremo flavos Aquilone Suevos
Albis, et indomitum Rheni caput.

Lucan, II. 62.

11. THE VINDILI or Vandali. The Westernmost of these people were the Angli, seated in parts of *Mecklenburg* and *Hanover*, and famed, in conjunction with the Saxones, for the conquest of *England*, which owes its name to them. East of them, also in *Mecklenburg*, were the Varipi on the *R. Warnow*; and still farther E., on the coast of *Pomerania*, were the Eadoses, Suardones, Rugii, and Lemovii. The little river *Reddaune*, which enters the sea at *Dantsig*, seems to be a corruption of *Eridanus fl.*, and it is, hence, supposed by some, that this name was applied to the *Vistula*, and that the adjacent country, in the neighbourhood of the *Venedæ* and the *Electrides Iæ*, was the place where the *Phæathonthiades*⁷ wept their tears of electrum for the death of their brother: this scene is, however, more generally placed on the Italian *Eridanus* or *Po*.

12. The Gothones, called also Guttones and Gothi, dwelled about the mouth of the *Vistula* in *W. Prussia*; they were an illustrious people, who, proceeding Southwards, entered *Dacia*, and after crossing the *Danube* attacked the provinces of the Roman Empire: they are said to have issued from *Scandinavia*, and subsequently divided themselves into two bodies, the *Ostrogothæ* or Eastern Goths, and the *Visigothæ* or Western Goths. South West of them in *Neumark* and *Posen* were the *Burgundiones*, who, upon being driven from their country, wandered through Germany towards the *Decumates Agri*, and thence into Gaul, where the province of *Burgundy*, allotted to them, still retains their name. Between the *Burgundiones* and Angli, in *Altmark* and *Mittelmark*, were the *Langobardi*, celebrated for their bravery, though few in number; they are said to have migrated from *Scandinavia*, where their original name was *Vinili*, which they exchanged for one denoting their "long beards:" to them may be reckoned *Susudata Berlin* on the *R. Spree*, the metropolis of the *Prussian* dominions,

13. THE INGÆVONES. The peninsula of *Denmark* was called *Cimbrica Chersonesus* from the *Cimbri* or *Cimmerii*, who are said to have once dwelled there; but if they existed latterly in that neighbourhood, they must have been an insignificant tribe near *Cimbrorum Prom.* or *The Skaw*, which is the N. extremity of *Jutland*. The name of *Cimbri* is thought to have been used collectively, to distinguish the petty tribes inhabiting the peninsula. These obscure tribes, six in number, were united as early as the sixth century under the national appellation of *Dani* or *Danes*; a name which they are supposed to have derived from the *Danciones*, a tribe equally obscure with themselves, placed by *Ptolemy* in *Scandinavia*. From them too, the *Sinus Codanus* or the *Baltic*, and the *I. Codanonia*, supposed by many to be the same with *Sweden*, are thought to have obtained their names. The *Danes* were a savage and merciless set of pirates, who are best known from the ravages which they committed in *Britain* during the *Saxon* monarchy.

14. The Saxones originally dwelled in the duchy of *Holstein*: they were one of the most illustrious nations of Germany, and have transmitted their name to a great portion of that country. The contracted territory in which we find them first seated, was incapable of pouring forth the inexhaustible

⁷ Nec minus Heliades fletus, et inania morti
Munera, dant lacrymas: et cæsæ pectora palmis
Non auditurum miseræ Phaëtonta querelas
Nocte dieque vocant: adsternunturque sepulcro.

Inde fluunt lacrymæ: stillataque sole rigescunt
De ramis electra novis.—

Ovid. Met. II. 342. et seq.

tribes of Saxons, who reigned over the ocean, and filled the British Island with their language, their laws, and their colonies. But many of the German tribes were blended with each other by the slightest accidents of war or friendship, owing to a similarity of manners, and the loose and unsettled constitution by which they were governed. The situation of the native Saxons disposed them to embrace the hazardous professions of fishermen and hunters; and the success of their first adventures naturally excited many of the adjacent tribes to solicit their alliance, as well as to accept their laws and name. It was thus that their power rose to a height hitherto unheard amongst the barbarians of the North, and so formidable did it become, that in order to repress its tyranny and encroachment, a league was formed against the Saxons by the various tribes towards the Rhine, who, hence, called themselves *Franci* or Free-men. The chief towns of the Saxones were *Marionis* *Hamburg* on the *Elbe*, and *Treva* *Travemunde* at the mouth of the *Chalusus* fl. *Trave*.

15. To the West of the Saxones, in *Oldenburg* and the N. parts of *Hanover*, were the *Cauci*, celebrated for their love of justice, and for their long attachment to the Roman cause; they were divided into *Majores* and *Minores*. The *Dulgibini* or *Dulgumnii* were in part of *Hanover* West of the *Weiser*, and East of them, about the *R. Aller*, were the *Angrivarii*, whose territory at one time extended West of the *Weiser*, where the town of *Engersheim* still to carry traces of their name. The *Frisii*, divided into *Majores* and *Minores*, inhabited the N.E. part of *Holland*, where the province of *Westland* retains their name: amongst them was *Baduhennæ* *Lucus* in the *Wieringer Moor*, where 900 Romans were cut to pieces by the barbarians. The *Frisiabones* inhabited the provinces of *North* and *South Holland*: the *Iarsacii* were N. of the *Batavi*, in *Utrecht*.

16. THE ISTÆVONES. The Northernmost of these people on the *Rhine* were the *Usipii*, whose territory extended from the *Fossa Drusiana* nearly to the *R. Ruhr*. Higher up the *Rhine* were the *Sicambri*⁸, extending from the *Lippe* fl. *Lippe*, to *Segus* fl. *Sieg*; the greater part of them removed at a subsequent period to the left side of the *Rhine*, where they were surnamed *Jugerni* and sometimes *Excisi*. The *Ubii* were once contiguous to the *Sicambri* and *Catti*, but, in consequence of their being oppressed by the latter people, they were also permitted to establish themselves in *Gaul*. The *Mattiaci*⁹ were a branch of the *Catti*, dwelling between the *Lahn* and *Mayn*; *Mattium* or *Mattiacum* *Marburg*, taken by *Germanicus*, was their chief city; but their name occurs again in *Mattiaci* *Fontes* *Wiesbaden*, within the limits of the *Decumates Agri*.

17. The *Ingriones*, a branch of the *Angrivarii*, dwelled N. of the *Lahn* near *Mengerskirchen*, the *Tencteri*, between the *Lahn* and *Sieg*; North of them, about *Gimborn*, were the *Gambrivii*, and farther East, the *Marsi*. To the North East of the *Usipii*, in the middle of *Westphalia*, were the *Bracteri*, divided by the *Ems* into *Majores* and *Minores*; they were attacked by the *Chamavi*, their Northern neighbours, in conjunction with the *Angrivarii*, who seized on a part of their territory. The *Chamavi*, prior to this, were

⁸ ——— quandoque trahet feroces

Per sacrum clivum, meritâ decorus

Fronde, Sicambros :——

Hor. Carm. IV. ii. 36.

⁹ Si mutare paras longævus cana capillos :

Accipe Mattiacas (quò tibi calva ?) pilas.

Mart. XIV. ep. 27.

cantonned between the *Yssel* and *Vecht*, where they had the *Tubantes* about *Bentheim*, for their E. neighbours.

18. THE HERMIONES. The *Cherusci* were posted N. of the *Harz*, between the rivers *Weser* and *Elbe*; they were brave and powerful, but degenerated so far in consequence of the defeats which they suffered from the Romans and the *Langobardi*, as to become subject to the latter people. To the South of these, extending from the *Harz* to the Eastern part of *Westphalia*, were the *Chasuarii*; *Tropæa Drusi*, where *Drusus* died and *Tiberius* was saluted Emperor by the army, appears to have been in their territory. Below them were the *Catti*¹⁰, one of the most considerable and warlike nations of Germany, stretching from the *R. Saale* to the *Eder*, and, after the removal of the *Ubii*, to the *Rhine*: their country included a great part of *Hesse* (a name which owes its origin to them) and *Thuringia*, extending as far Southward as the borders of *Franconia*. *Castellum Cattorum Cassel* was a settlement of the *Catti*.

19. Contiguous to the *Catti* were the *Turoni*, and beyond these the powerful nation of the *Hermunduri*, a detachment of whom was on such friendly terms with the Romans, as to be the only Germans, who were admitted into the colony *Augusta Vindelicorum*; their dominions extended from the neighbourhood of the *Elbe* to the *Danube*, and from the upper course of the *Mayn* to the plains of *Bohemia*: *Lupphurdum Leipzig*, in the kingdom of *Saxony*, was one of their chief towns. To the East of these, in parts of *Bavaria* and *Bohemia*, were the *Narisci*; and still farther East, in parts of *Lower Austria* and *Moravia*, were the *Juthungi*. The *Quadi* inhabited the South Eastern part of Germany, occupying *Hungary* N. of the *Danube*, with parts of *Moravia* and *Galicia*; *Cusus fl. Waag*, and *Granua fl. Gran*, ran through their territory into the *Danube*, on which last river was their city *Anduetium Presburg*, the capital of the kingdom of *Hungary*. Ascending the *Vistula*, we come to the *Lygii*, seated in that part of *Poland* which lies West of the river; the town of *Calisia*, placed amongst them, is evidently *Kalisch*, and *Carrodunum Krakau*, near the springs of the *Vistula*. The *Gothini* dwelled about the sources of the *Oder*, in the Southern part of *Silesia*.

20. About the sources of the *Elbe*, in the great valley formed by the *Herzian Mountains*, was *Boiëmum*, a name signifying the habitation of the *Boii*, and which may still be traced in *Bohemia*. The *Boii* were a mighty people, extending once from the *L. of Constance* and the springs of the *Danube*, along both sides of the river, nearly as far as *Vienna*; the Eastern part of *Swabia*, nearly all *Bavaria* (carrying evident traces of their name), as well as *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, were possessed by them. But, in process of time, such of them as dwelled about the upper course of the *Danube* quitted their possessions, and associating with the *Helvetii*, passed into *Gaul*; whence the lands, which they relinquished, obtained the name *Deserta Boiorum*. In the North Eastern part of their territory they were attacked by the *Marcomanni*, a horde of many German tribes, united under this general name of "Bordermen" (as *Marcomanni* signifies), and were conquered by them. *Budorigum Prague*, the capital of *Bohemia*, situated on the *R. Moldau*, was one of their chief cities.

¹⁰ ——— misso procures exire jubentur
Consilio, quos Albanam dux magnus in arcem
Traxerat adtonitos et festinare coactos,
Tanquam de Catti aliquid torvisque Sicambriis
Dicturus, ———

Germania — Decumates Agri — Scandinavia. 41

To the North of Boiemum were the Semnones, the most illustrious ancient of the Suevi; they inhabited *Lusatia* and part of *Mittelmark*, extended from the *Elbe* to the *Oder*. Amongst their towns may be named *Stragona Dresden* on the *Elbe*, the capital of the kingdom of *Suevi*. *Suevi* was a name applied to a large body of various people, and not denomination of any particular tribe; their country was called *Suevia*, aellation still retained in that of the modern *Swabia*, to which a horde had found their way from the interior parts of their country. The *Langobardi*, *Semnones*, *Catti*, and other less important nations, bore a general name of *Suevi*.

DECUMATES AGRI, answering generally to *Swabia*, were so called from being subjected by the Romans to the imposition of a tenth of their produce; they were nearly enclosed on two sides by the *Danube* and *Rhine*, a vallum between these two rivers protected them on the third from the East of *Germany*. The Vallum ran in a Westerly direction, from *Phoring* on the *Danube* through the North of *Wurtemberg* to *Ober Wesel* on the *Rhine*; it was built under various emperors, from *Posthumius* to *Probus*, and is thought to have been maintained till the time of *Diocletian*. The Decumates Agri were few and unimportant, with the exception of the *Suevi*, already mentioned as giving name to the modern *Swabia*. The lower part of the province was inhabited by the *Boii* and *Helvetii*, previous to their passing over into *Gaul*; in the territory occupied by them was *Aquileia Ulm* on the *Danube*.

SCANDINAVIA. The knowledge which the ancients had of *Scandinavia*, or *Scandia* as they sometimes called it, the name, was imperfect and confused. Some considered it as forming the largest of many islands, with the *Codanus Sinus* or *Baltic Sea* was strewed, of undetermined extent; whilst others, again, believed it to be composed of many islands. Its Southern extremity undoubtedly formed one of the islands called them the *Scandiæ Insæ*. Quatuor, the other three, the *Danish* islands *Laaland*, *Fyen*, and *Sieland*. They were acquainted with more of *Scandinavia* than its Southern promontory, is amply testified by the names *Bergi Bergen*, and *Nerigos Norway*, from which there was a passage to *Thule* or the *Shetland Isles*; it is extremely doubtful whether their knowledge of the vast peninsula extended to the *North Cape*, to which *Rubeas Pr.* of the navigator *Pytheas* has, by many, been applied.

Codanus Sinus, washing the E. coast of *Scandinavia*, was also called *Suevicum* from the inhabitants of its Southern shore, and *Oceanus Balticus* from its being the Western limit of *Sarmatia Europæa*; its name *Baltic* seems derived from *Baltia*, by which *Scandinavia* is sometimes mentioned amongst the ancients. The *Hilleviones* occupied the Northern part of *Scandinavia*; above them in *Goteborg* were the *Gutæ*, and

farther North, about *Stockholm*, the metropolis of *Sweden*, were the *Suiones*, in whose name that of the modern *Swedes* seems to lie concealed. To the East of these, towards *Christiana*, were the *Sitones*, and above them, in *Dalens*, was the district of *Thule*, partly inhabited by the savage *Scrito-Finni*, so called from the rapidity with which they travelled over the snow and ice of their country. *Finland*, bounded on the West by the *G. of Botnia*, and on the South by the *G. of Finland*, was supposed, by the ancients, who called it *Finningia*, to have been an island; it's inhabitants were the *Finni*, or *Fins*.

CHAPTER VII.

VINDELICIA, RHÆTIA, NORICUM, PANNONIA, ET ILLYRICUM.

1. VINDELICIA. The Province of Vindelicia was bounded on the W. and N. by the *R. Danube*, on the E. by *Ænus fl. Inn*, and on the S. by the *Rhine*, *Brigantinus L. L. of Constance*, and the present limits of *Bavaria* and *Tyrol*. It had *Germania* on the N. and W., *Noricum* on the E., and *Rhætia* on the South. It contained *Bavaria* between the *Inn* and *Danube*, those parts of *Wurtemberg*, *Hohenzollern*, and *Baden*, which are S. of the latter river, and the *Swiss* canton of *Schaffhausen*; in all, about 10,400 square miles. The *Vindelici*¹ are said by some to have been *Illyrians*, whose name was derived from the two rivers *Vindo Wertach*, and *Licus Lech*, which ran through their country Northwards into the *Danube*, others say they were a branch of the *Venedi*, who, settling on the *Licus*, thus received their name.

2. Nearly all the rivers of Vindelicia are tributaries of the *Danube*; the largest and Easternmost of them is the *Ænus Inn*, rising in the *Alpes Rhæticae*, not far from the source of the *Rhine*, and flowing with a N. E. course into the *Danube* at *Batava Castra Passau*. Farther West are the *Isargus Iser*, *Licus Lech*, which is joined by *Vindo fl. Wertach*, and *Ilargus Iller*.

¹ Videre Rhæti bella sub Alpibus
Drusum gerentem, et Vindelici;—

Hor. Carm. IV. iv. 18.

3. At the junction of the Licus and Vindo was Augusta Vindelicorum *Innsbruck*, the metropolis of the province and the most splendid Roman colony in all Rhætia. Pons Æni was at *Wasserburg* on the *Inn*, and must not be confounded with the position of *Innsbruck*, considerably higher up the river Rhætia, and known also as Pons Æni. *Batava Castra Passau* was a citadel at the confluence of the *Inn* and *Danube*, and was so called from a Batavian cohort being garrisoned there; above it were *Serviodurum Straubing*, and *Regina Regensburg* or *Ratisbon*.

4. RHÆTIA². The Rhæti were said to be Tuscans, who fled from the Gauls when that nation invaded Italy, and to have been so called from their leader Rhætus. They were composed of many small tribes, who in time became sufficiently powerful to make frequent incursions into the Roman territory, till their submission was effected, during the reign of Augustus, by the Roman armies under the command of Drusus and Tiberius Nero. Rhætia, in its extended sense, comprehended the country between Italy and the Danube, from the confines of the Helvetii to Noricum; but these limits included the territory of the Vindelici. Rhætia Propria was bounded on the N. by Vindelicia, on the E. by Noricum, on the S. by the Italian provinces Venetia and Gallia Cisalpina, and on the W. by the Gallic province Maxima Sequanorum. It contained nearly the whole of *Tyrol*, the *Valtellina*, *Forarlberg*, *Lichtenstein*, and the E. part of *Switzerland*, in all, about 13,800 square miles.

5. The great chain of the Alps enters Rhætia at *Adula M. St. Gothard*, and passing through the middle of the province, obtains the name *Alpes Rheticae* till it enters Noricum. The source of the *Rhine* is in the Western part of Rhætia, at *Adula M. St. Gothard*, whence it runs with a Northerly course into *Venetia* or *Brigantinus L. L. of Constance* or *Boden See*; on this lake *Tiberius* built a fleet, in order to attack the *Vindelici*: *Acronius L.* was the small lake at its Western extremity, now known as the *Unter See* or *L. of Zell*. The source of the *Inn* has already been mentioned as in Rhætia, and not far from it is the source of *Addua fl. Adda*, which, passing through *Larius L.*³ *L. of Como*, enters *Italy* and joins the *Po*. In this neighbourhood also were the springs of the *Etsch* *Atagis*, which is joined by the *Isarus Eisach* at *Botzen*, and flows afterwards into *Athesis fl. Adige*; this last river runs through *Venice* into the *Adriatic Sea*.

² Rhætia was much commended for its wine:

et quo te carmine dicam,
Rhætica? nec cellis ideò contende Falernis.

Virg. Georg. II. 96.

³ Poetæ tenero, meo sodali,
Velim Cæcilio, papyre, dicas,
Veronam veniat, Novi relinquens
Comi mænia, Lariumque litus.

Catull. XXXV. 4.

6. In the S. W. part of Rhætia were the Lepontii, or Leipontii (from *λεῖπον* *linguo*) as they were sometimes called, from the fable of their being left there by Hercules; their name seems still preserved in *Val Leventina*; their principal city was *Oscela Domo d'Ossola*, at the Eastern termination of the famous pass of *Simplon*. The Genauni⁴ or Genaunes were E. of them, in the *Val d'Agno*, between the lakes *Verbanus Maggiore* and *Larius Como*. The Vennonese and Culicones occupied the *Valtellina*; the name of the latter is still preserved in *Colico*. The Tridentini dwelled on the *Adige*, and received their name from their capital *Tridentum Trent*, where the last Christian council was held A. D. 1545; above them, round *Brissen*, were the *Brixentes*. The *Venostes* inhabited the *Val di Venosca*; amongst them was the citadel *Terioli Tyrol*, which has given name to the county of *Tyrol*. The *Breones* or *Brenni* dwelled about the *Rhätian Alps*; their name is evidently preserved in the *Brenner Mountain*, and in the *Val Bregna* near the source of the *R. Ticino*. In the North Western part of the province, on the *Rhine*, were the *Sarunetes*, whose name may be traced in *Sargans*; below them, on *Brigantinus L.* (to which they gave name) were the *Brigantii*, whose chief town was *Brigantia Bregenz*.

7. NORICUM was bounded on the N. by the *Danube*; on the E. by *Cetius Mons Kahlenberg, Seeberg, &c.* and by a part of *Murius fl. Mur*; on the S. by *Carvancas Mons Steiner Alps*, and *Alpes Carnicæ Carnic Alps*; and on the W. by the limits of *Rhætia*, and by *Ænus fl.* Towards the N. it bordered on *Germania*, on the E. *Pannonia*, on the S. *Illyricum* and the *Carni*, and on the W. *Rhætia* and *Vindelicia*. It comprehended parts of *Upper and Lower Austria*, nearly all *Styria, Carinthia*, and *Salzburg*, with portions of *Tyrol* and *Bavaria*; in all, about 16,100 square miles. The *Norici*, who were governed by their own king, were subjected under *Augustus* as allies of the *Pannonii*; their country was famous for its iron and steel⁵.

8. The great chain of the Alps is divided, on its entrance into *Noricum*, into two ridges; the Northern of these, called *Alpes Noricæ Noric Alps*, traverses the middle of the province, from the sources of the *Salza* and *Drave* to the *Danube* near *Vienna*, and in the latter part of its course it obtains the name *Cetius Mons Kahlenberg*, which has been already mentioned as the Eastern boundary of the province. The second great ridge is that of the *Alpes Carnicæ* or *Julicæ Carnic* or *Julian Alps*, which, separating from the other at the source of the *Drave*, forms the common boundary between *Noricum* and the *Carni*, and then strikes off into *Illyricum*; *Carvancas M.*

⁴ ————— Milite nam tuo
Drusus Genaunos, implacidum genus,
Brennosque veloces, et arces
Alpibus impositas tremendis
Dejecit acer plus vice simplici.

Hor. Carm. IV. xiv. 10.

⁵ ————— quas neque Noricus
terret ensis, nec mare naufragum,—

Id. I. xvi. 9.

ster Alps is a spur of it, which detaches itself from the main ridge at the foot of the *Save*, and proceeds through the Southern part of Pannonia towards *Belgrade*.

9. *Jovavus fl. Salza* is a small river, which rises in the *Noric Alps* and its past *Salzburg* into the *Inn*. The rapid *Draus* or *Dravus fl. Drau* or *tau* is the most important river of *Noricum*, and one of the greatest tributaries of the *Danube*; it rises in the *Noric Alps*, and traversing the Southern part of *Noricum* and *Pannonia*, enters the *Danube* near *Esseg*, some distance from *Belgrade*. *Murius fl. Mur*, the greatest tributary of the *Draus*, rises in the *Noric Alps*, and enters its left bank to the E. of *Warasdin*.

10. The chief towns in *Noricum* were, *Boiodurum Innstadt*, at the junction of the *Inn* and *Danube* opposite *Passau*, *Lauriacum Lorch*, *Jovavum Salzburg*, *Virunum Solfeld*, and *Celeia Cilli*.

11. **PANNONIA**⁶ was bounded on the N. and E. by the *Danube*, on the S. by an imaginary line a few miles from the *Save*, and on the W. by a part of the *Mur*, and the *Cetius Mons Kahlenberg*. Towards the N. it bordered on *Germania*, the E. on the territory of the *Jazyges Metanastæ*, the S. on *Illyricum*, and the W. on *Noricum*. It comprehended *Hungary* to the right of the *Danube*, parts of *Lower Austria*, *Styria*, and *Croatia*, the whole of *Sclavonia*, and such portions of *Turkish Croatia*, *Slovenia*, and *Servia*, as immediately touch on the *Save*; all, about 27,200 square miles. The *Pannonii* are said to have been of Celtic origin; they were attacked⁷ by the Romans under *Augustus*, but their submission was not effected till the time of *Tiberius*.

12. *Pannonius Mons Bakmyer Wald* is a continuation of the *Sarmatici Montes* in *Germany*, which enters *Pannonia* a few miles N. of *Buda*, and, passing through the Northern part of the province, joins *Cetius Mons* on the limits of *Noricum*. *Claudius Mons Reka* or *Billa Ms*, at one time the common boundary between the *Scordisci* and *Taurisci*, was the continuation of *Arvancas M.* already mentioned as stretching towards *Belgrade*. In the North Western part of the province is the little river *Arrabo Raab*, which enters the *Danube* not far from the town *Arrabona Raab*. The great river *Draus Drave* enters *Pannonia* at *Pœtovio Pettau*, and passes on to the *Danube*. *Saus* or *Savus fl. Sau* or *Save* rises in the North Western corner of *Illyricum*; hence it flows in a South Easterly direction through *Pannonia*, and enters the *Danube* at *Belgrade*. There are two considerable lakes in *Pannonia*; the Northern one, *Peiso* or *Pelso L. Neusiedler See*, a few miles

⁶ Nunc tibi Pannonia est, nunc Illyris ora domanda:
Rhætica nunc præbent Thracique arma metum.

Ovid. Trist. II. 225.

⁷ Dum nova Pannonici numeratur gloria belli,
Omnis et ad reducem dum litat ara Jovem;
Dat Populus, dat gratus Eques, dat thura Senatus,
Et ditant Latias tertia dona tribus.

Mart. VIII. ep. xv.

S. E. of *Vienna*, was attempted to be drained by the emperor *Galerius*, by means of a cut to the *Danube*; the other one, *Volcæ Palus*, was in the middle of the province, and is now called the *Balaton* or *Platten See*.

13. The principal cities in *Pannonia* were as follows. Descending the *Danube* we find *Vindobona Vienna*, the metropolis of the *Austrian Empire*; *Carnuntum Deutsch Altenburg*; *Bregetio Fuxto*, where a Roman legion was posted; *Aquincum* or *Acincum Buda* or *Ofen*, also the residence of a Roman legion, and opposite to which, on the other side of the river, was *Contra Acincum Pest*; *Acimincum Peterwardein*; and *Taurunum Semlin*, the Easternmost city of the province, near the confluence of the *Danube* and *Save*.

14. *ILLYRICUM*⁸, called also *Illyris* and *Illyria*, was bounded on the N. by *Carvancas Mons Steiner Alps*, and by an imaginary line a few miles S. of the *Save*, on the E. by *Drinus fl. Drin*, on the S. by *Drilo fl. Drino*, and on the W. by the *Adriatic Sea*, the little river *Arsia Arsa*, and the *Julian Alps*. Towards the N. it touched on *Noricum* and *Pannonia*, the E. on *Mœsia* and *Macedonia*, the S. and W. on the *Hadriatic Sea* and *Italy*. It contained parts of *Carniola* and *Austrian Croatia*, nearly the whole of *Turkish Croatia*, and of *Bosnia*, *Dalmatia*, *Herzegovina*, *Monte Negro*, and the North Western corner of *Albania*; in all, about 30,600 square miles.

15. The two great divisions of *Illyricum* were *Liburnia*⁹ and *Dalmatia*, the latter being to the South and still preserving its name in *Dalmatia*; they were separated from each other by *Titius fl. Kerka*, which runs past *Scardona Scardona* into the *Adriatic Sea*: to these was added at a later period the small province of *Prævalitana*, in the neighbourhood of *Scodra Scutari*, which extended as far S. as *Dyrrhachium Durazzo*. *Liburnia* gave name to certain light galleys¹⁰ with very strong prows; *Augustus* used them with great success in the memorable battle of *Actium*. The *Illyrians* were a very extended people; they were represented as savages and robbers, a pretext used by the Romans for attacking them, 200 years B.C., but they were not subjugated till the end of *Augustus*' reign.

16. A range of mountains, the continuation of the *Alps*, runs through

⁸ Tu mihi, seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi :

Sive oram Illyrici leges æquoris :— *Virg. Ecl. VIII. 7.*

⁹ Slaves from *Liburnia* appear to have attended the Emperors :

Procul horridus Liburnus, et querulus cliens ;

Imperia viduarum procul.

Mart. I. ep. l. 33.

And to have acted as public heralds, or criers :

Primus, clamante Liburno,

Currite ! jam sedit ! raptâ properabat abolla

Pegasus, adtonitæ positus modo villicus urbi. *Juv. Sat. IV. 75.*

¹⁰ Ibis *Liburnis* inter alta navium,

Amice, propugnacula ;

Paratus omne Cæsaris periculum

Subire, Mæcenas, tuo ?

Hor. Epod. I. 1.

the whole of Illyricum, and subsequently joins the Thracian Hæmus; where it quits Italy it was called *Ocra Mons Birnbaumer Wald*, and shortly afterwards *Albius* or *Albanus Mons Schneeberg* and *M. Kapella*, an appellation which seems still preserved in the small town of *Alben*. Farther Eastward assumed successively the names of *Bebii Montes Tzerna Gora*, &c., *Businus Mons Ican*, *Adrius* or *Ardiaeus M.*, and of *Scodrus* or *Scardus M. schka*, at which last it quitted the province.

17. *Nauportus Ober Laybach*, an old town of the *Taurisci*, was on *Nauptus fl.*; and nearer the junction of this river with the *Save* was the colony *Imona Laybach*. *Prætorium Latovicorum*, the chief city of the *Latovici*, was at *Neustädte*l on the *Gurk*, and S. of it on the *Colap's Culpa* was *Metulum æting*, the metropolis of the *Iapydes*, at the siege of which *Octavius* near was wounded: the *Iapydes* or *Morlachians* inhabited the coast of the Adriatic, from the borders of Italy to the *R. Tedanius*. On the coast of Illyricum, towards Italy, was *Flano Fianone*, giving name to *Sinus Flanatus G. of Quarnero*; farther S. were *Senia Segna*, the Roman colony *Iadera* was, and *Scardona Scardona*, the chief city of *Liburnia*.

18. Crossing *Titius fl.*, and entering *Dalmatia*, we come to *Tragurium* was, a colony of Roman citizens, built on a peninsula opposite the small land *Boas Bua*, and joined to it by a bridge; the surrounding country was noted for its marble. *Salona* or *Salonæ Salona* may be regarded as the metropolis of the whole province; it was the birth-place of the emperor *Diocletian*, who, after his abdication, retired to the neighbouring *Spalatum Spalatina*, and built there a magnificent palace. To the N.E. of *Salonæ*, near *lanno*, was the strong city *Delminium*, which gave name to the *Dalmatæ*; was destroyed by *C. M. Figulus*. Continuing along the coast we meet with *Narona Torre di Norin*, a Roman colony on the right bank of *Naro fl.*; *Iyllis Peninsula Sabioncello*, said to have been inhabited by the *Bulini* and *Iylli*, the descendants of *Hyllus*, *Hercules' son*; the colony *Epidaurus ludoua*, to a place near which, amongst the *Enchelees*¹¹, *Cadmus* and *Harmonia*, distracted with their misfortunes, retired and ended their days; and *Alessio*, the Southernmost city of Illyricum. To the N. of the last, the *Labeatis Palus*, was *Scodra Scutari*, the strongest city of the *Labeates*, and the residence of the Illyrian king *Gentius*; it was afterwards colonized by Roman citizens, and became the metropolis of the province *Prævalitana*.

19. The Northern coast of Illyricum, from *Fiume* to *Ragusa*, was covered with a multitude of islands; the fable of *Medea's* tearing her brother *Absyrtus* in pieces, and strewing his limbs in her father's way to stop his pursuit, could not have been more happily applied to any part of Europe than to this intricate archipelago. The Northernmost of the islands were, *Caricta Veglia*, *Arba Arbe*, *Crexa Pago*, and *Absorus*¹² *Cherso*, the chief of the *Absyrtides Iæ.*, and the scene of *Medea's* rage when flying with *Jason* from her father. Opposite *Zara* were, *Sissa I. Ugliano* and *Pasman*; and *Scardona I. Grossa*. Off *Salonæ* were, *Boas Bua*, a place of banishment for Roman criminals; *Brattia Brassa*, celebrated for its goats and cheese; *Pharus Lesina*; and *Issa Lissa*, noted for a kind of light shipping. Off the peninsula of *Sabioncello* was *Corcyra Nigra I. Corsola*, so called from its dark woods, and to distinguish it from an island of the same name on the

¹¹ Hence *Lucan* says,

et nomine prisco

Encheliæ, versi testantes funera Cadmi. *Pharsal.* III. 139.

Their tomb was shown near the mouth of the *Drilo*.

¹² *Colchis, et Hadriacas spumans Absyrtos in undas,*—

Id. III. 190.

coast of Epirus. Below this was Melita I. *Meleda*, the Southernmost of the Illyrian islands; the Apostle Paul, on his voyage from Palestine to Rome, is supposed by some to have been cast on this island, an event referred by others with much greater probability to *Malta*, which was also called *Melita*.

CHAPTER VIII.

GALLIA.

1. GALLIA was bounded on the N. and W. by the Ocean, on the S. by the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean, and on the E. by the Alps as far as *M. S. Gothard*, whence a line to the issue of the Rhine from the *L. of Constance*, and the subsequent course of that river, separated it from Germany. It thus contained, in addition to the modern kingdom of *France*, the little county of *Nice*, the Western half of *Switzerland*, and such parts of *Germany* and the *Netherlands* as are W. and S. of the Rhine. It was also called *Gallia Transalpina* or *Uterior*, *Gallia Comata*, *Galatia* by the Greeks, and *Celtica* by the natives. It was originally divided amongst three great nations, the *Celtæ*, *Belgæ*, and *Aquitani*. The *Celtæ* inhabited the middle of the country, and were separated from their Northern neighbours, the *Belgæ*, by *Sequana fl.*, *Matrona fl.*, and *Vocesius M.*; to the S. the *Garumna fl.* was the limit between them and the *Aquitani*, whose territory is sometimes called *Armorica*. This extent of the *Celtæ* includes the Roman conquest in South Eastern Gaul, which they designated by the name of *Provincia* (whence the modern *Provence*), with the occasional epithets of *Nostra* or *Gallia*; it was also called *Braccata* from a peculiar dress worn by the inhabitants, whilst the remainder of *Transalpine Gaul* was termed *Comata*¹ from the people wearing their hair long.

2. After the conquest of Gaul by *Cæsar*, and in the time of *Augustus*, the four provinces were more equally

¹ Et nunc tonse Liger, quondam per colla decora
Crinibus effusis toti prælate Comatæ.

Lucan. I. 443.

divided as to extent, without particular attention being paid to the distinction of their inhabitants. Their boundaries were then as follows: Belgica, or North Eastern Gaul, was separated from the Roman province on the S. by a line running from Adula M. *S. Gothard*, through Lemanus L., to the R. Arar; from Celtica by the upper course of this river, to Vocesus M., and thence by a N.W. line to the *English Channel* near the mouth of Samara fl. *Somme*. Celtica, or Lugdunensis as it was now called from Lugdunum its capital, was the North Western part of Gaul, and was bounded on the E. by Belgica, on the S. mostly by Liger fl., and on the W. and N. by the Ocean. To the S. of this was Aquitania or South Western Gaul, bounded on the E. by a part of Lugdunensis and Cebenna M., on the S. by Tarnis fl. and the Pyrenees, and on the W. by the Ocean. The Roman province, or South Eastern Gaul, took the name of Narbonensis from Narbo Martius *Narbonne*, the metropolis of the whole country. In the course of time each of these provinces was divided into several others, till at length their number amounted to seventeen.

3. The superficial extent of these great provinces, and of their subdivisions, may be seen in the following table:

Belgica.		Lugdunensis.	
	Sq. Miles.		Sq. Miles.
Belgica Prima -	10,300	Lugdunensis Prima -	11,600
Belgica Secunda -	17,000	Lugdunensis Secunda -	8,900
Germania Prima -	4,300	Lugdunensis Tertia -	16,800
Germania Secunda -	11,900	Lugdunensis Quarta -	12,600
Maxima Sequanorum -	13,700		
	57,200		49,900
Aquitania.		Narbonensis.	
	Sq. Miles.		Sq. Miles.
Aquitania Prima -	24,300	Narbonensis Prima -	10,900
Aquitania Secunda -	17,500	Narbonensis Secunda -	4,000
Nervempulana -	10,700	Viennensis -	10,000
	52,500	Alpes Graiæ et Penninæ	3,300
		Alpes Maritimæ -	3,000
			31,200

Summary.

Summary.

	Sq. Miles.
Belgica - - - - -	57,200
Lugdunensis - - - - -	49,900
Aquitania - - - - -	52,500
Narbonensis - - - - -	31,200
Total - - - - -	190,800

4. The principal mountains of Gaul are the *Pyrenæi*, the *Pyrenees*, extending from the Mediterranean to the *B. of Biscay*. *Cebenna*³ *M. Cevennes*, which separated the South Eastern part of Aquitania from *Narbonensis*, runs parallel with the Southern course of the *Rhone*, and divides the waters of that river from the *Loire* and *Garonne*. *Voces* *M.*, called in different parts *Vosges* and *Mt. des Faucilles*, is a continuation of *Cebenna* Northward, running from the country of the *Lingones* in the N. of *Burgundy*, to *Bingium Bingen* on the *Rhine*, crossing which it causes a little fall in that beautiful river. *Jura M. Jura*, the Western barrier of *Switzerland*, is a little to the W. of the *L. of Geneva*; it is a spur of *Voces* *M.*, and is connected with it by *Vocetius M. Bätzberg*. That part of the great chain of the Alps, which separated Gaul from Italy, had various names, which will be mentioned in the description of the latter country. The three chief promontories of Gaul are, *Itium Pr. C. Grisnez*, opposite *Dover*, *Gobæum Pr. C. S. Matthew*, the Westernmost point, and *Citharistes Pr. C. Sicier*, where it reaches farthest to the South.

5. Amongst the principal rivers of Gaul we may mention the *Rhine* *Rhenus*, which rises in *Adula M. S. Gothard*, and after traversing *Venet* *Lacus L. of Constance*, flows with a Northerly course into the *German Ocean*. The *Mosella Moselle* rises in *Voces* *M. Mt. des Faucilles*, and runs N. into the *Rhine* at *Coblentz Confluentes*. The *Mosa Meuse* or *Maas* rises in the same mountain, and joins the *Vahalis Whaal*, which is

² ——— et quos jam frigore segnes
Pyrenæa tegit latebrosis frondibus ilex.

Claudian. in II. Stil. 313.

³ ——— qua montibus ardua summis

Gens habitat cana pendentes rupe *Cebennas*. *Lucan. I. 435.*

branch of the Rhine. The Sequana fl. *Seine* rises in the territory of the Lingones in the N. of *Burgundy*, and flows into the *English Channel*: the *Matrona Marne*, and *Isara Oise*, are its two greatest tributaries and enter its right bank not far from *Lutetia Paris*. The *Liger⁴ Loire*, the largest river of *France*, rises in *lebenna M. Cevennes*, and runs North Westward into *mus Aquitanicus B. of Biscay*: the *Garumna Garonne* has its source in the *Pyrenees*, and likewise enters the *B. of Biscay*. The *Rhodanus⁵ fl. Rhone*, said to have taken its name from the colony *Rhoda* which the *Rhodesians* built upon it, rises in *Adula M. S. Gothard*, passes W. through *Lemanus L. L. of Geneva*, or *Leman*: it is sometimes called, and after being joined at *lyons* by *Arar fl. Saone*, flows with a Southerly course to the *Mediterranean Sea*.

BELGICA.

6. *Belgica* was the largest of the four great divisions of *Gaul*, and was subdivided into *Belgica Prima*, *Belgica Secunda*, *Germania Prima*, *Germania Secunda*, and *Maxima Sequanorum*. It must not be confounded with the ancient *Belgium*, which was only a small part of the former country, comprising the territory of the *Belloaci*, *Ambiani*, and *Atrebat*es.

7. *GERMANIA SECUNDA* was the first of these provinces to the Northward, and was separated from *Germania Prima* by the small river *Obringa Ahr*; it contained such parts of *Germany*, *Holland*, and the *Netherlands*, as lie between the *Rhine* and the little *R. Senne*, which passes *Brussels*, and runs into the *Scheldt*. The Northernmost tribe in the province were the *Batavi⁶*, a branch of the *Catti*, who were famed (especially their cavalry) for their bravery. Their country was an island, hence named *Batavorum I.*, part of which is still called *Betuwe*; it was formed by the rivers *Rhine* and *Vaal* or *Waal*. Their principal cities were *Lugdunum Leyden*, and *Trajectus Utrecht*.

8. Higher up the *Rhine* were the *Gugerni*, a branch of the *Sicambri*, who settled in a part of the territory formerly occupied by the *Menapii*, and beyond them, in the S. E. corner of the province, were the *Ubii*, who were removed by *Agrippa* from the Eastern side of the *Rhine*. The chief towns of

⁴ *Testis Arar, Rhodanusque celer, magnusque Garumna,
Carnuti et flavi cœrula lympha Liger.* *Tibull.* I. vii. 12.

⁵ ——— qua Rhodanus raptum velocibus undis
In mare fert Ararim: — *Lucan.* I. 433.

⁶ *Hic petit Euphraten juvenis domitique Batavi
Custodes aquilas, armis industrius;* — *Juv. Sat.* VIII. 51.

the latter were Colonia Agrippina *Cologne*, the metropolis of the province, so called from Agrippina the daughter of Germanicus and mother of Nero, who had a colony sent here at her request by the emperor Claudius, to honour the place of her birth; and Bonna *Bonn*, one of the fifty citadels built by Drusus on the *Rhine*.

9. To the South of the Batavi, between the *Maas* and *Scheldt*, were the Menapii, and farther inland were the Toxandri. Higher up the *Meuse* were the Eburones, who were exterminated by Cæsar in revenge for their having destroyed a whole Roman legion: their country was subsequently inhabited by the Tungri. Their principal city was Atuaca, called afterwards *Tongres*, from the custom, which then obtained, of calling capital cities by their gentilitious names. Arduenna Silva, the greatest forest of Gaul, extended from the *Rhine* to the territory of the Remi and Nervii; large remains of it are yet standing, and part of it, on the frontiers of France and the Netherlands, retains still the name *Forest of Ardennes*.

10. BELGICA SECUNDA was the North Western portion of Gallia Belgica, and contained the modern provinces of *Hainau*, *Flanders*, *Artois*, and *Picardy*, with parts of the *Ile of France* and *Champagne*. In the N. part of the province dwelled the Nervii⁷, a powerful and brave nation, who affected to be thought of German origin; they were frequently conquered by Cæsar: their capital city was formerly Bagacum *Bavay*, but Turnacum *Tournay* afterwards enjoyed this honour. The Morini⁸ were W. of the Nervii, and the nearest of the Gallic tribes to Britain: their chief town was Gesoriacum, called afterwards Bononia *Boulogne*, a port and station for ships, whence was one of the usual passages to our island, the other being from Itius Portus *Wissant*, famous for the embarkation of Cæsar; near it is Ulterior Pons, *Calais*.

11. The Atreates were S. of the Morini, in *Artois*. The Ambiani and Britanni were in the Western part of *Picardy*; their chief city was Samarobriva, called afterwards Ambiani *Amiens*, celebrated for its manufacture of arms, and situated, as its name implies, on Samara fl. *Somme*. To the South of the Ambiani, also in *Picardy*, were the Bellovaci, the bravest of the Belgæ, whose capital was Cæsaromagus or Bellovaci *Beauvais*. To the South of the Nervii, in Eastern *Picardy*, were the Veromandui. Farther inland, about Axona fl. *Aisne*, and in the N. of *Champagne*, were the Remi, who, for their services to the Romans in the conquest of Gaul, were elevated to the second rank among its nations; their chief city was Durocortorum, called afterwards Remi *Rheims*. The Suessiones were strictly allied with the Remi, upon whose territory they bordered on the Westward: the Catalauni were the Southernmost people of Belgica Secunda, and inhabited the middle of *Champagne*.

12. BELGICA PRIMA was E. of Belgica Secunda, and S. of Germania Secunda; it comprehended the province of *Lorraine*, with portions of *Luxemburg* and *Treves*. Its Northern part was inhabited by the Treveri⁹, a powerful people, and the most illustrious of the Belgæ, laying claim to German origin. Their chief city was Augusta, called latterly Treveri *Treves*, a Roman colony, the metropolis of Belgica Prima, and the residence of several emperors whilst defending this frontier of Gaul. Rigodulum *Riot*, where Julian concluded a peace with the Franks, and Ambiatinus Vicus *Capelle*, the birth-

⁷ ————— nimiumque rebellis

Nervius, et cæsi pollutus sanguine Cottæ. Lucan. I. 429.

⁸ Extremique hominum Morini, ————— Virg. Æn. VIII. 727.

⁹ Tu quoque, lætatus converti prælia, Trevir. Lucan. I. 441.

lice of Caligula, according to some, were also in their territory, the latter being in Germania Prima, into which the possessions of the Treveri likewise passed. The Mediomatrici were S. of the Treveri, in the N. E. part of *provincia*; their chief city was Divodurum, called afterwards Metis *Metz*. Joining them on the West were the Verodunenses, also in *Lorraine*, and other South, in the same province, were the Leuci.

13. GERMANIA PRIMA was East of Belgica Prima, and comprehended the Northern part of *Alsace*, with the Western parts of the *Palatinate* and *Rhine*. In its N. part were the Caracates, whose chief city was Mogontiacum *Maynz*, at the confluence of the Mœnus and Rhenus; it was the metropolis of Germania Prima, and the place where Alexander Severus and his other Mammœa were murdered. To the S. of these were the Vangiones, whose chief town was Borbetomagus or Vangiones *Worms*, and the Nemetes, whose capital was Noviomagus, called afterwards Nemetes *Speyer*. The Uboci were the last people of Germania Prima to the Southward, and inhabited the Northern part of *Alsace*; their chief city was Argentoratum *Strasbourg*, near which Julian defeated the Alemanni.

14. MAXIMA SEQUANORUM contained the Southern part of *Alsace*, *Franche Comté*, and the Western part of *Switzerland*. In its N. part were the Rauraci, whose chief towns were Basilia *Basel*, and Augusta *Basel Augst*. The *sequani*¹⁰ inhabited the W. part of the province; they were one of the most powerful people of Gaul, whose territory, in the time of Cæsar, extended to the *Rhine*. Their principal city was Vesontio *Besançon*, the metropolis of Maxima Sequanorum, situated on Dubis fl. *Doubs*; this river rises in Vocem M., and flows into the Arar *Saône*. The remainder of Maxima Sequanorum was inhabited by the Helvetii, so distinguished for their bravery: they were divided into four pagi or cantons.

LUGDUNENSIS VEL CELTICA.

15. Lugdunensis, or Celtica as it was also called, was the third in size amongst the four great divisions of Gaul: it was subdivided into Lugdunensis Prima, Secunda, Tertia, and Quarta or Senonia. The Armoricanus Tractus was a general name given to the sea-coast of Gaul; it was afterwards confined to the shores of Lugdunensis, the adjoining coast of Belgica being then called Nervicanus Tractus, but, at last, *Britany* alone was called Armorica. The appellation Saxonicum Littus was applied to parts of the coasts of Belgica and Lugdunensis, as well as to the shores of *Kent* and *Sussex* in *England*, from their being exposed to the robberies of the Saxon pirates.

16. LUGDUNENSIS SECUNDA was the most Northern division of Lugdunensis, and comprehended *Normandy* with a small part of the *Isle of France*. On the coast dwelled the Calæti, whose chief cities were Juliobona *Lillebonne*, and Carocotinum *Harfleur*, at the mouth of the *Seine*; higher up this river

¹⁰ Hanc tibi Sequanicæ pinguem textricis alumnam,

Quæ Lacedæmonium barbara nomen habet;

Sordida, sed gelido non aspernanda Decembri

Dona, peregrinam mittimus endromida.

Mart. IV. ep. 19.

were the Velioasses, with their city Rotomagus *Rouen*, the metropolis of the province. Proceeding along the coast, we find the Lexovii, the Viducasses, the Bajocasses, and the Unelli. To the W. of the Unelli, in the Oceanus Britannicus, were the islands *Riduna Alderney*, *Sarnia Guernsey*, and *Cæsarea Jersey*. The Abrincatui were S. of the Unelli; to the E. of them were the Saii, and the Auleri Ebuovices, whose chief town was Mediolanum called afterwards Ebuovices *Evreux*.

17. LUGDUNENSIS TERTIA was the Westernmost division of Celtica, and comprehended the modern provinces of *Britany*, *Maine*, *Anjou*, and *Touraine*. The Osismii dwelled in the North Western part of *Britany*; in their territory was Brivates Portus *Brest*: off their Western coast were the isles Uxantis *Ushant*, and Sena or Siambis *The Saints*, which last is remarkable as having been the residence of certain priestesses. The Coriosopiti were S. of the Osismii; and farther along the coast were the Veneti, famed for their skill and power at sea, whose country Cæsar calls Venetia. Off the coast of the Veneti were the isles Vindilis *Bell'isle*, and Siata *Houat*, which, in conjunction with others near them, were called Veneticæ Iæ. The Redones inhabited the N. E. part of *Britany*; their name is still traced in *Rennes*, formerly known as Condate or Redones. The Namnetes dwelled S. of them, about the mouth of the *Loire*, on which river was their city Condivicnum or Namnetes *Nantes*: and to the East of them, in *Anjou*, were the Andecavi or Andes. The Auleri Cenomanni were cantoned in the Eastern part of *Maine*, the Turones in *Touraine*; the capital of the latter was Cæsarodunum afterwards Turones *Tours*.

18. LUGDUNENSIS QUARTA VEL SENONIA comprehended the Southern parts of *Champagne* and the *Isle of France*, *Orleanois*, and the Northern part of *Nivernois*. The Carnutes inhabited the Western part of the province; their chief city was Autricum afterwards Carnutes *Chartres*. To the South of them were the Aueliani, who were dismembered from them: their city Genabum still preserves the gentilitious name in *Orleans*. To the N. E. of the Carnutes, in the *Isle of France*, were the Parisii, whose chief city Lutetia, called afterwards Parisii, is *Paris* on the *Seine*, the metropolis of *France*. To the South of these, in parts of *Orleanois* and the *Isle of France*, were the Senones, remarkable for their bravery, and as giving name to the province. A colony of them¹¹, under Brennus, invaded Italy and pillaged Rome; they settled on the *Adriatic* in the N. part of *Umbria*, where one of their towns received the name Sena Gallica *Sinigaglia*: their capital, and the metropolis of Lugdunensis Quarta, was Agedincum afterwards Senones, *Sens*.

19. LUGDUNENSIS PRIMA, the Southernmost division of Celtica, comprehended the South Eastern parts of *Champagne* and *Nivernois*, the Eastern part of *Bourbonnois*, the whole of *Lyonnois*, and nearly the whole of *Burgundy*. The Lingones were its most Northerly inhabitants; they were confederates of the Romans, and together with the Boii crossed the Alps, and settled in the *Cispadana*; they were reputed the fiercest and wildest amongst the Gauls. Their chief city Andomatunum, near the source of the *Marna*, is now *Langres*, a corruption of the gentilitious name. To the S. of the Lingones, in *Burgundy*, were the Ædui, the most famous people of Celtica, who, on account of their old alliance with the Romans, were admitted into the Senate, and thus distinguished from the other people of Gaul. Their chief

¹¹ ————— Arma tamen vos

Nocturna et flammæ domibus templisque parastis,

Ut Bracatorum pueri Senonumque minores,

Ausi, quod liceat tunica punire molesta.

Juv. Sat. VIII. 234.

ties were, Bibracte called afterwards Augustodunum *Autun*, and Alesia *St. Reyne*, the chief town of the Mandubii, said to have been founded by Hercules, on his return from Iberia, but more memorable for the siege it sustained against Cæsar.

20. Between the rivers Elaver *Allier* and Liger *Loire*, in Eastern *Bourbonnois*, was the territory ceded by the Ædui to the Boii after Cæsar had defeated the Helvetii, whom the Boii had joined on their incursion into the Roman province, and contiguous to whom beyond the *Rhine* they originally dwelled. The Insubres were a small people W. of *Lyons*; a colony of them passed the Alps, and there built the city Mediolanum *Milan*, calling it after the petty king Mediolanum *S. Laurent*, which they had here deserted. To the S. of the Ædui were the Segusiani, in *Lyonnais*; their chief city was Lugdunum *Lyon*, at the confluence of the *Saône* and *Rhone*. Under Augustus, Munatius Plancus here assembled the inhabitants of Vienna, who had been driven from their country by the Allobroges; it became subsequently the metropolis (*Lugdunensis*, the second city in Gaul (*Narbo Martius Narbonne* being the first), and the place where the governors of the whole country resided. The Emperor Claudius was born here.

AQUITANIA.

21. Aquitania, or South Western Gaul, was the second in size amongst the four great divisions of the country: it was subdivided into Aquitania Prima, Aquitania Secunda, and Novempopulana. It gave name to the *B. of Biscay*, thence called Sinus Aquitanicus.

22. AQUITANIA PRIMA, the Easternmost of these divisions, comprehended the provinces of *Berri*, W. *Bourbonnois*, *La Marche*, *Limousin*, *Auvergne*, E. *Guienne*, and that part of *Languedoc* which is W. of the *Cevennes Mts.* In the Northern part of the province were the Bituriges Cubi, in *Berri*, whose chief city was Avaricum afterwards Bituriges *Bourges*, the metropolis of Aquitania Prima. The Lemovices were cantoned to the S. W. of these, in *Limousin*; they have left their name in the city *Limoges*, formerly called Augustoritum. East of the Lemovices, in *Auvergne*, were the Arverni¹² a brave and powerful people, pretending to be descended from the Trojans; their chief cities were Augustonemetum, afterwards Arverni *Clermont*, and Gergovia *Mt. Gergoie*, which so long resisted the attacks of Cæsar.

23. The Vellavi, Gabali, and Cadurci, were at one time dependent on the Arverni, whose quarrels with the Ædui furnished one of the causes that drew the Roman arms into Gaul. South of the Arverni, in *Languedoc*, were the Vellavi and Gabali: and still lower down in E. *Guienne*, were the Ruteni and Cadurci; the chief city of the last-mentioned was Uxellodunum *Le Puy d'Issoire*, situated on Duranius fl. *Dordogne*, and remarkable for the siege which it sustained against Cæsar, having been the last place in Gaul which held out against him.

24. AQUITANIA SECUNDA, lying between Aquitania Prima and the *B. of Biscay*, comprehended parts of *Britany* and *Anjou* S. of the *R. Loire*, *Poitou*, *Anais*, *Saintonge*, *Angoumois*, and the Western part of *Guienne*. The Pictones or Pictavi, an extensive tribe in the N. of the province about *Poitou*, possessed the city Limonum or Pictavi *Poitiers*. South of them, in *Saintonge*,

¹² Arvernique ausi Latio se fingere fratres,
Sanguine ab Iliaco populi;—

LAUCAN. l. 427.

were the Santones¹³, with their cities Iculisna *Angoulême*, and Mediolanum afterwards Santones *Saintes*, on Carantonus fl. *Charente*, which enters the sea opposite Uliarus I. *Oleron*. The Bituriges Vivisci, S. of the Santones in the Western part of *Guienne*, were strangers in Aquitania, and did not unite themselves with its inhabitants; to them belonged *Burdigala Bordeaux* on the *Garonne*, the metropolis of Aquitania Secunda, and the birth-place of the poet Ausonius.

25. NOVENNIPOLANA was the third and Southernmost province of Aquitania, corresponding nearly with the territory of the Aquitani in the earlier division of Gaul. Its name implies that it was at one time inhabited by nine principal nations; many others may, however, be traced. It comprehended the provinces of *Gascony* and *Bearn*. The principal people were the Sotiates, whose town, Oppidum Sotiatum, is now *Sos*; the Elusates, whose city, Elusa *Eauze*, was the metropolis of the province; the Ausci, traces of whose name may be seen in *Auch*, the site of their city *Climberris*, or *Augusta* as it was afterwards called; and the Tarbelli, whose chief city was *Aquæ Augustæ Tarbellicæ*¹⁴ *Acs* on Aturis fl. *Adour*: at the mouth of this last river was *Lapurdum Bayonne*.

NARBONENSIS.

26. Narbonensis, or South Eastern Gaul, was the smallest of the four great divisions of the country; it was subdivided into *Narbonensis Prima*, *Narbonensis Secunda*, *Viennensis*, *Alpes Graiæ et Penninæ*, and *Alpes Maritimæ*.

27. ALPES GRAIÆ ET PENNINÆ was the Northernmost of these subdivisions, and obtained its name from those Alps which formed its Eastern boundary: it comprehended the *Valais* (a corruption of *Vallis Pennina*) and the Eastern part of *Savoy*. It was through this province, and over the Alps *Graiæ* *Lit. St. Bernard*, that Hannibal passed into Italy. *Savoy* is a corrupted form of *Sapaudia*, a district which, though now much contracted in its limits, once extended from the *L. of Neufchâtel* amongst the *Helvetii*, to *Grenoble* in the territory of the *Allobroges*. Amongst other tribes here we may mention the *Seduni* near *Sion*, the *Centrones*, whose city *Darantasia Moutiers de Tarantaise* was the metropolis of the province, and the *Garoceli* whose territory extended beyond the Alps into Italy.

28. VIENNENSIS comprehended the Western parts of *Savoy*, *Dauphiny*, and *Provence*, with the *Comtat*, *Orange*, and the North Eastern corner of *Languedoc*. The *Allobroges*¹⁵ inhabited its Northern part; the succour which they gave to the vanquished king of the *Salyes*, and their hostilities against the *Ædui*, drew upon them the anger of the Romans, by whom they were finally conquered. They are much commended for their fidelity; their ambassadors, though allured by great offers to join in *Catiline's* conspiracy, scorned them and finally discovered it to *Cicero*. Their principal city was *Vienna Vienne* on the *Rhone*, the opulent metropolis of the province to which it gave name; it was a Roman colony and the place to which king

¹³ Signa movet, gaudetque amoto Santonus hoste. *Lucan.* I. 422.

¹⁴ Non sine me est tibi partus honos. Tarbella Pyrene
Testis, et Oceani litora Santonici. *Tibull.* I. vii. 9.

¹⁵ Æmula nec virtus Capuæ, nec Spartacus acer,
Novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox. *Hor. Epod.* XVI. 6.

helius, surnamed Herod, was banished by Augustus for his cruelties. them also belonged Geneva *Geneva* at the exit of the *Rhone* from the of *Genova*, and Cularo, called Gratianopolis after the emperor Gratian, noble on the *Isère*. South of the Allobroges were the Vocontii, the Senni, and the Tricastini. Arausio *Orange*, and Avenio *Avignon*, both Roman colonies, were in the territory of the Cavares, who were cantoned in *Comtat*. South of the Cavares, in *Provence*, were the Salyes, a branch of the Ligures, who extended from the *Rhone* nearly to the *Alps*, and from the *R. Durance* to the sea: their more immediate territory, however, was circumscribed within narrower bounds in *Narbonensis Secunda*. The greater part of the Ligures or Ligyes extended from the *Arno* to the mouths of the sea, and in an earlier age as far West as *Iberia*; those West of the *Mari- Alpes* were called Gallo-Ligyes.

9. The city Arelate *Arles* on the *Rhone*, became in the course of time prior to all others in the province. It was a favourite place of resort for the Romans, and so greatly ornamented as to have been styled Gallulana: it was hither that the emperor Honorius transferred the seat of the *Imperial* prefecture of Gaul, when Augustus Treverorum was no longer able, from the inroads of the barbarians, to maintain this distinction. To the East of the city were the *Campi Lapidei Plain of La Crau*, the monument of the battle fought between Hercules and the two sons of Neptune. The chief city of the Massilienses was *Massilia*¹⁶ *Marseilles*, a sea-port at the western extremity of *Gallicus Sinus G. of Lyons*, founded *a. c.* 539, by the Phœnicians, who were driven from their country by the hard conditions of the Romans, who was besieging their city: it was much famed for its commerce and strength, but more particularly for its learning and politeness of manners.

10. NARBONENSIS SECUNDA comprehended part of Western *Dauphiny*, and the greater portion of *Provence*. The Salyes in their more confined territory inhabited chiefly the environs of *Aquæ Sextiæ Aix*, the metropolis of *Narbonensis Secunda*, and a Roman colony, founded by *Sextius Calvinus* after subduing the Salyes. It was here also that the Cimbri and Teutones were defeated with great slaughter by *Marius*, *a. c.* 102. We may likewise trace the *Albigenses*, and the *Commani*, whose chief city *Forum Julii Frejus* was the metropolis of the province, and the station of the Roman fleet for the defence of the coasts of Gaul. *Telo Martius Toulon* was likewise in the territory of the *Commani*: off it lay the *Stœchades Iæ* now called *Hieres*.

11. ALPES MARITIMÆ, so called from those *Alps* which formed its Eastern boundary, comprehended parts of *E. Provence* and *Dauphiny*, with the county of *Nice*. The Caturiges inhabited its Northern part; their chief cities were *Caturiges Chorges*, and *Ebrodunum Embrun*, the metropolis of the province. The Edenates were cantoned near *Seyne*, and the Ectini about the *R. Tinia*, which flows into the *Varus Var*; E. of the latter river, on the coast, was *Nicæa Nice*, founded by the Massilienses in memory of a victory which they obtained in its neighbourhood over the Ligurians; it was the last Italian city towards Italy.

12. NARBONENSIS PRIMA answers in a general way to *Languedoc*. The Volcæ *Arecomici*, who seem at one time to have extended beyond the *Rhone*, inhabited the Eastern part of the province; their capital was *Nemausus Nîmes*, a flourishing city, situated about 10 miles to the right of the *Rhone*.

¹⁶ Cum tua centenos expugnet sportula cives,
Fumæ Massiliæ ponere vina potes.

Mart. XIII. ep. 123.

The Volcæ Tectosages, who inhabited the Western part of the province, were a brave and powerful people: some of them migrated into Galatia. They were amongst those Gauls who under Brennus attacked Rome, and they were afterwards engaged in an expedition to plunder the temple of Apollo at Delphi. Their chief city was Narbo *Narbonne*, surnamed Martius from the Legio Martia, a colony led there by the Romans; it was the metropolis of the province and of all Gaul, and was situated on a canal leading from the Atax fl. *Aude R.* into Rubresus L. *Etang de Sigeau*. The Atax rises in the Pyrenees, and running past Carcaso *Carcassonne*, enters the G. of Lyons. Tolosa¹⁷ *Toulouse* on the *Garonne* was the principal city of the Tolosates, who inhabited the country around it; it was also called Palladia from literature being there greatly cultivated, and contained a temple of Minerva, which Servilius Cæpio plundered. To this province also belonged the Tasconi, the Tarusconienses, and the Sardones, the last of whom dwelled in *Roussillon* in the South Easternmost part of Gaul. At the Eastern extremity of the Pyrenees was Portus Veneris *Port Vendre*, where stood a temple of Venus; and not far off, on the summit of the same mountain-range, at *Bellegarde*, was Tropæa Pompeii, erected by Pompey after having finished the war in Spain against Sertorius.

CHAPTER IX.

HISPANIA ET INSULÆ.

1. HISPANIA was bounded on the N. by the Oceanus Cantabricus *B. of Biscay* and the Montes Pyrenæi, on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean: it was called Iberia¹ by the Greeks from the Iberus fl. or *Ebro*, which was the first great river they reached in the Peninsula, and Hesperia Ultima by the Romans from its extreme Western situation.

2. The epithet of Ultima was added to distinguish it from Italy, which the Greeks also named Hesperia on account of its situation with respect to them; they likewise called Spain Celtica, or rather included it in this appellation, which they assigned as a general one to the whole of Western Europe: from the Celtæ a great part of Spain was denominated Celtiberia², which is

¹⁷ Marcus amat nostras Antonius, Attice, Musas,

Charta salutatrix si modo vera refert:

Marcus Palladiæ non inficianda Tolosæ

Gloria, quem genuit pacis amica quies.

Mart. IX. ep. 100.

¹ Which name was also used by the Roman poets:

Te non paventis funera Galliæ,

Duræque tellus audit Iberiæ.

Hor. Carm. IV. xiv. 50.

² ——— profugique a gente vetustâ

Gallorum, Celtæ miscentes nomen Iberis.

Lucan. IV. 10.

a compound of their own name and that of the people among whom they settled. The Greek colonies in Spain were few and unimportant, Emporia and Saguntum excepted.

3. The name of Hispania was derived from the Phœnicians, who in very early times planted colonies on its Southern shores. The Carthaginians invaded it next; they founded several cities on the Southern coast, and held it long in subjection. At the end of the second Punic war it was wrested from them by the Romans, who, having also reduced the native tribes to obedience, divided it into two provinces, Citerior and Ulterior; the latter, in the time of Augustus, was subdivided into Lusitania and Bætica, whilst the Citerior province received the name of Tarraconensis, from its capital Tarraco *Tarragona*.

4. The principal mountains of Hispania are the Pyrenæi *Pyrenees*, extending from the *Mediterranean* to the *B. of Biscay*, the continuation of which Westward was called Vinnius Mons *Santillanos*. Idubeda Mons detaches itself from the Pyrenees near the springs of the *Ebro*, and traverses the Eastern part of *Spain* till it reaches the Mediterranean at Ferraria Pr. C. S. *Martin*: it is now called by the various names of *M^{te}. de Burgos*, *M. Albarracin*, *Sierra Albayda*, &c., and is the only range running in a North and South direction, the others trending generally East and West. The continuation of this range to *Gibraltar*, was in a general way called Orospeđa M. *La Sagra Sierra*, *Sierra Nevada*, &c.

5. Ilipula M. was a name especially given to the *Sierra Nevada*, as Solonius was to *La Sagra Sierra*. Carpetanus M. *Castilian M.*, separating the rivers Durius and Tagus, strikes out from Idubeda Westward, and under the names of Aphrodisius *Estrella*, and Tagrus *Junto*, reaches the sea at Magnum Pr. C. *Roca*, the Westernmost land of the continent of *Europe*. Herminius M. *Sierra de Toledo* and *Sierra Arminna*, separating the Tagus and Anas, proceeds also from Idubeda, and reaches the Atlantic at Sacrum Pr. C. S. *Vincent*. Marianus Mons *Sierra Morena* issues from Orospeđa M., and proceeding Westward, separates the rivers Anas and Bætis; its Western part Arucitanus M. is still called *Sierra de Aroche*.

6. The most remarkable promontories of Spain on the Atlantic Ocean are, Trileucum Pr. C. *Ortegal*, in *Galicia*, the Northernmost point of the Peninsula; Artabrum Pr. C. *Finisterra*; Magnum Pr. C. *Roca*, the Westernmost land of the continent of *Europe*; Sacrum Pr. C. S. *Vincent*, the South Western point of *Portugal* and Lusitania, opposite to which the ancients fancied that

the Sun³, terminating his course, plunged into the sea; and Junonis Pr. C. *Trafalgar*, the South Western cape of *Seville*. On the Mediterranean Sea are, *Scombraria* or *Saturni Pr. C. Palos*, the South Eastern extremity of the Peninsula; *Ferraria Pr. C. S. Martin*, opposite to the island of *Iviza*; and *Pyrenæum Pr. C. Creux*, the Eastern termination of the Pyrenees.

7. The chief rivers of Spain are, the Iberus *Ebro*, the most Northern, which rises in the angle formed by the mountains *Vinnius* and *Idubeda*; hence it runs with a South Eastern course into the Mediterranean, opposite to the *Balearic Isles*, being the only great Spanish river which finds its way to this sea. At the end of the first Punic war, the Iberus was settled as the line of separation between the Roman and Carthaginian possessions in Spain, the Romans agreeing not to pass the right bank of the river, and obtaining the protection of *Saguntum*, although it was in the Punic territory. About 70 miles from its mouth, the Iberus receives on its left bank the *Sicoris Segre*, rising in the *Pyrenees*, and supposed to be the same with the *Sicanus*, whence the oppressed *Sicani* are said to have retreated to *Sicily*. *Minus fl. Minho* is in the North Western corner of *Spain*; its source is in *Vinnius M.*, and after a South Western course it reaches the Atlantic Ocean. To the South of it is the *Durius Douro*, the mouth of which is also in the Atlantic at *Calle Oporto*; it rises in the Northern part of *Idubeda M.*

8. Proceeding Southward, and passing by the smaller rivers *Vacua Vouga*, and *Monda Mondego*, we come to the *Tagus*⁴ *Tajo* or *Tagus*, the largest river of *Spain*; it rises in *Idubeda M.*, whence with a South Western course it flows through the middle of the Peninsula, till it reaches the Atlantic Ocean at *Olisipo Lisbon*. The *Anas Guadiana* is the next great river to the South; it issues from the junction of the mountains *Idubeda* and *Orospeda*, and

³ Nî roseus fessos jam gurgite Phœbus Ibero
Tingat equos, noctemque die labente reducat.

Virg. Æn. XI. 913.

Presserat occiduus Tartessia litora Phœbus:—

Ovid. Met. XIV. 416.

⁴ The sands of the Tagus and Durius were said to contain gold:
Quodque suo Tagus anne vehit, fluit ignibus aurum.

Ovid. Met. II. 251.

into the Atlantic not far from Mirtylis *Mertola*. Southernmost river of Spain is the Bætis ⁵ *Guadalquivir*, which enters the Atlantic midway between *Tartar* and the *R. Guadiana*; it rises in Orospeña and was anciently called Tartessus. The Bætis had nearly two mouths, the Eastern one of which, that used to run into *Cadiz Harbour*, has now disappeared: the little island of Erythia, the dwelling place of Geryon⁶ whom Hercules robbed of his cattle, may (if it be not the same with *Gades I. de Leon*) have existed between these two mouths.

9. Hispania Citerior or Tarraconensis, with the Balearic Islands, included more than three-fifths of Spain, or about 107,300 square miles in the North Western part of the Peninsula; it was bounded on the W. and N. by the Ocean and the Pyrenees, on the E. by the Mediterranean as far as the Eastern limits of *Granada*, whence an irregular line to the North Eastern angle of *Portugal* on the *R. Douro*, together with the lower course of this river, served to divide it from Bætica and Lusitania. The Tarraconensis thus included the Spanish provinces of *Catalonia, Aragon, Navarre, Biscay, Asturias, Galicia, Northern Leon, Old and New Castile, Murcia, and Valencia*, as well as the two Portuguese provinces of *Tras-os-Montes* and *Entre-Douro-e-Minho*.

10. Bætica, so called from the river Bætis which intersects it, was the Southern portion of Spain, corresponding nearly with *Andalusia*, and containing 30,900 square miles; on the S. it was washed by the sea, on the N. the Bætis parted it from Lusitania, whilst from this river to the Mediterranean the irregular line already mentioned separated it from the Tarraconensis. It contained the

⁵ It gave the name of Bætica to the country through which it flowed, which was productive of wine, olives, and wool of a colour naturally so bright, that it needed no dye.

Bætis oliviferâ crinem redimite coronâ;

Aurea qui nitidis vellera tingit aquis:

Quem Bromius, quem Pallas amat.

Mart. XII. ep. c.

⁶ ————— Laurentia victor,

Geryone extincto, Tirynthius attigit arva,

Tyrrenoque boves in flumine lavit Iberos.

Virg. Æn. VII. 661.

modern *Spanish* provinces of *Granada*, *Jaen*, *Cordova*, *Seville* (which four constitute *Andalusia*), and the Southern half of *Spanish Estremadura*.

11. *Lusitania*, which answers in a general way to *Portugal*, was the South Western portion of the peninsula, and contained 33,200 square miles. It was bounded on the S. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the N. by the river *Durius*; and on the E. by an irregular line stretching from the North Eastern extremity of *Portugal* to the Western limits of *New Castile*, whence to the ocean the *Anas fl.* separated it from *Bætica*. It anciently extended from the *Tagus* to the Northern Ocean, but under *Augustus* its limits were as above: it contained the *Portuguese* provinces of *Beira*, *Estremadura*, *Alentejo*, and *Algarve*, together with the Northern half of *Spanish Estremadura* and *Southern Leon*.

12. *HISPANIA CITERIOR VEL TARRACONENSIS* was inhabited by a number of tribes. In the North Eastern part of the country dwelled the *Indicetæ*, at the Eastern extremity of *Catalonia*; their chief towns were *Juncaria Junquera* at the foot of the *Pyrenees*, and *Emporia Ampurias* a *Phœcean* colony. Farther South, in the same province, were the *Laletani*, whose principal cities were *Bætulo Badalona*, and *Barcino Barcelona*, founded by *Hamilcar* and subsequently colonized by the Romans. The *Cosetani* dwelled in the Southern part of *Catalonia*: to them belonged *Tarraco Tarragona*, the metropolis of Roman Spain; it was greatly improved by the *Scipios*, and as a Roman colony received the surname of *Julia Victrix*. The *Ilercaones* were cantoned farther South, on the borders of *Valencia* and *Catalonia*; their great city *Dertosa Tortosa* stood on the banks of the *Iberus*, and is thought by some to have been also called *Ibera*.

13. The *Ceretani*, whose name may be traced in *Cerdagne*, dwelled about the springs of the *Sicoris* and *Cinga*, in North Western *Catalonia*: below them were the *Ausetani*, so called from their city *Ausa Vique d'Osona*. To the West of these, in *Aragon*, were the *Ilergetæ*, amongst whose towns may be mentioned *Ilerda*⁷ *Lerida*, which under the lieutenants of *Pompey* made a bold, though fruitless resistance against *Cæsar*. Higher up this river, also in *Aragon*, were the *Vescitani*; in their opulent city *Osca Huesca* public schools were established by *Sertorius*, whose opposition to the jealous policy of the Romans, gave rise to the *Sertorian* war; here too he was assassinated by *Perpenna* and others B. C. 73. Nearer the *Pyrenees* were the *Vascones*, who dwelled in parts of *Navarre*, *Aragon*, and *Old Castile*; they subsequently passed into *Gaul*, where they have left their name, though something corrupted, in the province of *Gascony*. Their chief cities were *Pompelo Pam-*

⁷ In the time of *Horace*, *Ilerda* was eagerly embracing the Roman literature, in reference to which, addressing his own book, he says:

Contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi
Cæperis; aut tineas pasces taciturnus inertes,
Aut fugies Uticam, aut vinctus mitteris Ilerdam.

Epist. I. xx. 13.

a, and Calagurris Calahorra, surnamed Nascica and remarkable from orrid famine⁵ it underwent in the Sertorian war.

. The Varduli and Caristi were cantoned in Northern Navarre and in Biscay; and to the S. of them, about the head of the Iberus, were the tribes Autrigones and Berones. The warlike and powerful nation of the abri⁶ dwelled farther West in the Asturias; they communicated their to the Bay of Biscay Oceanus Cantabricus: amongst them were Julio-Reynosa, and Concana Cangas do Oms, about which were the ferocious ani, whose food was milk mixed with horses' blood. To the Cantabri added the Astures, in the Western part of that province to which they left their name, and in the Northern part of Leon; they were famed for sed of ambling horses, and as miners in the mountains by which their try was intersected. Their principal cities were Lucus Asturum Oviedo; Roman colony of Legio Septima Gemina Leon, so called from a legion med there; Palantia Valencia de D. Juan on Astura fl. Esta, whence ame of the people; and Asturica Astorga, colonized by the Romans, the surname of Augusta.

i. The Callæci¹⁰ or Callaici, so called from their capital Calle Oporto, the last people in this Western part of Tarraconensis; they occupied cia (which was so named from them) and the Portuguese provinces of as-Montes and Entre-Douro-e-Minho. They were divided into two apal branches by the river Minius; those to the N. of it being called aici Lucenses from their chief city Lucus Augusti Lugo, whilst the rs obtained the surname of Bracarri from Bracara Augusta Braga: ngst the latter was Calle Oporto at the mouth of the Durius, which is sy remarkable as furnishing the origin of the modern name Portugal rtus Calle). To the Lucenses belong Tude Tuy on the Minius, the del of the small tribe Grovii, who were said to be Greeks, and Adrobicum nna. The Artabri and Nerii Celtici were two small tribes in the neigh- hood of C. Finisterra.

6. The Vaccæi were East of the Callæci, and North of the Durius, in s of Leon and Old Castile: their principal city was Pallantia Palencia Astura fl., a strong place often besieged by the Romans. To the South it of these, in Old Castile, lay the Arevaci, amongst whom were Segobia via on Areva fl. Eresma, and the Roman colony of Clunia Corunna. e Pelendones, a branch of the Celtiberi, were cantoned about the head of Durius; on this river, near Soria, was Numantia their chief city, which,

¹ Which Juvenal mentions, and alludes to the necessity the besieged were mced to of feeding upon each other:

Vascones, hæc fama est, alimentis talibus olim
Prodixere animas: sed res diversa, sed illic
Fortuna invidia est bellorumque ultima, casus
Extremi, longæ dira obsidionis egestas.

Sat. XV. 93.

⁹ Their long resistance to the Roman arms is more than once alluded to Horace:

Septimi, Gades aditure mecum, et
Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra,—

Carm. II. vi. 2.

¹⁰ Skilled in divination:

Fibrarum et pennæ divinarumque sagacem
Flammarum misit dives Callæcia pubem,—

Sil. Ital. III. 344.

though without walls and with a very inferior force, bravely withstood the Roman armies for fourteen years, till the inhabitants, worn out by famine, either perished in the flames of their houses or surrendered themselves to Scipio Africanus Minor¹¹, who completely destroyed the city a. c. 133. To the South of these people and of the Arevaci were the Carpetani, in the Northern part of *New Castile*, and on the banks of the Tagus; ascending this river we come to their chief cities Toletum *Toledo*, near which the Romans were severely defeated by the Celtiberi, and Althæa or Carteia *Ocana*, the capital of the petty tribe Olcades, taken and destroyed by Hannibal. *Madrid*, the metropolis of *Spain*, seems to have borne the name of Mantua. East of the Carpetani and Arevaci, in parts of *Aragon* and *New Castile*, were the Celtiberi, one of the most powerful nations of *Spain*, who long opposed both the Carthaginians and Romans, but were finally subdued by the latter people at the end of the Sertorian war. To them belonged the cities Bilbilis¹² *Calatayud*, the birth-place of Martial, situated on Salo or Bilbilis fl. *Xalón*, the waters of which were famed for the tempering of steel; and Segobriga *Molina*, their capital, near the head of the Tagus.

17. The Oretani in *La Mancha* to the S. W. of these, occupied parts of *New Castile* and *Jaen* about the upper course of the Anas: their chief cities were Oretum *Oreto*, Libisosa *Lesusa* a Roman colony, Mentesa *Oretana Montison*, and Castulo *Castulo*, the country of Imilce, Hannibal's wife; the two last-mentioned cities were in *Bætica*, into which province the Oretani extended. Advancing Eastward to the coast, we find the Edetani extending between the *Ebro* and Sucro fl. *Xucar*; they occupied parts of *Aragon* and *Valencia*, and possessed the cities Cæsar Augusta *Saragossa* on the *Iberus*, formerly called *Salduba*, which name it changed upon being colonized by the Romans, and Segobriga *Segorbe* on Turulis fl. *Murviédro*. At the mouth of this last river stood the memorable city of Saguntum *Murviédro*, originally founded by colonists from Zacynthus, who were afterwards joined by some Rutuli from *Ardea*; it was famed for its beautiful clay, from which cups were made: the inhabitants were faithfully attached¹³ to the Romans, and withstood a siege of eight months against Hannibal, till, urged by famine, they destroyed themselves and their valuables in a general conflagration, rather than fall into the hands of their enemy, a. c. 219; this siege was the cause of the second Punic war. Farther South was Edeta or *Liria Liria*, at one time the capital of the Edetani, on the Northern side of Turia fl. *Guadalaviar*, which enters the sea at *Valentia Valencia*.

18. The Contestani dwelled lower down on the coast, in parts of *Valencia* and *Murcia*; one of their chief cities was Sætabis *S. Felipe Xativa*, a Latin colony, famed for its fine linen, and situated on a cognominal river now called *Montesa*, which ran into Sucro fl. *Xucar*. This latter river, rising in *Idubeda M.*, entered the sea at Sucro *Cullera*, and gave name to the Sinus

¹¹ Thence called Numantinus; of whom Ovid says,
Ille Numantina traxit ab urbe notam (i. e. nomen). *Fast.* I. 596.

¹² Municipis, Augusta mihi quos Bilbilis acri
Monte creat, rapidus quem Salo cingit aquis;
Ecquid læta juvat vestri vos gloria vatis?
Nam decus et nomen, fama que vestra sumus.

Mart. X. ep. ciii. 1.

¹³ ————— par
Virtute atque fide, sed major clade Saguntus
Tale quid excusat.

Juv. Sat. XV. 114.

Sacronensis G. of Valencia. The capital of the Contestani, and the most celebrated city in this part of Spain, was Carthago Nova *Cartagena*, built under Asdrubal by the Carthaginians, from whom it was taken by Scipio; it received the surname Spartaria from the adjoining Spartarius Campus, so called from a certain reed¹⁴ there growing in abundance. The last people whom we have to mention in the *Tarraconensis*, were the Bastitani, canonized in parts of *Jaen*, *Granada*, and *Murcia*; in their country were Basti *Baza*, whence their name, and *Oscæ Huescar*, both which cities were accounted in Bætica.

19. *INSULÆ.* Opposite the mouth of the Iberus, and 100 miles distant, are the *Baleares Iæ*. *Baleuric Isles*, called by the Greeks *Gymnesiæ*; the former appellation being given them from the expertness of the natives in *slinging*¹⁵, and the latter from their going *naked* in summer. The Eastern island, called *Balearis Minor*, still preserves its name in *Minorca*; its cities were *Iamno Ciudadela*, and *Mago Mahon*, so called by Mago the brother of Hannibal. From this island *Balearis Major Majorca* is 25 miles distant; its cities were *Pollentia Pollenza*, and *Palma Palma*, both Roman colonies. Midway between *Balearis Major* and *Ferraria Pr.* are the *Pityusæ Iæ*, so called from their *pinæ*. The larger and Northern island was called *Ebusus Iyza*, and was famed for its figs and cattle: the smaller island obtained the name *Ophiusa Formentera* from the Greek word *ὄφις coluber*, owing to its having been infested with *serpents*, a circumstance which also caused the neighbouring *Colubraria Columbretea* to receive a similar appellation. All these islands were reckoned to the *Provincia Tarraconensis*.

20. *BÆTICA* corresponds nearly with the modern *Andalusia*, a name corrupted from that of *Vandalitia*, which it received in consequence of the *Vandals* having settled there before they passed over into Africa. The district between the *Anas* and *Bætis* was in a general way called *Bæturia*, but more especially the Eastern part of it, comprising such portions of *La Mancha*, *Jaen*, *Cordova*, and *Spanish Estremadura*, as lie between these rivers; the Western part was inhabited by the *Celtici*. The *Turdetani* occupied a large tract of country about the mouths of the *Bætis* in *Serille*, which occasioned nearly the whole of Bætica to be sometimes called *Turditania*: above them in *Cordova* and *Jaen* were the *Turduli*, whilst the sea coasts of *Seville* and *Granada* were inhabited by the *Bastuli-Pœni*¹⁶.

21. *Corduba Cordova* on the right bank of the *Bætis* was founded by *Marcellus*, and was the first colony which the Romans sent into these parts; it gave birth to the two *Senecas*, and *Lucan*¹⁷; it was the metropolis of

¹⁴ Of this ropes were made, which were sometimes used as scourges:
Ibericis peruste funibus latus. *Hor. Epod. IV. 3.*

¹⁵ From the Greek verb βάλλω *jacio*:
Stuppea torquentem Balearis verbera fundæ.
Virg. Georg. I. 309.

¹⁶ In reference to whom with the Carthaginians of Africa, *Zeunius* considers *Horace* to have written,
Latiùs regnes, avidum domando
Spiritus, quàm si Libyam remotis
Gadibus jungas, et uterque Pœnus
Serviat uni. *Carm. II. ii. 11.*

¹⁷ Duosque Senecas, unicumque Lucanum
Facunda loquitur Corduba. *Mart. I. ep. lxii. 7.*

Bætica, and was much famed for its excellent oil. On the left bank of the Bætis we find *Hispalis Seville*, and on the opposite side of the river at a little distance *Italica Sevilla la Vieja*, built by Publius Scipio at the conclusion of the Spanish war; the latter was the birth-place of the emperors Trajan and Hadrian, and according to some, of the poet Silius Italicus. *Nebrissa Veneria Lebrija*, and *Asta Regia* or *Xera Xerez de la Frontera*, were near the Eastern arm of the Bætis, at the extremity of which lay *Gades I^a. I. de Leon*, formerly called *Tartessus*. In the island *Gades* was also the city *Gades* or *Tartessus Cadiz*, founded by the Tyrians, and giving name to *Sinus Gaditanus B. of Cadiz*, and to *Gaditanum Fretum St. of Gibraltar*; the strait was likewise called *Herculeum Fretum*¹⁸ from the fabulous adventures of Hercules, whose pillars *Calpe Gibraltar*, and *Abyla Ceuta* in Africa, caused the strait sometimes to be named *Columnarum Fretum*. At the bottom of the *B. of Gibraltar*, which appears to have borne the appellation of *Portus Albus*, was *Carteia Rocadillo*, formerly *Carpessus*.

22. Proceeding Eastward along the coast of the *Mediterranean*, we find *Barbesul* near *Marbella*; a little N. of which, at *Munda*¹⁹ *Monda*, Cæsar obtained a bloody victory over Labienus and the sons of Pompey, a. c. 45. Farther East on the coast were *Malaca Malaga*, *Abdera Adra*, *Urci Almeria*, and *Virgi Mujacar*; the last mentioned town gave name to the *Sinus Virgitanus G. of Cartagena*. In *Bæturia* we observe *Sisapo Vetus Almaden* on the confines of the *Oretani*, famous for its vermilion; and the colony *Metalinum Medellin* on the Southern bank of the *Anas*, which has here changed its course, having formerly run on the other side of the city: *Pax Augusta Badajoz* was likewise on the *Anas*, where its direction changes from West to South.

23. LUSITANIA. The Lusitani properly so called were cantoned in the North Western part of the province, to which they communicated their name; they extended from the *Tagus* to the *Durius*, and occupied parts of *Beira* and *Portuguese Estremadura*. Their chief cities were *Olisipo Lisbon*, the capital of *Portugal* at the mouth of the *Tagus*; it was a *municipium* with the surname *Felicitas Julia*, and was fabled to have been built by *Ulysses*. *Scalabis*, a colony with the surname *Præsidium Julium*, was higher up the *Tagus* at *Santarem*, and not far off was *Conimbrica Coimbra* on the *Mondego*. The *Vettones* occupied Eastern Lusitania from the *Durius* to the *Anas*, and dwelled in parts of *Leon*, *Beira*, and *Spanish Estremadura*: their principal cities were *Salmantica Salamanca*, probably the same with *Elmantica*, conquered by *Hannibal*, and *Lancia Transcudana Ciudad Rodrigo*, the latter being so called with respect to *Cuda fl. Coa*, which runs Northward into the *Douro*. Besides these, they possessed *Igædita Idanha a Velha*, and *Norba Cæsarea Alcantara*, where was a fine bridge over the *Tagus* built by the united efforts of several cities, and dedicated to the emperor *Trajan*.

24. The *Celtici*, a remnant of the great Celtic horde with which Spain was inundated, inhabited Southern Lusitania, and dwelled in *Algarve*, *Alentejo*, and parts of both *Estremaduras*. Their principal city was *Emerita Augusta Merida* on the *Anas*, the metropolis of the province, founded by

¹⁸ Proverbially used by the ancient poets, as a term for the end of the known world to the Westward:

Omnibus in terris, quæ sunt a Gadibus usque
Auroram et Gangem, —

Juv. Sat. X. 1.

¹⁹ ——— Pœni saturentur sanguine manes;

Ultima funestâ concurrant prælia Munda.

Lucan. I. 40.

justus, who, at the end of the Cantabrian war, sent here a colony of
veterans, or such veterans as had served their time. Other towns of the
Celtici were Budua *Botua*, Moron *Almeirim*, fortified by Brutus Callaicus
in reducing the Lusitani to obedience, Cæstobrix *Setubal*, and Pax Julia
&c. The inhabitants of *Algerve* and Southern *Alentejo* were termed *Cunei*,
from the Latin word *Cuneus* signifying a wedge, owing to the shape of their
country: to them belonged *Mirtyllis Mertola* on the right bank of the *Anas*,
as *Tavira*, and *Laccobriga Lagos*.

CHAPTER X.

ITALIA.

1. ITALY was called *Hesperia*¹ by the Greeks from
its Western situation: it bore also, at different periods,
the names of *Saturnia* from Saturn, who fled there from
his son Jupiter; *Ausonia* from the Ausones, one of its
most ancient nations, once occupying its Southern
part; and *Ænotria* from the *Ænotri*. But about the time
of Augustus all these appellations were superseded by
that of *Italia*, which, though used in earlier ages merely
to denote the Southern part of the peninsula, then became
the general name of the whole country: the origin of the
word is said to be from *Italus* a chief of the country, or
from *Ἰταλός* *an ox*. The political division of Italy was
into *Italia Gallica*, extending from the Alps to the Rubico
and *Arnus*; *Italia Propria*, extending as far South as
Lucania, which province, with a part of *Apulia* and the
territory of the *Bruttii*, was called *Magna Græcia* from
the number and fame of the Greek colonies there esta-
blished. Italy was bounded on the E. by *Mare Superum*
or *Hadriaticum*² *Adriatic Sea* or *G. of Venice*; on the

¹ Est locus, Hesperiam Graeci cognomine dicunt:
Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebæ:
Ænotrî coluere viri; nunc fama, minores
Italiam dixisse, ducis de nomine, gentem. *Virg. Æn. I. 530.*

² An mare, quod suprâ, memorem; quodque alluit infrâ?
Id. Georg. II. 158.

Horace constantly represents it as a stormy sea:

fretil acrior Hadria
Curvantis Calabros sinus. *Cæm. I. xxxiii. 15.*

S. by parts of Mare Ionium³ and Mare Siculum; on the W. by Mare Inferum, Tyrrhenum⁴, or Etruscum, and by a part of the Alps, which last in a general way may be also said to form its Northern limits, although the division between it and Rhætia was some miles to the S. of this great natural barrier.

2. The principal promontories on the Eastern shores of Italy were, Polaticum Pr. *Punta di Promontore*, the S. extremity of Histria; Garganum Pr. *Testa del Gargano*, the N. E. point of Apulia; Iapygium or Salentinum Pr. *C. di Leuca*, the S. point of Iapygia; Lacinium Pr. *C. Nau or delle Colonne*, the E. extremity of the Bruttian territory; Herculis Pr. *C. Spartivento*, and Leucopetra Pr. *C. dell' Armi*, at the Southern extremity of the peninsula. Ascending the W. coast we meet with Vaticanum Pr. *C. Vaticano*, on the shores of the Bruttii; Palinurum Pr. *C. Spartivento*, in Lucania; Minervæ Pr. *Pta. della Campanella*, and Misenum Pr.⁵ *C. Miseno*, in Campania; Circaei Pr.⁶ *M. Circello*, the S. point of Latium; and Populonium Pr. *C. di Campana*, on the coast of Etruria.

3. The principal gulfs of Italy on its Western side were, Ligusticus Sinus *G. of Genoa*, on the shores of Liguria; Cumanus Sinus, or Crater *G. of Naples*, on the coast of Campania; Pæstanus or Posidoniates Sinus *G. of Salerno*, between Campania and Lucania; Terinæus or Hipponiates Sinus *G. of S. Eufemia*, and Bruttius Sinus *G. of Gioja*, both on the Bruttian coast. On the Eastern side of Italy were, Scylleticus Sinus *G. of Squillace*; Tarentinus Sinus *G. of Taranto*, on the shores of Lucania and Iapygia; Urias Sinus *G. of Manfredonia*, in Apulia; and Tergestinus Sinus *G. of Trieste*, on the coasts of Histria and the Carni.

4. The grand, semicircular chain of the Alps, sweeping round from *Monaco*, on the frontiers of Gaul and Italy, to Illyricum, was known by various names. The Southernmost part, towards Gaul, was called Alpes Maritimæ *Maritime Alps*, and extended as far N. as Vesulus M. *M. Viso*; here was the first pass of the Alps frequented by the Romans, and the one by which Cæsar entered Italy to contend with Pompey. *Alpis Cottia*, about which

³ ——— Strophades Graio stant nomine dictæ

Insulæ Ionio in magno :—

Virg. Æn. III. 211.

⁴ Gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat æquor.

Id. I. 67.

⁵ Called so from the trumpeter of Æneas, who was drowned on the shore near that place :

At pius Æneas ingenti mole sepulchrum

Imponit, suaque arma viro, remumque, tubamque,

Monte sub ærio, qui nunc Misenus ab illo

Dicitur, æternumque tenet per sæcula nomen. *Virg. Æn. IV. 234.*

⁶ Called so from Circe, sister of Medea. Famous for its oysters :

——— Circaeis nata forent, an

Lucrinum ad saxum Rutupinove edita fundo

Ostrea, callebat primo deprendere morsu ;— Juv. Sat. IV. 140.

is the petty kingdom of Cottius, extended from *M. Viso* to *M. Cenis*; and from the latter mountain to *M. Blanc* extended *Alpis Graia*, over which, at the *Lit. St. Bernard*, Hannibal passed on his invasion of Italy⁷. The *Alpis Graia* was said to have been so called from Hercules, who, in establishing some Greeks, who had followed him, from *M. Blanc* to *M. S. Gothard* the chain of the Alps was called *Alpis Pennina*, from the deity *Penninus*, who was worshipped on its summit. Hence the *Alpes Rhætiæ* wind through *Rhætia* to the sources of the *Drave* and *Piave*, where they assume the name *Alpes Carnicæ* or *Julia Carnic* or *Julian Alps*, and at *Ocra M. Birnauer Wald* pass off into *Illyricum*.—*Apenninus Mons*⁸ or *pennine M.*, after detaching itself from the *Maritime Alps*, runs diagonally across Italy to the sources of the *Arno* and *Tiber*, whence it proceeds Southwards through its whole length, terminating at *Leucopetra Pr. C. dell'Emilia*.

5. The principal river of Italy was *Padus Po*, called scientifically *Eridanus*⁹ and *Bodincus*, the scene of *Phaëton's* death, and the metamorphosis of his sisters into poplars; rises at *Vesulus Mons*, and enters the *Adriatic Sea* by seven mouths. It receives in its progress the waters of more than 30 rivers from the Alps and Apennines, and its sands were said to be mixed with gold-dust. The other rivers of Italy were, the *Athesis* fl.¹⁰ *Adige*, which rises in the *Rhætian Alps* and runs into the *Adriatic Sea* a little N. of the *Po*: the *Arnus* fl. *Arno*, which has its source in the Apennines, and flows Westward into *Tyrr-*

⁷ ——— Opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque :

Diducit scopulos et montem rumpit aceto. Juv. Sat. X. 152.

⁸ Quantus Athos, aut quantus Eryx, aut ipse coruscis

Cùm fremit ilicibus quantus, gaudetque nivali

Vertice, se attollens pater Apenninus ad auras.

Virg. Æn. XII. 703.

⁹ By the Greeks; but whether this river of Italy was meant, cannot be spoken with certainty.

Proluit insano contorquens vortice sylvas

Fluviorum rex Eridanus, camposque per omnes

Cum stabulis armenta tulit:—

Virg. Georg. I. 482.

¹⁰ Quales aëriæ liquentia flumina circum,

Sive Padi ripis, Athesin seu propter amœnum,

Consurgunt geminæ quercus, intonsaque cœlo

Attollunt capita, et sublimi vertice nutant.

Id. Æn. IX. 680.

henum Mare. Tiberis fl. *Tiber* or *Tevere* rises also in the Apennines, and having been increased by more than 40 rivers, enters the Tyrrhenian Sea 18 miles below Rome; it was formerly called Albula, and took the name of Tiberis from a king of Alba, who was drowned in it. One of its oldest appellations is said to have been Rumon, whence the city Roma obtained its name.

6. The superficial extent of the several provinces of Italy, and of the three islands Sicily, Corsica, and Sardinia, may be seen in the following table :

	Square Miles.
Liguria	5,800
Gallia Cisalpina or Togata	16,600
Venetia, with the territory of the Carni and Histria	8,900
Etruria and its islands	8,900
Umbria	4,400
Picenum	2,300
Sabini and Æqui, Territories of the	1,400
Vestini, Marrucini, Peligni, and Marsi, Territories of the	1,700
Latium and its islands	2,200
Campania and its islands	1,700
Samnium	2,700
Frentani, Territory of the	700
Apulia	6,800
Lucania	3,900
Bruttii, Territory of the	3,400
Sicily, with the surrounding islands	7,900
Corsica and its islands	2,600
Sardinia and its islands	7,700
Total in Italy and its Islands	89,600

ITALIA SEPTENTRIONALIS.

7. **LIGURIA** was bounded on the S. by the sea, on the W. by the Alps as far as the source of the *Po*, on the N. by this river, and on the E. by the country of the Anamani, and by the little river Macra *Magra*. To the W. it bordered on Gaul, to the N. and E. on Cisalpine Gaul, and a part of Etruria; it contained *Genoa*, that part of *Piedmont* which is S. of the *Po*, and the major part of the *Imperial Fiefs of Pontremoli*. The Liguës, called by the Greeks Ligyes and Ligustini, were probably of Celtic origin; they were a vain, unpolished, and deceitful people¹¹, although possessed of sufficient

¹¹ Apenninicolæ bellator filius Auni,

Haud Ligurum extremus, dum fallere fata sinebant.

Virg. *Æn.* XI. 701.

age to resist the invasions of the Romans for a long period of years. Their dominions extended at one time from the *Arno* to the *Rhone*, and in an earlier age as far westward as Spain.

Liguria is divided by the Apennines into two parts; that S. of the mountains, called *Ligustica ora*, and that N. of them. On the summit of the N. of the Apennines, near the coast, was *Tropæa Augusti Turbia*, erected by Augustus, and bearing the names of all the Alpine nations whom he had conquered from Histria to Gaul. To the Eastward of it on the coast were, *Portus Julius Monœci Monaco*, founded by Hercules, who had a temple here and hence called *Monœcius*; *Albium Intemelium Vintimiglia*, the chief town of the Intemelii; *Albium Ingaunum Albenga*, the chief town of the Ingauni; *Luca Genoa*, destroyed by Hannibal but rebuilt by the Romans; and *Lunætus G. of Spezzia*. At the source of the little river *Macra* was *Apua Stremoli*, the chief town of the Apuani, who made such a gallant resistance against the Romans: near it Q. Petillius was killed in a battle with the Apuani. In Liguria N. of the Apennines was *Tanarus fl. Tanaro*, a tributary of the *Padus*, upon the banks of which stood the municipium *Pollentia Cæsa*, where the Romans under Stilicho were beaten by the Goths under Ricimer, and the Roman colony *Asta* now *Asti*. Farther Eastward were, *Dertona Tortona*, and *Clastidium Casteggio*, where Claudius Marcellus gained the *gloria opima* by slaying Viridomarus, king of the *Gesatæ*.

9. **GALLIA CISALPINA** or **TOGATA**, was the largest of the Italian provinces. It was bounded on the E. by the *Adriatic Sea*, *Tartarus fl. Tartaro*, and *Benacus L.*¹² *di Garda*; on the N. by a line drawn from the head of this lake to *M. Cervin* in the Pennine Alps; on the N. by the Alps themselves; and on the S. by the *Po*, the Apennines, and the little river *Rubico Fiumicino*: it was by crossing this last river with an armed force, then forbidden to do so by the Roman people, Julius Cæsar declared war against the Senate and Pompey. To the E. it bordered on *Venetia*, to the N. on *Rhætia*, to the W. on *Gaul*, and to the S. on *Liguria* and *Etruria*. It contained *Piedmont* N. of the *Po*, *Lombardy* or the *Milanese*, the duchies of *Parma* and *Modena*, and the northern part of the *Papal States*. It was also called *terior* with respect to *Transalpine Gaul*, and *Togata* from its cities having the rights of Latin cities. It formed anciently a part of the dominions of the *Tusci*, who were driven from it by the numerous migrations of the *Gauls*, and subsequently confined within the contracted limits

¹² Anne lacus tantos? te, Lari maxime, teque

Fluctibus et fremitu assurgens, Benaco, marino?

Virg. Georg. II. 160.

of Etruria. When the Gauls had completely established themselves in their new possessions, they made still greater inroads on Italy, and after some time succeeded in beating the Roman armies, and seized upon Rome itself. Though driven back by the bravery of Camillus, they continued to harass their enemies, till at length their own Cisalpine territory was wrested from them, and made a Roman province.

10. Gallia Togata was divided by the R. Padus into Transpadana and Cispadana, so called with respect to Rome. The principal rivers in the TRANSPADANA were, Ticinus fl. *Ticino*, memorable for the defeat which P. Corn. Scipio suffered on its banks from Hannibal; it rises in Adula M., and runs through Verbanus L. *L. Maggiore* into the Po: Addua fl. *Adda*, which has its source in the Rhetian Alps, and, after traversing Larius L. (called also Comacenus) *L. di Como*, likewise enters the Po. Mincius fl.¹³ *Mincio*, running from the country of the Tridentini through Benacus L. *L. di Garda*, and Tartarus or Hadrianus fl. *Tartaro*, the Eastern boundary of the province: the two last rivers are likewise tributaries of the Po.

11. In the South Western part of the province were the Taurini, who opposed Hannibal after his passage of the Alps; he took and plundered their city Augusta Taurinorum *Turin* on the Po, but it was afterwards raised to the rank of a colony by the Romans. On the Duria Major were the Salassi, who long harassed the Romans, and resisted their attacks till they were totally subdued by Terentius Varro: their chief town was Augusta Prætoriana *Citta d'Aosta*, built in honour of Augustus on the site of Varro's camp, and colonized by Prætorians. Between the rivers Ticinus and Adda were the Insubres, the most powerful tribe of Cisalpine Gaul; their capital was Mediolanum *Milan*, a splendid and flourishing city, surnamed *Novæ Athenæ* from the liberal arts being there highly cultivated; it was situated on Lambrus fl. *Lambro*, and a little N. of it near *Rho* were the Raudii, famous for a dreadful slaughter of the Cimbri by Marius¹⁴. Ticinum *Pavia* near the junction of the *Ticino* and Po, and Laus Pompeia *Lecco Vecchio*, may also be mentioned amongst the towns of the Insubres. The Orobii were N. of the Insubres; their chief town was Comum *Como*, situated at the South Western extremity of Larius L.; it was the birth-place of the younger Pliny, and was called Novum Comum, after Cæsar had increased the number of its inhabitants, by settling a colony of 5,000 there; Bergomum *Bergamo* was also in their territory.

12. The Cenomani were the Easternmost people in the Transpadana; they were the only Cisalpine Gauls who took the side of the Romans against Hannibal, though they subsequently fought against them; Brixia *Brescia* was their capital, near Mela fl. *Mella* flowing into the Oglio. Their other cities were, Cremona *Cremona* on the Po, which suffered much during the second Punic war, as well as in the civil contentions of Augustus, and was at last destroyed by the partisans of Vespasian in the war with Vitellius; it

¹³ Propter aquam, tardis ingens ubi flexibus errat
Mincius, et tenerâ prætexit arundine ripas.

Virg. Georg. III. 15.

¹⁴ Cimbrorumque minas, et benefacta Mari.

Propert. II. i. 24.

however, soon afterwards rebuilt with considerable magnificence: *Mantua*, surrounded by the Mincius, shared in the miseries of Cremona¹⁵; it was of Tuscan origin, and was founded by Ocnus, the son of the *Atres* Manto, in honour of whom it received its name: *Andes Pietola*, *Mantua*, was the birth-place of Virgil. *Sirmio Sermione*, a little *secula* in *Benacus L.*, was a favourite residence of Catullus¹⁶. To the *N.* of *Mantua* was *Bedriacum Cividale*, famous for two successive defeats, of *Galba* by *Otho*, and of *Otho* by *Vitellius*; *Hostilia Ostiglia*, lower on the *Po*, is thought to have been the birth-place of *Cornelius Nepos*. *Euganei*, one of the most ancient nations of Italy, originally possessed country afterwards called *Venetia*; but upon being driven from it by the *Atti*, they settled on the borders of *Rhætia* and the *Transpadana*, between rivers *Ollius* and *Athesis*.

3. The principal rivers in the *CISPADANA* were, *Trebia fl. Trebbia*, rising in *Umbria*, on the banks of which the Romans, *B. C.* 218, sustained a severe defeat from *Hannibal* shortly after his victory over them on the *Ticinus*; *Padana fl. Panaro* or *Soultenna*, at the source of which was *Litana Silva* or *Romana*, where *L. Posthumius Albinus* and his army were destroyed by the *Boii*; and *Rhenus fl. Reno*. In the last mentioned river, near *Bologna*, *Triumvirorum I. Crocetta del Trebbo*, celebrated for the meeting of the last *Triumvirate*, *Augustus*, *Antony*, and *Lepidus*, who remained there several days, and agreed to share the sovereign authority amongst them. All these rivers rise in the *Apennines*, and flow Northwards into the *Po*.

4. The *Anamani* dwelled in the Western part of the province, in *Parma*. Its chief city was *Placentia Placenza*, near the junction of the *Trebbia* and *Po*; it was a colony formed by the Romans upon their apprehension of the return of *Hannibal*, whose attacks, as well as those of his brother *Asdrubal*, it withstood; it was taken and burned by the Gauls under *Hamilcar*, at the end of the second Punic war. To the *E.* of the *Anamani*, in *Bologna*, *Regna*, and *Modena*, were the *Boii*, whose territory extended to the *N.* of the *Adriatic*: they were continually at war with the Romans, who, though always victorious, had no other mode of maintaining their conquests but by removing them to the borders of *Pannonia* and *Illyricum*. One of their principal cities was *Parma Parma*, on a cognominal river still called *Parma*, famed for its fertility¹⁷; it became a Roman colony, and was the birth-place of *Cassius Marcellus*, the poet, and of *Macrobii* the critic. Their other chief towns were, *Regium Lepidi Reggio*, where the elder *Brutus* was put to death by order of *Caesar* to whom he had surrendered himself: *Mutina Modena*, where *D. Brutus* was closely besieged by *Antony*, till the latter, on his defeat at the neighbouring *Forum Gallorum Castel Franco*, raised the siege¹⁸: and *Fel-*

¹⁵ Mantua, vae miseræ nimirum vicina Cremonæ!

Virg. Ecl. IX. 28.

Et qualem infelix amisit Mantua campum,——

Id. Georg. II. 198.

¹⁶ Peninsularum, Sirmio, insularumque
Ocelle, quascunque in liquentibus stagnis,
Marique vasto fert uterque Neptunus:
Quam te libenter, quamque lætus invisio!

Catull. XXXI. 1.

¹⁷ Velleribus primis Apulia, Parma secundis
Nobilis: Altinum tertia laudat ovis.

Mart. XIV. ep. cliv.

¹⁸ ——— Perusina fames, Mutinæque labores.

Lucan. I. 41.

sina, called afterwards Bononia *Bologna*, at one time the principal city of the Tusci N. of the Apennines.

15. To the N. of the Boii, in *Ferrara*, were the Lingones. Their chief city was *Ravenna Ravenna*, originally founded by some Thessalians. When Rome was possessed by the barbarians it became the residence of the Emperors of the West, and afterwards of the Exarchs appointed by the Emperors of the East, when the Northern part of Italy was in the possession of the Lombards; it was badly supplied with water¹⁹, but though situated in the midst of marshes, it was a healthy place owing to the regularity of its tides. Its port, at the mouth of *Bedesis fl. Ronco*, became the great naval station of the Romans on the *Adriatic*; but Augustus caused a new port to be constructed near the mouth of the neighbouring river *Candianus Candiano*, which was then called *Portus Classis Val di Classe*. To the Lingones belonged also *Spina Longastrino*, founded in the Umbrian territory by the Pelasgi, which became in time so flourishing a colony, as to present to the treasury at Delphi more valuable offerings than any other city; it was once only 20 stadia from the sea, a distance which the alluvial deposit of the *Po* has increased eightfold.

16. VENETIA, with the territories of the CARNI and HISTRIA, was bounded on the S. by the *Adriatic* and *Po*, on the W. by *Tartarus fl.* and *Benacus L.*, on the N. by *Plavis fl.* and the Carnic Alps, which with the little river *Arsia Arsa* formed its Eastern limits. To the S. and W. it touched on Cisalpine Gaul, to the N. on *Rhætia* and *Noricum*, to the E. on *Illyricum*. Venetia comprehended the country still known as *Venice*; the Carni were cantoned in a part of *Carniola* to the W. of the Carnic Alps, and the Histri in the peninsula of *Istria*.

17. VENETIA was so called from the Veneti or Heneti, an ancient people of Paphlagonia in Asia, who, after having lost their leader in the Trojan war, migrated hither under the command of Antenor, the Trojan prince, and having expelled the Euganei, the original inhabitants of the country, settled here. One of the principal places in Venetia was *Atria* or *Hadria Adria*, an ancient city, thought to have been founded by the Pelasgi; according to Livy, it was from this city that the *Mare Hadriaticum* received its name. The other cities of Venetia were, *Ateste Este*, a Roman colony; *Verona Verona* on the *Athesis*, a city of the *Cenomani*, the birth-place of *Catullus*²⁰ and *Pliny the naturalist*; *Vicentia Vicenza*; and *Patavium Padova* or *Padua*, said to have been founded by Antenor²¹; it was the birth-place of *Livy*,

¹⁹ Sit cisterna mihi, quàm vinea, malo Ravennæ:

Cum possim multo vendere pluris aquam. Mart. III. ep. lvi.

²⁰ Tantum magna suo debet Verona Catullo,
Quantum parva suo Mantua Virgilio.

Id. XIV. ep. cxcv.

²¹ Antenor potuit, mediis elapsus Achivis,
Illyricos penetrare sinus, atque intima tutus
Regna Liburnorum, et fontem superare Timavi:

as situated on *Madnacus Minor fl. Bacchiglione*, which, as well as *cus Major fl. Brenta*, rises in the Tridentine Alps and flows into the *iq Sea*.

THE *CARNI*, an Alpine people, were separated from the *Veneti* on by *Tilavemptus fl. Tagliamento*, and from the *Histri* on the S. by the *ornio Rianus*. Their principal cities were, *Julium Carnicum Zuglio*, d by *Caesar*; *Noreia Venzona*, famed for its gold mines and for the of *Cn. Carbo* by the *Cimbri*; *Forum Julii Ciudad di Friuli* on *Natissone*; *Aquileia Aquileia* founded by the Gauls, but taken by the and so strengthened by them as to become the great defence of a this quarter; it withstood a siege by *Maximinus*, who was slain its walls by his own troops: *Tergeste Trieste*, a Roman colony, which ame to *Tergestinus Sinus G. of Trieste*. Between *Aquileia* and *Ter-vas* the little river *Timavus*²³ *Timavo*, which ran through *Timavus L. Timavo* into the sea; on it were some warm springs, with a famed and grove of *Diomedes*, to whom a white horse was annually sacri-the *Veneti* were noted for their fleet horses.

HISTRIA was included between the rivers *Formio* and *Arsia*. Its tanta, said to be of *Thracian* origin, were pirates and lived on plunder; were not subjected to *Rome* till six centuries after its foundation. Its owns were *Ægida Capo d'Istria*, built on *Ægidis I.* and joined to the ry a bridge; *Parentium Parenzo*; *Ursaria Orsera*; and *Pola Pola*, said e been founded by the *Colchians* whom *Æetes* sent in pursuit of *Medea* Argonauts; from it the Southern promontory of *Histria* was called cum *Pr.*, and the adjacent *G. of Quarnero* *Polaticus Sinus*.

1. *ETRURIA* was bounded on the N. by the *R. Macra* the *Apennines*, on the E. and S. by the *Tiber*, and he W. by the *Tyrrhenian Sea*. To the N. it bordered *Liguria* and *Gallia Cisalpina*; to the E. on *Umbria* the *Sabini*; and to the S. on *Latium*. It contained duchy of *Massa* and principality of *Carrara*, the ry of *Lucca*, the Grand duchy of *Tuscany*, and that of the *Papal States* which is W. of the *Tiber*.

The inhabitants of *Etruria* were called *Tyrrheni* or *Tyrsemi* by the ts, and *Tusci* or *Etrusci* by the *Romans*. But the unity of these two e as well as their origin are points not generally agreed on: some ing the *Tyrrheni* under the conduct of *Tyrrhenus*, on the occasion of a famine, from *Lydia*²⁴ in *Asia Minor* to the shores of the *Adriatic*

Hic tamen ille urbem Patavī sedesque locavit
Teucrorum, et genti nomen dedit, armaque fixit
Troia:————

Virg. Æn. I. 247.

Different is the description of this river by *Virgil*:

* * * fontem superare Timavi:

Uade per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis

It mare proruptum, et pelago premit arva sonanti. Æn. I. 244.

²³ Urbis Agyllinæ sedes: ubi Lydia quondam

Gens, bello præclara, jugis insedit Etruscis. Id. VIII. 479.

Non quia, Mæcenas, Lydorum quidquid Etruscos

Incoluit fines, nemo generosior est te;—— Hor. Sat. I. vi. 1.

amongst the Umbri; others, again, bringing them from the shores of Thrace and the Northern islands of the *Ægean* Sea under the name of Pelasgi. Arriving in Umbria they found its aboriginal people at war with the Siculi, and joined them in the expulsion of the latter, whose territory (Etruria) was assigned to them by the Umbri. Here they built their twelve great cities, Volaterræ, Vetulonii, Arretium, Cortona, Perusia, Clusium, Rusellæ, Vulsinii, Falerii, Tarquinii, Veii, and Cære, each of which had its separate governor under the title Lucumon. The Tusci, on the other hand, were, probably, an aboriginal people, dwelling at first near the Umbri; they seem by degrees not only to have become masters of the country of the Tyrrheni, but also to have encroached on the territory of the Umbri, driving them from the banks of the Tiber, and wresting from them city after city, till their dominions extended beyond the *Po*, and from the shores of the *Adriatic* to the Tuscan Sea. The Tuscans were remarkable for their superstition, and for their belief in divination and augury; their comic dancers, called Ludii, were also in great reputation.

22. There were several lakes in Etruria. The most celebrated of these were, Trasimenus L.²⁴ *Trasimeno* in the Eastern part of the province, on the borders of which the Romans, under the consul Flaminius, were routed with great slaughter by Hannibal, *a. c.* 217; Prilis or Prelus L. *L. di Castiglione* on the coast, not far from which the Gauls and Gæsatae were defeated by the Romans, *a. c.* 225; and Vadimonis L. *Bassanello* in the Southern part of the province, where the Etrurians were defeated by the Romans, *a. c.* 310, and again in conjunction with the Gauls, *a. c.* 283.

23. Amongst the principal cities in the Western part of Etruria were, Luna *Luni*, famous for its large cheeses and for its white marble; Luca *Lucca*; Pisæ *Pisa* near the mouth of the *Arno*, said to have been built shortly after the Trojan war by the Peloponnesian Pisæi, and hence surnamed *Alphææ*. Portus Herculis Liburni or Labronis is now called *Leghorn* or *Liorno*; and Volaterræ *Volterra*, the birth-place of the satirist Persius. Populonium *Popolonia* was the great naval arsenal of Etruria, and was destroyed in the civil wars of Sylla: from Vetulonii *Vetula* the Romans are said to have derived the insignia of their magisterial offices. Cosa²⁵ in ruins near *Stella*, a Roman colony, lay at the foot of Mons *Argentarius Argentaro*; Tarquinii *Tarchina* on *Marta fl.* was the birth-place of Tarquinius Priscus, and the place where Tages, author of the art of divination, was said to have sprung out of the earth, turned up by the plough. Centum Cellæ *Civita Vecchia* was also named Trajani Portus, from that emperor causing a fine harbour to be here constructed. Cære *Cerveteri* was called by the Greeks *Agylla*; its inhabitants hospitably received the Romans who fled there with the fire of Vesta when Rome was besieged by the Gauls, for which important service they were made citizens of Rome, but without the power of voting in public assemblies²⁶. At Lorium C. Guido Antoninus Pius was brought up.

²⁴ Sint tibi Flaminius Trasymenaeque litora testes;—

Ovid. Fast. VI. 765.

²⁵ Massicus ætati princeps secat æquora Tigri:

Sub quo mille ananus juvenum: qui mœnia Clusî,

Quique urbem liquere Cosas.

Virg. Æn. X. 168.

²⁶ The expression of Horace,

Cærite cerâ

Digni.

Epist. I. vi. 62.

though conveying a reproach upon the persons to whom it is applied, implies none upon the inhabitants of Cære; meaning, simply, that they were not worthy of being accounted entire citizens with full privileges.

also he died; Portus Augusti *Porto*, the haven of *Rome*, stood at the mouth of the *Tiber* and on its Northern shore.

In the Eastern part of Etruria we find *Pistoria Pistoja*, where *Catiline* was killed, *a. c. 63*; *Fæsulæ Fiesole*, a Roman colony, as was the neighbouring *Florentia Florence* on the *Arno*, the modern capital of *Tuscany*; *Sena Julia Sienna*, near the springs of *Umbro fl.*; *Arretium Arezzo*; *Cortona*, the first city which the *Tyrrheni* occupied after having left *Alatri* on the *Pe*, whence it has been called the metropolis of their race; it bore formerly the name *Corithus*, and was the reputed country of *Æneas*, the founder of *Troy*. At *Perusia Perugia* *Lucius Antonius* was killed and starved out by *Augustus*; *Clusium Chiusi*, called formerly the capital of *Porsenna*, king of Etruria, was taken by the *Gauls* *Annus*, previous to their marching to *Rome*. *Vulsinii Bolsena*, the seat of *Sejanus*, and one of the most opulent towns of Etruria, is now *Vulsiniensis L. L. di Bolsena*; *Fanum Voltumnæ Viterbo* is famous as the place where the Etrurians held their general councils; at *Caracorum Gallæ* the *Carmina Fescennina*²⁷ were first invented. Besides these, we meet with *Falerii* or *Falisci*²⁸ *Civitas Castellana*, the inhabitants of which were surnamed *Æqui* from their love of justice; *Soracte Mons*²⁹ famous for its temple of *Apollo*; *Lucus Feroniæ Civitella*, where was a much frequented and wealthy temple of the goddess *Feronia*; *Crustulum Valca*, where the three hundred *Fabii* were killed in a battle with the *Veii*; *Isola*, for a long time the powerful rival of *Rome*, but taken by *Camillus* after a siege of ten years, *a. c. 393*.—Off the coast of Etruria were several islands. The largest of these was *Ilva Elba*, called by the *Greeks*, and famed for its iron mines; it had two harbours, *Longus Porto Longone*, and *Portus Argæus Porto Ferrajo*, so called from the ship *Argo*, which is said to have touched there.

UMBRIA was bounded on the N. by the little *Flumen Tevere*; on the E. by the *Adriatic Sea*; on the S. by the rivers *Æsis Esino*, and *Nar Nera*; and on the W. by the *Tiber*. To the N. it bordered on *Gallia Cisalpinæ*, to the E. on *Picenum*, to the S. on the territory of *Samnium*, and to the W. on Etruria. It contained that part of the *Papal States* which includes *Urbino*, *Città del Velle*, *Castello*, Northern *Ancona*, Western *Perugia*, and part of *Umbria* or *Spoletum* N. of the *R. Nera*. The *Umbri* probably have the best claim to the title of the *Aborigines* of Italy; for they seem to have occupied the central part of the country till they were expelled from them by the *Ætoliæ*.

nuptial songs:

*Fescennina per hunc invecta licentia morem
Versibus alternis opprobria rustica fudit, &c.*

Hor. Epist. II. i. 145.

li *Fescenninas acies, æquosque Faliscos*,— *Virg. Æn. VII. 695.*
surrender of *Falisci*, with the story of *Camillus* and the schoolmaster,
known from *Livy*, V. 27.

²⁹ *Vides ut altâ stet nive candidum*

Soracte:—

Hor. Carm. l. ix. l.

the Tusci, the Sabini, and Latini, who are all supposed to have descended from them. In later times, the Senones, a colony of Gauls, invading Italy, drove the Umbri from the coast of the *Adriatic* into the mountains, and after beating the Romans on the banks of the Allia, sacked Rome: they were afterwards vanquished and totally extirpated, and the whole of Umbria then became a Roman province.

26. The principal rivers of Umbria are, Ariminus fl. *Marecchia*; Pisaurus fl. *Foglia*; Metaurus fl. *Metauro*, on the banks of which, near Forum Sempronii, Asdrubal was defeated and slain in a battle with the Romans, B. C. 207³⁰; Sena fl. *Cesano*, and Æsis fl. *Esino*: all of these run into the *Adriatic Sea*. Tina fl. *Timia* joins the Tiber near *Perugia*; one of its tributaries is Clitumnus fl.³¹ *Clitunno*, celebrated for its beautiful temple, and for its waters communicating a white colour to the flocks of cattle that grazed upon its banks. Nar fl.³² *Nera*, famed for its headlong course and sulphureous waters, also flows into the Tiber. Amongst the principal places in Umbria were, Sarsina *Sarsina*, where Plautus, the comic poet, was born; Ariminum *Rimini*, a Roman colony, considered the key of Italy on this side; it was the first city taken by Cæsar after his crossing the Rubico: Pisaurum *Pesaro*; Urbinum Hortense *Urbino*, where Valens, Vitellius' general, was put to death; Forum Sempronii *Fossombrone*, on Metaurus fl.; and Sena Gallica *Sinigaglia*, built by the Senones.

27. PICENUM was bounded on the W. by the Apennines, on the N. by Æsis fl. *Esino*, on the E. by the *Adriatic Sea*, and on the S. by Suinus fl. *Fino*, although its limits in this last direction are sometimes extended to Aternus fl. *Pescara*. To the N. it bordered on the Senones, to the W. on Umbria and the Sabini, and to the S. on the Vestini. It included the Southern part of *Ancona* in the *Papal States*, and Northern *Abruzzo Ultra* in the *Kingdom of Naples*. The Piceni were a branch of the Sabini who settled here under the conduct of Picus; their territory was very fruitful and noted for its apples³³. The Prætutii, who inhabited Picenum S. of Helvinus fl. *Salinello*, were of a different race from the

³⁰ Quid debeas, ô Roma, Neronibus,
Testis Metaurum flumen, et Asdrubal
Devictus,——

Hor. Carm. IV. iv. 38.

³¹ Hinc albi, Clitumne, greges, et maxima taurus
Victima, sæpe tuo perfusi flumine sacro,
Romanos ad templa Deûm duxere triumphos. *Virg. Georg. II. 146.*

³² ———— audit amnis

Sulphureâ Nar albus aquâ,——

Id. Æn. VII. 517.

³³ *Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia succo:*

Hor. Sat. II. iv. 70.

ai, probably of Liburnian origin; their country was d for its wine.

The rivers of Picenum were small and unimportant: the principal of here, *Potentia fl. Potenza*, *Truentus fl. Tronto*, and *Vomanus fl. Vomano*; it rise in the Apennines, and run into the *Adriatic Sea*. The rocks of i and *Mons Severus*³⁴ *M^t. Sibilla* are high peaks in the great chain of remains; but the highest point in the whole ridge is *Mons Cunarus Carno* or *Il gran Sasso*. The principal towns in Picenum were, *Ancona*, so called from its angular situation between two promontories, and have been originally founded by some *Syracusans* who fled from the y of *Dionysius*; it became a colony and great naval station of the ns. *Asculum*, surnamed *Picenum*, to distinguish it from the *Apulian* pm, *Ascoli* on *Truentus fl.*, a strong fortress, which sustained a long against *Pompey*, but was at last compelled to surrender: and *Hadria* supposed to have been a colony of the *Venetian Hadria*), the country emperor *Hadrian's* ancestors, and much esteemed for its wine.

CHAPTER XI.

ITALIA MEDIA.

. **SABINI** and **ÆQUI**. The territory of these two ons was bounded on the W. and N. by the *Tiber* and ra, on the E. by the *Apennines*, and on the S. by o fl. *Teverone*. To the W. and N. it bordered on uria and *Umbria*, to the E. on the *Prætutii*, *Vestini*, l *Marsi*, and to the S. on *Latium*. The *Sabini* were toned in Southern *Umbria*, in *Sabina*, and in Western ruzzo *Ultra*; the *Æqui* dwelled to the S. E. of them, parts of *Campagna di Roma* and *Abruzzo Ultra*.

. The *Sabini* were probably descendants of the *Umbri*; they are said to s derived their name from the deity *Sabus* or *Sabinus*, their leader or enitor. They were remarkable for their bravery and hardihood¹, as well or their gravity and purity of manners; they were also celebrated for their ntations and knowledge of herbs. They are said by some to have been first people who took up arms against the *Romans*, to avenge the rape of r women; upon which occasion, their king *Tatius* left his possessions and

³⁴ Qui *Tetricæ* horrentes rupes, montemque *Severum*,
Casperiamque colunt,——— *Virg. Æn.* VII. 713.

¹ Hanc olim veteres vitam coluere *Sabini*,
Hanc *Remus* et frater: sic fortis *Etruria* crevit,
Scilicet et rerum facta est pulcherrima *Roma*.

Id. Georg. II. 532.

joined Romulus in the regal power, whilst his subjects, the inhabitants of Cures, were incorporated with the Roman citizens: after this union the two nations were indiscriminately called Quirites. In the reign of Hostilius, the third king of Rome, the Sabini who had not left their ancient territory went to war with the Romans, and after having been through a series of years repeatedly defeated, were at last completely subjected to the Romans by the consul Curius Dentatus, B. C. 292.

3. The principal rivers in the territory we are describing were, *Velinus fl. Velino*, which rises in the Apennines, and runs into the *Nera* at the beautiful fall of *Terni*; and *Anio fl.² Teverone*, which rises in the country of the *Æqui*, and flows Westward into the Tiber a few miles N. of Rome. Between the Nar and Anio the Tiber receives *Allia fl.³*, where the fatal battle was fought between the Romans and the Gauls under Brennus, B. C. 389, the day before the latter entered Rome. *Telonus fl. Turano*, memorable for the defeat of the consul Rutilius on its banks during the Marsic war, rises in the territory of the Marsi, and flows N. W. into the *Velino*.

4. Amongst the chief towns of the Sabini were, *Cutiliæ Paterno* on *Cutiliæ L.*, the umbilicus or centre of Italy; *Reate Riete* on the *Velino*, said to have been built before the Trojan war, and to have derived its name from Rhea or Cybele; it was famed for its breeds of mules and asses, and was situated in a valley so pleasant as to merit the title of *Reatina Tempe*. *Cures Correse*, the birth-place of Numa Pompilius⁴, is celebrated as having given the name of Quirites to the Romans, its inhabitants being so called; *Nomentum La Mentana* was famous for its excellent wine; *Fidenæ Castel Giubileo* was noted for its perseverance in resisting the Roman yoke. Between this last town and the Anio was *Mons Sacer*, whither the Roman populace retired in a tumult, which caused the election of the Tribunes. The villa of Horace is supposed to have been at *Licenza*, near the source of *Digentia fl.* or *Licenza*, which flows from *Lucretilis M.⁵ Libretti* into the Anio above *Tivoli*.

5. THE *ÆQUI*, noted for the early and continual warfare which they carried on against Rome, occupied a small territory towards the upper course of the Anio; their possessions extended once on both sides of this river, though it served in after times as the boundary between them and Latium. They were finally subjugated by the Romans, B. C. 303. Their principal towns were *Vicus Varius Vicovaro*, near the junction of *Digentia fl.* with the Anio; and *Carseoli Carsoli*, one of the places which the Romans used as a residence for hostages and illustrious prisoners.

6. VESTINI, MARRUCINI, PELIGNI, and MARSI. The territory of these four people was bounded on the

² Et præceps Anio, et Tiburni lucus, — *Hor. Carm. I. vii. 12.*

³ Quosque secans infaustum interluit Allia nomen.

Virg. Æn. VII. 717.

⁴ Quis procul ille autem ramis insignis olivæ,
Sacra ferens? nosco crines incanaque menta
Regis Romani; primas qui legibus urbem
Fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terrâ
Missus in imperium magnum.

Id. VI. 811.

⁵ Velox amœnum sæpe Lucretilem
Mutat Lycæo Faunus; et igneam
Defundit æstatem capellis

Usque meis, pluviosque ventos.

Hor. Carm. I. xvii. 1.

Italia—Vestini—Marrucini—Peligni—Marsi. 81

Suinus fl. Fino, on the E. by the *Adriatic* and *fl. Foro*, on the S. by parts of *Sagrus fl. Sangro* *Liris fl. Liri*, and on the W. by the *Apennines*. To the E. it bordered on *Picenum*, to the E. on the *Frentani* to the S. on *Samnium* and *Latium*, and to the W. on *Æqui* and *Sabini*: it contained nearly the whole *bruzzo Ultra*.

The principal rivers are, *Aternus fl. Pescara*, rising in the *Apennines* the springs of the *Velinus* and *Truentus*, and running with a winding into the *Adriatic Sea*; and *Sagrus fl. Sangro*, which rises in the same of mountains, and passes through the country of the *Frentani* into the *Sea*. The source of *Liris fl. Liri* is in the country of the *Marsi* near *L. L. Fucino*, or *L. di Celano* as it is also called, whence it runs Southerly course through *Latium* into the *Tuscan Sea*.

THE *VESTINI* were, probably, a branch of the *Sabini*, and inhabited the ern part of the territory we are describing as far as *Aternus fl. Pescara*. chief towns were, *Foruli Civitella*; *Amiternum S. Vittorino*, the birth- of *Sallust*; and *Pinna Civita di Penna*, which sustained a siege against *Romans* during the *Social war*. THE *MARRUCINI*, said to be descended he *Marsi*, dwelled between the rivers *Pescara* and *Faurus Foro*: their town was *Teate Chieti*, a populous and flourishing place.

THE *PELIGNI*, who were descendants of the *Sabini* and much famed as *heroes*, dwelled S. of the *Vestini* and E. of the *Marsi*; they seceded the *Marsic confederacy* before the close of the war. Amongst their pal cities was *Corfinium S. Pelino*, chosen by the allies in the *Social* as the seat of the new empire, whence it was surnamed *Italica*, and for some time the capital of *Italy*. *Sulmo Sulmona* was another of towns; it was the birth-place of *Ovid*⁷, and suffered greatly from the rance of *Sylla*. THE *MARSI* were S. of the *Vestini*, and W. of the *Æqui*. They were probably descended from the *Sabini*, although *Marsus* son of *Circe*, or *Marsyas* a *Phrygian*, is said to have been the founder of the race. They were the first people to take up arms against the *Romans* in the *Marsic or Social war*, B. C. 91, and, after fighting for four years, gained, with their allies, most of those immunities for which they had contending. They were greatly addicted to magic. The chief cities of the *Marsi* were *Marrubium S. Benedetto* at the entrance of *Pitonus fl.* the *Fucine Lake*; and *Alba Fuentia Albe*, which belonged at one time to the *Æqui*, but was wrested from them by the *Romans*, who planted a city there and made it the residence of some state prisoners.

10. *LATium* was bounded on the N. by the *Tiber* to the E. by the *Liris* and *Vinius*, and on the W. by the *Tuscan Sea*. To the N. it bordered *Etruria*, the *Sabini*, *Æqui*, and *Marsi*, and to the S. on *Campania*: it comprehended the *Campagna di*

⁶ Te nemus Angitiæ, vitæa te Fucinus undâ,

Te liquidi flevire lacus.

Virg. Æn. VII. 759.

⁷ Sulmo mihi patria est gelidis uberrimus undis.

Ovid. Trist. IV. 2. 3.

Roma and part of *Terra di Lavoro*. The Northern part of Latium was inhabited by the Latini, Rutuli, and Hernici; the Southern part by the Volsci and Ausones.

11. The appellation Latium has been said to have been derived from the word *lateo*, because Saturn *lay hid* there from the pursuit of his son⁶; but others deduce it, probably with as little justice, from a prince of the country called Latinus. It was at first only applied to that part of Italy which was inhabited by the Latini and Rutuli; but subsequently, in the time of the consuls, it extended from the mouth of the Tiber to Sinuessa beyond the mouth of the Liris. The earliest inhabitants of Latium are said to have been the Sicani; they migrated from the banks of the Sicanus in Spain, and after having traversed certain parts of Italy were driven from it into Sicily by the Aborigines, as were also the Siculi, who were of Ligurian origin and had been beaten out of Etruria by the Umbri and Tyrrheni-Pelasgi. The Aborigines intermixing with colonies of the latter people occupied Latium, and from them sprung the various communities of Latini, Rutuli, Volsci, and Hernici: the colony under Æneas which landed on this coast was of a later date.

12. LATINI. *Roma Rome*, the metropolis of Italy and once the mistress of the known world, was situated on the Tiber eighteen miles above its mouth: it is said to have been founded by Romulus on the Palatine hill (at the foot of which he and his brother had been exposed), 753 years B. C., and 431 years after the destruction of Troy.

13. Whether this origin of Rome, with all its state and circumstance so flattering to its inhabitants, be the true one, is very questionable. Whether it was originally founded by the Siculi, Etruscans, or Tyrrheni-Pelasgi, is equally uncertain. But that it was a city of some consequence when Romulus dictated its laws, seems evident from the regulations of pomp and royalty with which he was surrounded, and from the imposing force which he was able to bring into the field. Rome is said to have been founded according to the ceremonies prescribed by the Etruscans, and to have been at first occupied by three tribes with Etruscan names; from them its inhabitants drew much of their language, many of their civil and religious institutions, their insignia of magistracy and office, their rites of augury and sacrifice, as well as their military weapons and tactics; and that from them also they obtained a name for their city, that name which it was forbidden on pain of death for any one to utter, is not altogether beyond the bounds of probability.

14. To the city of Romulus on the Palatine hill, the figure of which was square, Tatius added the Capitol

⁶ Hac ego Saturnum memini tellure receptum.

Coelitus regnis ab Jove pulsus erat.

Inde diu genti mansit Saturnia nomen:

Dicta quoque est Latium terra, latente Deo.

Ovid. Fast. I. 235.

ell as the Cœlian and Quirinal hills. The city then not more than four gates. In the reign of Servius ius Rome included the seven hills⁹ on the left bank e Tiber, as well as the Janiculum on the opposite of the river. These seven hills obtained for it the et Septicollis; they were M. Palatinus¹⁰, Capito- a, Cœlius, Quirinalis, Viminalis, Esquilinus, and ntinus. Of these the M. Palatinus was the centre, Quirinalis the N., and the Aventinus the S. extreme; Viminalis, Esquilinus, and Cœlius were on the tern side, the Capitolinus on the Western. The itoline hill seems to have once borne the name Sa- dia, from a tradition of a town having been built e by Saturn, whence Rome itself was sometimes ed Saturnia. The city at this time was divided into : regions, and had thirty-seven gates, the circuit of walls being about sixty stadia. This extent of Rome : preserved with but little alteration till the time of elian, who included the Campus Martius within its its, and added to it in various quarters till its circum- nce amounted to about fifteen miles, though some ounts increase this to twenty-one, and even to fifty es.

5. Augustus, however, found it necessary to divide the city into fourteen ons, instead of the four which had been adopted till his time. These e, 1. Porta Capena, so called from Porta Capena, the most celebrated : of Rome: not far from it ran the rivulet Almo *Aqua Santa*, where al rites were performed in honour of Cybele, which rises in the valley Egeria¹¹. 2. Cœlimontana on the Cœlian hill: in it was one of the most y and profligate parts of Rome called Suburra, which name sometimes rs to the whole city. 3. Isis et Serapis, which derived its name from a ple dedicated to these divinities: in this division was the splendid am- theatre of Vespasian, commonly distinguished as the Colosseum, near

⁹ Dis, quibus septem placuere colles,— *Hor. Carm. Sæc. 7.*

¹⁰ Utve Palatinis hærentem collibus olim,

Cum subito vidit frondescere Romulus hastam;—

Ovid. Met. XV. 560.

¹¹ The source of this river is supposed to correspond with the fountain of Egeria, so celebrated in the early history of Rome for the pretended con- ferences of Numa with her:

Defluit incerto lapidosus murmure rivus:

Sæpe, sed exiguis haustibus, inde bibes.

Egeria est, quæ præbet aquas, Dea grata Camœnis.

Ille Numæ conjux consiliumque fuit.

Ovid. Fast. III. 273.

which Titus had a palace, where was the famous group of the Laocœtes. 4. Templum Pacis, so called from the temple of Peace, which Vespasian built there after the overthrow of Jerusalem: in it were the colossal statue of Nero 120 feet high, and the Carinæ, an elegant part of the city. Through this region ran the Via Sacra, by which the victorious Roman generals led their troops in procession to the capitol¹². 5. Esquilina on the Esquiline and Viminal hills: in it were the gardens and house of Mæcenat, the houses of Virgil and Propertius, and the Puticuli or pits dug to receive the dead bodies of the lower orders. 6. Alta Semita: here were the temple and portico of Quirinus, which gave name to the Quirinal hill; and the Campus Sceleratus, where the Vestals, who had violated their vows of chastity, were buried alive. 7. Via Lata, so called from the Via Lata which passed through it; here were the temple of the Sun, and the house of Martial. 8. Forum Romanum: here, between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, was the Forum of a rectangular shape and surrounded by temples, basilicks, porticoes, and statues; in it were the Rostra or elevated seat, whence the orators addressed the people¹³. Here also were the Curia or Senate-house; the temple of Vesta, in which the eternal fire was preserved, and where the Palladium, saved from the ruins of Troy, was deposited; the temple of Janus, closed only in time of peace¹⁴; the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus; and the Tarpeian rock or citadel¹⁵. In the vicinity of the Capitol¹⁶ was the house of Ovid; and to the S. of it was the Carcer begun by Ancus Martius, the lower part of which from being added by Servius Tullius was called Tullianum.

16. The Ninth Region, called Circus Flaminius, derived its name from the Circus Flaminius built by the consul C. Flaminius, who perished in the battle at Trasymenus L.: here were the temple of Bellona, in front of which war was declared against any power by the throwing of a spear¹⁷;

¹² Concines majore poëta plectro
Cæsarem, quandoque trahet feroces
Per sacrum clivum, meritâ decorus
Fronde Sicambros.

Hor. Carm. IV. ii. 35.

¹³ This name was given to the *suggestum*, or *raised seat*, in consequence of its having been adorned with the *beaks* of some ships taken from the Antiates. To the Rostra the hand and head of Cicero, which had been cut off by the command of Antony, were affixed:

Ingenio manus est et cervix cæsa; nec unquam
Sanguine caudidici mæduerunt rostra puzilli. Juv. Sat. X. 120.

¹⁴ Closed for the third time by Augustus.

vacuum duellis.

Janum Quirini clausit.

Hor. Carm. IV. xv. 8.

¹⁵ From this rock criminals were hurled:

Tûne Syri, Damæ, aut Dionys? filius, audes
Dejicere è saxo cives, aut tradere Cadmo? Id. Sat. I. vi. 38.

Manlius, who had here so bravely defended the Capitol, and saved his country, was afterwards thrown from this rock as a public criminal.

¹⁶ ———— stet Capitolium

Fulgens,—

Hbr. Carm. III. iii. 42.

¹⁷ Prospicit a templo summum brevis area Circum.

Est ibi non parvæ parva columna notæ.

Hinc solet hasta manu, belli prænuntia, mitti;

In Regem et gentes cum placet arma capi.

Ovid. Fast. VI. 205.

balneæ; and the Campus Martius, where the Roman youth practised martial exercises. 10. Palatium, occupying the Palatine hill, was the residence of the Cæsars, from the time of Augustus to the end of the empire: here were the Lupercal¹⁸; the temple of Jupiter; the palace of Augustus; and the splendid temple of Apollo with a significant library, where the writings of the best authors were deposited. Circus Maximus, so called from the Circus Maximus built by Tarquinius Priscus, with accommodation for 200,000 spectators. In this region the Argidetum, a street leading from the Vicus Tuscus to the Forum and the Tiber. 12. Piscina Publica, so called from several of water where people resorted to bathe. 13. Aventinus on the right bank of the Tiber, contained the Janiculum, as the Mons and Campus Vaticanus: the Janiculum is said to have had its appellation from Janus, who founded a city on it; the name was supposed to be derived from Vates, that hill having once the seat of Etruscan divination. Here were the gardens of Cæsar, he bequeathed to the Roman people; the tomb of Numa; and the column of Hadrian, where now is the Castle of S. Angelo: on the I. Tiber were several temples, the most conspicuous of which was that of Minerva¹⁹.

1. The number of bridges belonging to Rome never appears to have exceeded eight: of these two may here be noticed, the Pons Sublicius and the Pons Fabricius. The former was the most ancient bridge of the whole city, the first in order if we ascend the river; it was built by Ancus Martius, called Sublicius from its being constructed of wood. This was the place so gallantly defended by Horatius Cocles, against the forces of Porcia: it is also sometimes called Pons Æmilius. Amongst the works of public utility belonging to Rome, none seem to have excited greater admiration in the ancients themselves, than the Cloacæ or sewers. The largest of these, called the Cloaca Maxima, was intended with its different branches to carry off the water which stagnated in the low grounds near the Forum, and the other impurities of the city. It was planned and commenced by Cincinnatus, and finished by Tarquinius Superbus.

2. At the mouth of the Tiber was Ostia²⁰ Ostia, a Roman colony, where ships lay constantly stationed to guard the river. Farther S. on the coast were, Laurentum Paterno, which derived its name from its groves of laurel-trees and was once the residence of Latinus, Picus, and Faunus; Lavinium Pratica, founded by Æneas on his marriage with Lavinia, the place where Tatius, the colleague of Romulus, was murdered; and Numicius fluvius, a little river sacred to Anna Perenna, the sister of Dido. Amongst the towns in the interior of the country were, Lanuvium Civitas Lavinia, founded by Diomed, where was the temple of Juno Sospita; it was the

¹⁸ Hinc lucum ingentem, quem Romulus acer asylum
Rettulit, et gelidâ monstrat sub rupe Lupercal,
Parrhasio dictum Panos de more Lycæi.

Virg. Æn. VIII. 342.

¹⁹ Unde Coroniden circumflua Tibridis alveo
Insula Romulæ sacris adsciverit urbis. Ovid. Met. XV. 624.

²⁰ Ostia contigerat: qua se Tiberinus in altum
Dividit, et campo liberiore natat. Id. Fast. IV. 291.

birth-place of the three Antonines, of the actor Roscius, of T. Annius Milo, and of P. Sulpicius Quirinus the proconsul of Syria, called by St. Luke Cyrenius. Aricia²¹ *La Riccia* was built according to some authors by Hippolytus, who, under the name of Virbius, was worshipped in common with Diana in the vicinity of this town. Nemus Dianæ *Nemi* was the place where Orestes, by the advice of the oracle, consecrated the image of Diana Taurica; Alba Longa *Palazzola* is said to have been built by Ascanius, and to have derived its name from a white sow there farrowing thirty white pigs: it was long the rival of Rome, but was destroyed by Tullus Hostilius, B. C. 665. Albanus Mons in the neighbourhood was dedicated to Jupiter Latialis; on it the Feriæ Latinæ were celebrated, and the Roman generals occasionally performed sacrifice, and received the honours of a triumph.

19. Tusculum *Frascati*, built by Telegonus, son of Ulysses, was the birth-place of the elder Cato; many of the wealthy Romans had villas here, amongst which the Villa Tusculana of Cicero may be mentioned as especially interesting. Labicum *La Colonna* stood on the borders of Regillus *L. della Colonna*, famed for the defeat of the Latins by the Romans; Præneste *Palestrina*, fabled to have been founded by Cæculus, son of Vulcan, was celebrated for its temple of Fortune and its oracle; Gabii²² *Pantano* was a colony of Alba, and was especially sacred to Juno; here Romulus and Remus were said to have been educated, and near it the Gauls were finally defeated by Camillus: Collatia *Castellaccio* is memorable for the death of Lucretia. Tibur *Tivoli*, said to have been of Greek origin, is situated on the Anio, in which there is here a little cataract; it contained temples of Hercules and of the Sibyl Albunea²³, and was a favourite residence with the Romans, who used it at one time as a place of banishment; Syphax died here in captivity, and Zenobia, the queen of Palmyra, between it and Hadrian's villa.

20. THE RUTULI were an inconsiderable people on the Western coast of Latium, and were originally distinct from the Latini, though they formed subsequently a part of that nation. Their chief city was Ardea *Ardea*, the royal residence of Turnus, and said to have been built by Danæe, mother of Perseus²⁴; Camillus remained here in exile till the siege of Rome by the Gauls, when he so nobly contributed to the deliverance of his country.

²¹ Egressum magnâ me accepit Aricia Româ
Hospitio modico.

Hor. Sat. I. v. 1.

²² The well known story of the artful manner in which Tarquinius Superbus became possessed of Gabii, is told by Ovid:

Ultima Tarquinius Romanæ gentis habebat
Regna: vir injustus, fortis ad arma tamen.
Ceperat hic alias, alias everterat urbes;
Et Gabios turpi fecerat arte suos, &c.

Fast. II. 687.

²³ Me nec tam patiens Lacedæmon,
Nec tam Larissæ percussit campus opimæ,
Quàm domus Albuneæ resonantis,
Et præceps Anio, et Tiburni lucus, et uda
Mobilibus pomaria rivis.

Hor. Carm. I. vii. 10.

²⁴ The Romans were besieging Ardea, when the contest arose between Collatinus, young Tarquinius, and others, respecting the occupation of their wives, which led to their visit to Lucretia, and the circumstances which ultimately caused the expulsion of the Tarquins:

Cingitur interea Romanis Ardea signis,
Et patitur lentas obsidione moras, &c. *Ovid. Fast. II. 721.*

. THE HERNICI, to the E. of the Latini and S. of the Æqui, were of Sabine origin; the name of their country is said to be derived from city nature, Herna in the Sabine dialect denoting a rock. Their principal towns were, Anagnina²⁵ *Anagni* their capital, which after a slight resistance submitted to the Romans; Antony caused a medal to be struck when he married Cleopatra and divorced Octavia: Ferentinum *Ferentino* originally a Volscian city but taken from them by the Romans and added to the Hernici; and Frusino *Frosinone*, deprived by the Romans of a part of its lands for having stirred up the Hernici to rebellion.

. THE VOLSCI were at one time a more considerable and powerful people than any other in Latium. Their capital was Antium²⁶ *Torre d'Anso* on the Tiber, said to have been founded by Anthias a son of Circe; it was thither Coriolanus retired into banishment, and here he was finally murdered. Though taken early and colonized by the Romans, it revolted frequently, and at last its inhabitants were completely reduced and most of their ships destroyed; the *beaks* of these were carried to Rome and placed in the Forum tribunal, which from this circumstance was called Rostra. Farther S. on the coast were, Circeii Mons *Monte Circello*, the residence of the enchantress Circe: and Tarracina *Terracina*, also called Anxur and Trachias, and taken from the Volsci by the Romans, who made it a great naval station.

Pomptinæ Paludes *Pontine Marshes* extended from Tarracina, in a westerly direction, beyond Forum Appii²⁷ *Borgo Lungo*; they were haunts of robbers and murderers, and were several times attempted to be drained, but this design was not completed till the time of Augustus, who made the Fossa Augusti, on which Horace embarked when journeying to Brundisium. Above the marshes were, Privernum *Piperno Vecchio*; and Norma fortified by the Romans, who there detained the Carthaginian hostages: this last town was destroyed by Sylla's party in the civil wars. Fundaniæ *Segni*, the place to which the Carthaginian hostages were transferred, and Norba, was noted for its pears and for an austere wine; at Velitræ *Velitri* Augustus was said to have been born; Corioli now *Monte Giore* was the place from the taking of which Caius Marcius received the surname Cincinnatus. Towards the Liris were, Fregellæ *Ceprano* at one time a considerable city belonging to the Sidicini, but taken from them and colonized by the Romans; Aquinum *Aquino*, the birth-place of Juvenal²⁸; and Arpinum *Arpino*, the birth-place of C. Marius.

²⁵ ————— quos, dives Anagnia, pascis.

Virg. Æn. VII. 684.

²⁶ At Antium was a celebrated temple of Fortune, addressed by Horace:

O Diva, gratum quæ regis Antium,

Præsens vel imo tollere de gradu

Mortale corpus, vel superbos

Vertere funeribus triumphos.

Carm. I. xxxv. 1.

²⁷ Mentioned by St. Luke, in his account of St. Paul's journey to Rome, Acts xxiii. 15; sixteen miles from the station called Tres Tabernæ, mentioned in it. It was the second resting-place of Horace, in his journey to Brundisium:

————— Inde Forum Appi

Differtum nautis, cauponibus atque malignis.

Sat. I. v. 8.

²⁸ As he informs us by the words of Umbricius to him:

————— Ergo vale nostri memor et, quoties te

Roma tuo refici properantem reddet Aquino,

Me quoque, &c.

Juv. Sat. III. 318.

23. THE AUSONES, who at one time spread themselves so widely over the whole Southern part of Italy, as to communicate the name Ausonia to the country in general, were in process of time confined within very narrow bounds near the sea-coast, between the pass of Lantula and the Southern extremity of the Massic hills. On the coast was Amyclæ *Castello del Principe*, giving name to Amyclanus Sinus *B. of Terracina*: it was of Greek origin, and said to have been desolated by serpents with which its neighbourhood was infested; or according to some it was surprised by the enemy, owing to the passing of a law to suppress the false alarms with which its inhabitants had been so often disturbed.²⁹ Above it were, the Ager Cæcubus so famed for its wine³⁰, and Fundi *Fondi* admitted at an early period to the privileges of a Roman city. Farther Eastward on the coast were, *Sperlunca Sperlonga*, a favourite residence of Tiberius; *Cajeta Gaeta*, so called from the nurse of Æneas; *Formiæ Mola*, a Lacedæmonian and afterwards a Roman colony, near which Cicero had a villa where he was murdered by order of Antony: this last was originally called *Hormiæ*, and surnamed *Læstrygonia* from the cannibal Læstrygones, who are said to have passed over here from Sicily with Lamus as their leader, and to have founded the city: the wine of the Formian hills was accounted very excellent. It was near *Minturnæ Torre*, in the Paludes Minturnenses towards the mouth of the Liris, that Marius concealed himself but was dragged thence to a prison in the city, where his terrific appearance saved his life from the hand of the ruffian sent to despatch him. *Sinuessa Rocca di Mondragone*, the Southernmost town of Latium, was built on the ruins of the ancient Greek city *Sinope*, and so named from its situation on the edge of Sinus Vescinus, or *Cajetanus* as it is generally called; it was a Roman colony, and suffered much from Hannibal's soldiers. To the N. of Minturnæ, in the *Piano dell'Ausente* was Ausona, the capital of the Ausones, taken by the Romans who massacred its inhabitants.

24. CAMPANIA, one of the most beautiful and fertile countries in the world, was bounded on the W. by the Massic hills and Vinius fl. *Rapido*; on the E. by the upper course of Vulturnus fl. *Volturmo*, Callicula M. *Scopello*, Tifata M. *Maddaloni*, and by a range of hills running thence to the Silarus fl. *Sele*; on the S. it was washed by the Tuscan Sea. To the W. it bordered on Latium, to the N. and E. on Samnium and Lucania: it contained the major part of *Terra di Lavoro*, and Western *Principato Citra*. Its earliest inhabitants were the Osci or Opici, the former being their Latin, and the latter their Greek, appellation. They were probably descendants of the aboriginal Umbri, and appear to have

²⁹ Whence Virgil,

— ditissimus agri
Qui fuit Ausonidum, et tacitis regnavit Amyclis. *Æn.* X. 564.

³⁰ Absumet hæres Cæcuba dignior
Servata centum clavibus; et mero

Tinget pavementum superbum

Pontificum potiore cœnis. *Hor. Carm.* II. xiv. 25.

ruered the central parts of Italy; indeed, to such an extent had their name spread, that the terms Itali and Italia among the Greeks seem to have had one and the same signification.

In the Northern part of the province, on the borders of Latium, was the *ager M. Monte Massico*, so famed for its excellent wine³¹, in the production of which, however, it was rivalled by the adjoining Falernus Ager³² lying between it and the river Volturnus. Towards the middle of Campania, and near the sea-shore, was the famous volcano of Vesuvius *Vesuvius*. The source of Volturnus fl. *Volturno* is amongst the Apennines in the W. corner of Samnium, whence it flows into the Tuscan sea.

The Aurunci were cantoned in the Northern part of Campania. The principal cities were Aurunca *Roccamonfina*, destroyed by the Sidicini and Suessa Aurunca *Sessa*. The Sidicini were E. of the Aurunci; the chief city was Teanum *Teano*, above which lay Venafrum *Venafrum*, famed for its fine oil. Cales *Calvi*, about midway between Teanum and Volturnus, was a considerable city which formerly belonged to the Etruscans, but was conquered by the Romans and colonized; it gave name to the Ager Calenus much celebrated for its vineyards. The chief city of Campania was Capua *S. M. di Capua*, said to have been founded by Capys Trojan³³, but more probably by the Etruscans. It was taken from the Etruscans by the Samnites, and from them by the Romans. It revolted from the latter people in favour of Hannibal, whom it received within its walls, and who promised if he destroyed Rome to make it the capital of Italy, but its voluptuousness proved so fatal to this great general, as to be the cause of his Cannæ: on its submission to the Romans it was stripped of its splendour, its citizens were punished with death or sold into slavery, and the city itself was reduced to the condition of a mean *praefectura*. It was situated a little to the S. of the Volturnus, and must not be confounded with the modern Capua, which is on the river and was formerly called Casertum. S. of Capua were, Atella *S. Elpidio*, whence the Fabulæ Atellanæ derived their origin; and Nola *Nola*, where Augustus died: bells are said to have been first used in Nola, whence their Latin name *Nolæ* or *Campanæ* derived by the later writers.

7. On the coast of Campania was Liternum *Patria*, whither Scipio Africanus, disgusted with his countrymen, retired into exile and died. Before it stood Cumæ *Cuma*, founded by some settlers from Eubœa, more ancient than any other Greek colony either in Italy or Sicily; it was conquered after many years by the Samnites, but subsequently placed itself under the protection of Rome: it was the residence of one of the Sibyls.

³¹ ————— Bacchi Massicus humor.

Virg. Georg. II. 143.

³² Quod si dolentem nec Phrygius lapis,

Nec purpurarum sidere clarius

Delinit usus, nec Falerna

Vitis, Achæmeniumque costum; —

Hor. Carm. III. i. 43.

³³ Et Capys: hinc nomen Campanæ ducitur urbi.

Virg. Æn. X. 145.

³⁴ Hence Horace, *Epod. XVI. 5*, speaks of the “Æmula virtus Capuæ.”

Near it was *Baiæ* *Baia*, a favourite place of resort with the wealthy Romans³⁵, and so named from *Baius*, a companion of *Ulysses*: its warm springs were amongst the principal causes of its celebrity. To the S. of *Baiæ* the land runs out into the sharp promontory of *Misenum C. Misæ*, so called from *Misenus*, a companion of *Ulysses*, or a follower of *Æneas*, whom the latter buried there³⁶; it gave name to the Port *Misenum Porto di Miseno*, which in the time of *Augustus* became one of the great naval stations of the Romans, and was the rendezvous for the fleet which guarded the *Tuscan Sea*.

28. *Lucrinus L. Lago Lucrino*, famous for its oysters and other shell-fish, was separated from the sea by a very narrow dike, said to be the work of *Hercules*. Above this lake was the deep basin of *L. Avernus* or *Aornæ Lago d'Averno*, celebrated for the descent of *Ulysses* to the infernal regions, and said to have obtained its name from the exhalations of its waters proving fatal to birds. The subterraneous abodes of the *Cimmerii* are placed by some authors round *Lake Avernus*³⁷. The *Phlegræi Campi*, famed for the battle between the gods and giants, extended from *Cumæ* to *Mt. Vesuvius*; *Leborini Campi* was a name applied to that part of them which lay between *Cumæ* and *Puteoli*, and seems to carry with it the etymon of the modern district *Terra di Lavoro*. Beyond *Misenum* was *Puteoli Pozzuoli*, the port of *Cumæ*, so named from its wells or from the stench arising from the sulphureous springs; it was formerly called *Dicæarchia*, and was the place where *St. Paul* disembarked, and remained seven days before he proceeded on his journey to *Rome*. Near it was *Pausilypon Posillpo*. *Neapolis Naples* was built by a colony from *Cumæ*, and formerly called *Parthenope*³⁸ from the *Siren* of that name who was there cast on shore. Near it was the tomb of *Virgil*, who was conveyed there from *Brundisium* where he had died. *Herculaneum*, a very ancient city, is said to have been founded by *Hercules*, as was also the neighbouring *Pompeii*, a port of some consequence; they were both destroyed by an eruption of *Vesuvius*, A.D. 79, which cost the elder *Pliny* his life: they were situated at the head of *Cusæanus Sinus G. of Naples*, about five Roman miles distant from the *Volcano*. Farther S. were, *Stabiæ Castel a Mare*, destroyed by *Sylla* in the civil wars; and *Surrentum Sorrento* which derived its name from the *Sirens*, who frequented this coast and had a temple erected to them here: they gave

³⁵ Nullus in orbe sinus Baiis præluet amoris,
Si dixit dives; lacus et mare sentit amorem
Festinantis heri; ————— *Hor. Epist. I. i. 83.*

³⁶ At pius Æneas ingenti mole sepulchrum
Imponit, suaque arma viro, remumque, tubamque,
Monte sub aërio, qui nunc Misenus ab illo
Dicitur, æternumque tenet per sæcula nomen.
Virg. Æn. VI. 232.

³⁷ Homer, however, does not represent them as living under ground, but deprived of the light of the sun, and enveloped in mist and clouds:

Ἐνθα δὲ Κιμμερίων ἀνδρῶν δῆμός τε, πόλις τε,
Ἡέρι καὶ νεφέλῃ κεκλυμμένοι οὐδέ ποτ' αὐτοῖς
Ἡέλιος φαέθων ἐπιδέρκεται ἀκτίνεσσιν. *Od. A. 14.*

³⁸ Illo Virgilium me tempore dulcis alebat
Parthenope, studiis florentem ignobilis otī: ———
Virg. Georg. IV. 563.

to the adjacent *Minervæ Pr.*, called also *Sirenusarum* and *Surrenti-Punta della Campanella*.

The Picentini inhabited the Southern part of Campania from the last named promontory to the mouth of the Silarus; they were a colony from *Ardea*, whom the Romans, after their conquest of that province, commanded to settle here. The principal city in their territory was *Salernum*, built by the Romans.—Off the coast of Campania was *Ænaria*, said to have been so called from *Æneas'* fleet anchoring there; but probably obtained this name from its mines. It was the reputed place of entombment of the giant *Typhoeus*, who was buried there under *Epopeus M. Æneus*; it was also called *Pithecusa* and *Inarime*. *Prochyta* *i. Procida*, that wretched and lonely spot, lay between *Ænaria* and *Misenum Pr.*; off *Minervæ Pr.* was *Capræ I. Capri*, rendered infamous by the debaucheries of the emperor *Tiberius* during the last seven years of his reign.

10. SAMNIUM touched to the N. on the territories of the *Frentani* and *Peligni*, to the W. and S. on *Campania*, and to the E. on *Apulia*. It contained the Southern part of *Abruzzo Citra*, the greater part of *Sannio* (varying with it evident traces of the old name), the eastern part of *Terra di Lavoro*, and nearly the whole *Principato Ultra*.

1. The Sabines being engaged in a long and obstinate war with the *Aurunci* promised, in the event of victory, to consecrate to the gods whatsoever should be produced in their country during the spring of that year. They conquered and kept their vow: they dedicated the children born to them in that year to *Mars*, who, when they had attained a certain age, were sent forth from their country to seek another land. Under the guidance of *Marcius* they arrived in the mountainous country of the *Opici*, whom they drove out, and then settled there under the name of *Sabelli* and *Samnites*. They were a hardy, brave, and ambitious race, remarkable for their insatiable hatred to the Romans, who were unable to subdue them after a war of 70 years, till the success of *Sylla* put an end to them as a nation.

2. In the northern part of Samnium were the *Caraceni*, whose chief towns were *Samnium Cerro*, and *Aufidena Alfidena*. The *Pentri* were S. of these in the middle of the province; their capital was *Bovianum Bojano*, an ancient and important city, which became a military colony under *Cæsar*. The other towns of the *Pentri* were, *Allifæ Allife*, captured twice from the *Samnites*, and famed for its pottery; and *Equus Tuticus S. Eleuterio*, a name alluded to by *Horace*, according to some, as unfit for verse⁴⁰. The *Audini* dwelt to the S. of these between the river *Sabatus Sabbato* and *Fata M.*; their chief town was *Caudium Paolisi*, giving name to the river *Caudina Valle Caudina* near *Forchia*; here the Roman army was compelled to pass under the yoke by *Pontius*, the *Samnite* general, and to

³⁹ Principis angusta Caprearum in rupe sedentis
Cum grege Chaldæo.—

Juv. Sat. X. 93.

⁴⁰ Quatuor hinc rapimur viginti et millia rhedis,
Mansuri oppidulo, quod versu dicere non est.

Hor. Sat. I. v. 86.

make a disgraceful peace, B. C. 321. To the N. of Caudium was the lofty mountain Taburnus⁴¹ *Taburno*. The remainder of Samnium was inhabited by the Hirpini, whose name was thought to be derived from the word *Hirpus* signifying a wolf. Their chief city was Beneventum *Benevento* at the junction of the rivers Calor and Sabatus, and anciently called Maleventum, which name it changed for a more auspicious one when colonized by the Romans.

33. THE FRENTANI were descendants of the Samnites, and inhabited a small tract of country between them and the *Adriatic Sea*. On the N. they were separated from the Marrucini by Clitoris fl. *Foro*, and from Apulia on the S. by Tifernus fl. *Biferno*; but their limits in this latter direction extended once as far as Frento fl. *Fortore*, whence they derived their name. Their territory included the greater part of *Abruzzo Citra*, and the N. E. portion of *Sannio*.

34. Trinius fl. *Trigno* rises in the N. part of Samnium, and runs N. Eastward into the Adriatic; above it was Sagrus fl. *Sangro*, and S. of it ran the Tifernus *Biferno*: these were the principal rivers which watered the possessions of the Frentani. Their chief towns were, Urbs Ferentana *Castell' Vecchio*, Ortona *Ortona* their naval arsenal, and Interamna *Termoli*.

CHAPTER XII.

ITALIA MERIDIONALIS.

1. APULIA was bounded on the N. by Tifernus fl. *Biferno*, on the E. and S. by the sea, and on the W. by Bradanus fl. *Bradano* and the Eastern limits of Samnium: to the N. it bordered on the Frentani, to the S. on Lucania, and to the W. on Samnium. It contained a small part of *Sannio*, the *Capitanata*, *Bari*, and *Otranto*. It was called Iapygia by the Greeks, but both this name and that of Apulia were applied in a much more confined sense: Apulia Proper comprehended the Northern part of the province as far as Cer-

⁴¹ ————— juvat Ismara Baccho
Conserere, atque oleâ magnum vestire Taburnum.

Virg. Georg. II. 38.

fl ; then followed Daunia, reaching as far S. as M. and Cannæ; Peucetia, extending to Egnatia the upper course of the Bradanus; and Iapygia, comprising the remainder of the province. Apulia was famous for its wool¹, and is said to have derived its name from Apulus, an ancient king of the country; its inhabitants were probably descended from the Osci and Illyrians.

The principal rivers were Frento *Fortore*, Cerebus *Cervo*, Aufidus and Bradanus *Bradano*; of these the three first flow from the Apennines into the Adriatic Sea, and the last S. E. into the G. of Taranto. In the Eastern part of Apulia was the lofty Garganus M. *Monte S. Angelo*, rising in Garganum Pr. *Testa del Gargano*: Vultur Mons, close on the edge of Daunia, Peucetia, Samnium, and Lucania, is a part of the Apennines now called *Vulture*. Off the Northern shores of the province lay the islands of Iomedæ Iæ. *Tremiti*, to which the companions of Diomed fled after being changed into birds; to one of these islands, called *Diomedea* or *S. Domenico*, Augustus banished his grand-daughter Julia who was unfaithful.

Amongst the chief cities of APULIA PROPRIA were, Larinum *Larino*, at one time in the possession of the Frentani; Geronium *Girone*, taken by Hannibal who had a sharp contest here with Fabius and Minutianus; Apulum *Civitate*, a Roman Colony; Matinus *Mattinata*, where the philosopher Archytas was shipwrecked and buried²; Uria *Manfredonia* on Uria Sinus G. of *Manfredonia*. Sipontum S. *Maria di Siponto* called Sipus by the Greeks, and is said to have derived its name from the cuttle-fish (*Sepia*) there thrown on shore: Arpi³ *Arpa*, called formerly *Arpi* and Argos *Hippium*, was a large and populous city: Luceria contained a famous temple of Minerva; it was noted for its wool, and as a place highly important to the possessors of Apulia.

The name of DAUNIA was said to be derived from Daunus, the father of Diomed, who on his return from Troy here founded another kingdom in the country round Aufidus fl.: Apulia Proper is frequently included in the general appellation Daunia. Amongst its principal places were, Salpi on the shore of Salapina Palus L. di *Salpi*, whither Hannibal

¹ Velleribus primis Apulia, Parma secundis
Nobilis: Altinum tertia laudat ovis. Mart. XIV. ep. clv.

² Te maris et terræ numeroque carentis arenæ
Mensorem cohibent, Archyta,
Pulveris exigui prope litus parva Matinum
Munera. Hor. Carm. I. x xviii. 1.

³ Atque iterum in Teucros Ætolis surgit ab Arpis
Tydides. Virg. Æn. X. 28.

Virgil, Æn. XI. 246. speaking of Diomed, says,
Ille urbem Argyripam, patriæ cognomine gentis,
Victor Gargani condebat Iapygis agris.

withdrew after the battle of Cannæ; Cannæ⁴ *Cannæ*, memorable for the defeat and slaughter of the Romans by Hannibal, a. c. 216; the plain where the battle was fought is said to have been formerly called *Campus Diomedis*, and through it ran the little stream *Vergellus*, over which Hannibal made a bridge of the bodies of the Romans. *Canusium Canosa* was famed for its wool as well as for its manufacture of cloth, and was the place to which the remains of the Roman army fled after their defeat at Cannæ. *Asculum Apulum Ascoli* was also remarkable for an obstinate battle which was fought there between Pyrrhus and the Romans: *Venusia Venosa* was a Roman colony and the birth-place of Horace, and near it at *Palazzo* was *Fons Blandusiæ*, or *Bandusiæ*⁵.

5. PEUCETIA is fabled to have received its name from Peucetus, son of Lycaon, king of Arcadia, who migrated to Italy with his brother Ctenotrus; its coast was inhabited by the Pœdiculi. Its principal towns were Rhodium *Peucetiæ Andria*; *Barium Bari*; *Egnatia T. d'Egnazia*, where was a stone said to possess the property of igniting wood that was laid on it⁶; *Acherontia Acerenza*, a strong fortress taken by the Romans; and *Bantia Bansi*, between which and *Venusia* the brave Marcellus was entrapped in an ambuscade by Hannibal, and killed.

6. IAPYGGIA derived its name from Iapyx, son of Dædalus. It was inhabited by the Calabri, who have left their name in the modern *Calabria*; by the Messapii, from whom the whole of Iapygia was sometimes called *Messapia*; and by the Salentini whose name is also used to denote the greater part of Iapygia. On the Eastern coast of Iapygia were, *Brundisium*⁷ *Brindisi*, one of the great naval stations of the Romans, whence was an easy passage to Greece; here Virgil died, and Pacuvius was born: and *Hydruntum* or *Hydrus Otranto*, the nearest point of Italy to Greece, said to have been founded by some Cretans. On the Western coast of Iapygia above *Iapygium Pr.* were, *Callipolis Gallipoli*, a Lacedæmonian colony; and *Tarentum* or *Taras Taranto*, giving name to *Tarentinus Sinus G. of Taranto*; it was increased by a Lacedæmonian colony⁸, and became a very great and flourishing city: *Gælus fl. Galeasi* flowed into its harbour, and

⁴ Quid Cremeræ legio et Cannis consumpta juvenus,—
Juv. Sat. II. 155.

⁵ O fons Bandusiæ, splendidior vitro,
Dulci digne mero, &c. *Hor. Carm. III. xiii. 1.*

⁶ ———— Dein Gnatia lymphis
Iratis exstructa dedit risusque, jocosque:
Dum flammâ sine thura liquescere limine sacro
Persuadere cupit: Credat Judæus Apella,
Non ego. *Id. Sat. I. v. 97.*

⁷ It was at Brundisium that the Commissioners appointed to arrange the differences between Augustus and Marc Antony met. Mæcenâs, who was one of the Commissioners, was accompanied by Horace upon the occasion. The 5th Satire of the 1st Book of Horace is a humorous description of the journey, which ended with their arrival at Brundisium:

Brundisium longæ finis chartæque viæque.

⁸ Tendens Venafranos in agros,
Aut Lacedæmonium Tarentum. *Hor. Carm. III. 5. 56.*

banks were the fruitful hills and vallies of Aulon⁹. Between Tarentum and Brundisium was Manduria *Manduria*, where Archidamus, the king, was killed in a battle whilst assisting the Tarentines against the Romans.

LUCANIA was bounded on the N. by Silarus fl.¹⁰ by the Apennines, and by Bradanus fl. *Bradano*, on the E. by the *G. of Taranto*, on the S. by a line from Crathis fl. *Crati* to Laüs fl. *Lao*, and on the W. by the Tuscan Sea. Towards the N. it bordered on Campania, Samnium, and Apulia; and towards the S. on the territory of the Bruttii: it contained the *Basilicata*, the major part of *Principato Citra*, and a small part of *Calabria Citra*.

The Southern part of Italy was anciently possessed by the Ænolri, said by some to have obtained their name from Ænotrus, a Sabine chief, or from Enotrus, a son of Lycaon, who led a colony of Argives thither; but by others from *οἶνος* the Greek word for wine: they probably a branch of the Northern aboriginal inhabitants. On the coast of the various Greek colonies on their coast, the Ænolri were compelled to retire inland, where they remained till they gave place to the Romans, of Samnite origin, who descending from the North boldly attacked the Greek republics, and at last gained complete possession of

One of the principal cities on the Eastern coast of Lucania was Metapontum *Torre di Mare*, said to have been originally founded by some Pylians on their return from Troy, but it was afterwards improved and colonized by the Achæans; Pythagoras lived here for some time, and is supposed to have died here. Farther S. lay Heraclea *Polichoro*, where the confederate Greek colonies assembled; it was built by the Tarentines at the mouth of Aciris fl. *Agri*: higher up this river was Pandosia *Anglona*, where Alcibiades gained his first victory over the Romans. Siris *Sinno*, at the mouth of the eponymical river *Sinno*, was founded by some Trojans, whom an Ionian king afterwards expelled, changing the name of the town to Polizæum; it was destroyed much in a subsequent war with Metapontum and Sybaris, and became at last the harbour of Heraclea. Farther S. between the rivers Sylluntis *Cochile* and Crathis¹¹ *Crati* was the powerful and luxurious city of Sybaris *Sibari*, said to have been founded by a colony from Træzene; the

⁹ Ver ubi longum, tepidasque præbet
Jupiter brumas; et amicus Aulon
Fertili Baccho minimùm Falernis
Invidet uvis.

Hor. Carm. II. vi. 18.

¹⁰ Est, lucos Silari circa, ilicibusque virentem
Plurimus Alburnum volitans, — *Virg. Georg. III. 146.*

The waters of which were said to turn the hair of those, who bathed in it, yellow:

Crathis, et huic Sybaris nostris conterminus arvis,
Electro similes faciunt auroque capillos. Ovid. *Met. XV. 315.*

Crotonians destroyed it by overwhelming it with the waters of the Crathis. Some years after this the Athenians sent a band of Greeks who built a city more inland, which they called *Thurii Orio*, and which in after times, when it was colonized by the Romans, received the name of *Copia*.

10. On the Western coast of Lucania, close on the limits of Campania, stood *Pæstum Pesto*, called by the Greeks *Posidonia*, and giving name to *Sinus Pæstanus* or *Posidoniates G. of Salerno*; it was built by the people of *Sybaris*, and colonized afterwards by the Romans; it was famed for its roses, which bloomed twice in a year¹²: near it *Alexander*, king of *Epirus*, landed and defeated the *Lucani* and *Samnites* in a pitched battle. Below it was *Velia* or *Elea Castel a Mare della Bruca*, founded by the *Phocæans* of *Ionis*: it was the country of *Parmenides*, and of *Zeno*, under whose auspices a school of philosophy was founded in *Elea*, the disciples of which were thence called the *Eleatic* sect. *Elea* gave name to *Eleates* or *Veliensis Sinus*, the Southern extremity of which was *Palinurum Pr. C. Spartimento*, so called from the steersman of *Æneas* who perished there. *Pyxus Policastro* was built by a colony from *Messana*, and subsequently called by the Romans *Buxentum*; this name is still preserved in the little river *Busento* *Pyxus*, at the mouth of which the town was situated. *Laüs Scalea* was founded by the *Sybarites* at the mouth of *Laüs fl. Lao*, which flows into *Laüs Sinus G. of Policastro*.

11. THE BRUTTII. The territory of the *Bruttii* was separated from *Lucania* on the N. by a line between the rivers *Crathis* and *Laüs*; it comprised the modern provinces of *Calabria Citra* and *Ultra*, excepting a small tract in the N. of the latter. The *Bruttii* were said to be runaway slaves and shepherds of the *Lucanians*, who became at last numerous enough to attack their masters, and succeeded not only in gaining their independence, but also in reducing the Greek colonies to subjection. Their territory is sometimes called *Bruttia* or *Bruttium*, and *Bruttiorum Ager*.

12. On the Eastern coast of the *Bruttii* were, *Traens fl. Trionto*, memorable for the bloody defeat which the *Sybarites* received there from the *Crotonians*, a short time before the destruction of their city; *Crimisa Ciro*, called afterwards *Paternum*, said to have been founded shortly after the siege of *Troy* by *Philoctetes*, whose tomb was there shewn; *Petilia* or *Petelia Strongoli*, likewise said to have been built by *Philoctetes*¹³, famed for its fidelity to the Romans, and for sustaining a severe siege against *Hannibal*: to the W. of this last stood *Chone Casabona*, belonging originally to the *Chones*, an old *Ænotrian* tribe. Farther S. was *Croton Cotrone*, built by the *Achæans*, and long the residence of *Pythagoras*, who there established his school: the state of which it was the capital was one of the most celebrated and powerful in *Magna Græcia*, and alone of all the colonies sent out from Greece assisted it when invaded by the *Persians*. Near *Lacinium Pr. C. Nau* or *delle Colonne*

¹² Forsitan et pingues hortos quæ cura colendi

Ornaret, canerem, biferique rosaria Pæsti:— *Virg. Georg. IV. 119.*

¹³ ——— hinc illa ducis Melibœi

Parva Philoctetæ subnixâ Petelia muro.

Id. Æn. III. 402.

temple of Juno Lacinia¹⁴, in honour of whom the inhabitants of all the colonies there held an annual festival: below it some authors assign, the island of Calypso, where Ulysses was shipwrecked. Scylla, called formerly Scylletium Squillace, was founded by the Athenians, and gave name to Sinus Scylleticus now known as the *G. of Squillace*.

Continuing southwards we arrive at Caulon *Castel Vetere*, built by the Greeks and destroyed by Dionysius, who removed the inhabitants to the interior; it was situated on Sagras fl. *Alaro*, famed for the defeat of the Locrians by the Locrians. Locri *Pagliapoli* (whether founded by the Locrians or Opuntii¹⁵ of Greece, uncertain) was the chief city of the Locrians; so called from their having first settled near above *Lephyrium Promontory*: it was celebrated for the code of laws which Zaleucus drew up for the Locrians, and which was said to have been the first code of laws committed to writing. Orra or Uria *Biancho Vecchio* was another city of the Locrians; near it was *Herculis Promontory*. *C. Spartivento*, already noticed as one of the northernmost promontories of Italy.

On the Western coast of the Bruttii was *Clampetia Amuntea*. A little to the N. of it lay *Pandosia Mendicino*, where Alexander king of Epirus, deposed by the oracle of Dodona, met his death; it was near the source of the *fl. Arconte*, which joins the *Crathis* at *Consentia Cosenza*, the capital of the Bruttii. Lower down the coast was *Temesa*¹⁶ or *Tempa Torre del Casale*, famed for its copper-works, which are, however, referred by some to a town of the same name in Cyprus. To the E. of it was *Terina*, which gave name to *Sinus Terinæus G. of S. Eufemia*: this gulf was called *Hipponiates* and *Vibonensis* from *Hipponium Monte Leone*, as colonized by the Romans, who called it *Vibo Valentia*. Farther N. was *Mamertum Oppido*, a colony of the Mamertini, a set of mercenary soldiers who passed from Campania into Sicily; and the terrible rock of *Scylla*, with a cognominal town *Scilla*, a little W. of which was *Cænys Promontory*: this promontory, with the opposite *Pelorum Promontory*. *C. Peloro*, the narrowest part of the *Strait of Messina*. To the S. of this was *Reggio*, supposed to have taken its name from the violent bursting of Italy and Sicily¹⁷; it was built by a colony from Chalcis, and was called by the Zancleans and Messenians.

VI.E. The principal Roman Roads in Italy were as follows. The *Via Appia*, made by the consul *Aurelius*, stretched at first from Rome to *Pisum*;

14 ——— Attollit se Diva Lacinia contra,
Caulonisque arces, et navifragum Scylaceum. *Virg. Æn. III. 552.*

Virgil calls them *Narycii*, from *Narycia* or *Naryx* a town of the Locrians, opposite *Eubœa*:

Hic et Narycii posuerunt moenia Locri. *Æn. III. 399.*

15 Evincitque fretum, Siculique angusta Pelori,
Hippotadæque domos regis, Temesesque metalla: ———
Ovid. Met. XV. 707.

17 At Scyllam cæcis cohibet spelunca latebris,
Ora exsertantem, et naves in saxa trahentem.
Virg. Æn. III. 424.

From "*ῥησσω* *frango*."

————— Zancle quoque juncta fuisse
Dictur Italiæ: donec confinia pontus
Abstulit; et mediâ tellurem reppulit undâ. *Ovid. Met. XV. 290.*

it was afterwards extended by Æmilius Scaurus, under the name of Æmilia, to Vada Sabatia and Dertona, and finally continued from Vada Sabatia to Arelate, so that at last Via Aurelia was the name applied to the whole road between Rome and Arelate.—The Via Æmilia was made by consul Æmilius Lepidus, originally from Ariminum to Bononia; but it afterwards continued through Placentia to Mediolanum, thence to Verona and through Patavium to Aquileia.—The Via Claudia or Clodia separated from the Flaminia not far from the Pons Milvius to the North of Rome, passing the Western side of Sabatinus Lacus, through Forum Clodii, Arrentia, and Luca, joined the Via Aurelia at Luna.—The Via Flaminia was constructed by C. Flaminius the Censor, B. C. 221, and extended originally only as far as Narnia; here it divided, one branch passing through Caracorum the other through Spoletium, and both joined at Fulginia. Hence it continued to Nuceria, where it separated again; one road passing through Septempeda, Ancona, and along the coast of the Adriatic as far as Fanum Fortunæ, where it was re-joined by the other branch, which had passed through Helvillum and the Petra Pertusa: from Fanum Fortunæ the Via Flaminia passed on to Ariminum.—The Via Salaria, so called from the Sabini using it to import salt into their country from the sea, led from Rome through Eretum, Reate, and Asculum Picenum, to Forum Truentinum, where it divided, one branch passing Northward to Ancona, the other Southward to Hadria.—The Via Appia¹⁹, called by way of eminence Regia Viarum, was made by the censor Appius Cæcus, B. C. 312, and originally carried only as far as Capua, passing through Aricia, Terracina, and Sinuessa. From Capua it was afterwards continued to Beneventum, and finally to Brundisium: at Beneventum it divided into two branches, one of which passed through Venusia and Tarentum to Brundisium, the other led through Equituncus, Canusium, and Egnatia, which city communicated to the latter the name of Via Egnatia.—The Via Latina commenced at Rome, and passing through Tusculum, Venafrum, and Teanum Sidicinum, joined the Via Appia at Casilinum near Capua.—The Via Labicana, so called from the city of Labicum through which it passed, led from Rome, and joined the Via Latina between Præneste and Algidum.—The Via Prænestina led from Rome, through Præneste, whence its name, and joined the Via Latina near Anagnina.

16. SICILIA, separated from Italy by the Fretum Etruscum or Siculum *St. of Messina*, was supposed by the ancients to have been once joined to it. The Cyclopes and Læstrygones were said to have been its first inhabitants. It was formerly called Sicania from the Sicani, who passed into it from Italy, and afterwards Sicilia from the Siculi, who also crossed over from the main land and drove the Sicani to the Western extremity of the island. Sicilia was likewise called Trinacria and Triquetra from

¹⁹ It is mentioned by Juvenal;

————— dum pervolat axe citato
Flaminiam; —

Sat. I. 61.

²⁰ Hoc iter ignavi divisimus, altius ac nos

Præcinctis unum: minus est gravis Appia tardis.

Hor. Sat. I. v. 6.

angular shape²¹: owing to its great fertility it was styled the granary of the Romans. It received at various times Phœnician and Greek colonies; the Carthaginians afterwards held it in subjection, but they in turn were dispossessed of it by the Romans.

The three great promontories of Sicily are, Pelorum Pr. *Peloro* the eastern extremity, which is said to have obtained its name from Hannibal's pilot, whom he there murdered from an idea that he had killed him; Pachynum Pr. *C. Passaro*, the South Eastern; and Lilybæum Pr. *Boa*, the Western extremity. The great range of mountains which runs through the whole length of Sicily, anciently bore several names. Pelorum Pr. it bore the name of *Hæmæ Montes Madonia*, which was understood as extending to the source of Gelas fl.; then followed *N. M. M. Madonia*, which name was in a general way applied to the chain as far Eastward as Ætna, though it was sometimes confined to that part of it in which are the springs of the two rivers Himera. In the north of the island, connected with the main ridge by a spur, is the volcano *Ætna* or *Gibello*, the fabled forge of Vulcan, and the residence of Cyclopes. The giant Typhoeus was said to be buried under Sicily, his head being kept down by the promontories Pelorum and Pachynum, his Lilybæum, whilst Ætna pressed upon his head²². In the North Eastern part of Sicily was *Messana Messina*; from its resemblance to a sickle²³ it was called *Zancle* before the Messenians from whom it was taken; afterwards it was called *Mamertina* in consequence of the Mamertini having seized upon it by surprise: off it is the terrible whirlwind *Galeo*, which proved so fatal to Ulysses' fleet²⁴. Farther East is *Tauromenium Taormina*, the birth-place of the historian Timæus; *Iaci*, where *Acis* was changed into a stream after having been crushed by Polyphemus; and *Catana Catania*, built by the Chalcidians. These lay *Leontini Lentini*, giving name to *Leontinus Sinus G. of Sicily*; and *Megara Hyblæa Melilla*, famed for its bees and honey, and anciently *Hybla*²⁵.

²¹ Terra tribus scopulis vastum procurrit in æquor
Trinacris; à positu nomen adepta loci. *Ovid. Fast. IV. 419.*

²² The three promontories are mentioned together by Ovid:

intrans

Sicaniam. Tribus hæc excurret in æquora linguis.

E quibus imbriferos obversa Pachynos ad Austros:

Mollibus expositum Zephyris Lilybæon: at Arcton

Æquoris expertem spectat Boreanque Peloros. *Met. XIII. 723.*

²³ Dextra sed Ausonio manus est subjecta Peloro,

Læva, Pachyne, tibi: Lilybæo crura premuntur:

Degravat Ætna caput: sub qua resupinus arenas

Ejectat, flammamque fero vomit ore Typhoeus. *Id. V. 350.*

²⁴ Quique locus curvæ nomina falcis habet:— *Id. Fast. IV. 474.*

²⁵ Τῶ δ' ὑπο δία Χάρυβδις ἀναρροιβδεῖ μέλαν ὕδωρ·

Τρίς μὲν γὰρ τ' ἀνίσχιν ἐπ' ἡματι, τρίς δ' ἀναρροιβδεῖ

Δεινόν. κ. τ. λ.

Hom. Od. M. 104.

²⁶ Hinc tibi, quæ semper vicino ab limite sepes

Hyblæis apibus florem depasta salicti,

Sæpe levi somnum suadebit inire susurro.

Virg. Ecl. I. 55.

19. Farther S. on the coast was *Syracusæ* *Syracuse*, the most considerable of the Sicilian cities, founded B. C. 732, by a Corinthian colony under Archias in conjunction with some Dorians; its name was originally derived from the marsh *Syraco Il Pantano*, lying along the right bank of *Anapus* *Alfeo*. The colonists settled at first in the island *Omothermon*, which they named *Ortygia* from its resemblance to a quail; it was also simply called *Nasos*. The city soon extended beyond the narrow channel which separated the island from the main land, and *Acradina*, extending far to the Northward, formed its second portion; these two divisions of the city always remained the most important and splendid of the whole. *Tycha*, to the W. of *Acradina*, was shortly afterwards added to the city, which was subsequently increased by *Neapolis* to the S. of *Tycha* and W. of *Acradina*. From these four divisions the city was sometimes called *Tetrapolis*: when *Dionysius* enclosed *Epipolæ*, which lay to the extreme West, it was called *Pentapolis*, but the last mentioned district was not occupied by habitations. *Syracusæ* was supposed to be the largest city which then existed in the world: it fell into the hands of the Romans under the consul *Martellus*, after a siege of three years, B. C. 212. Of this city were *Archimedes* the geometrician, who during the siege by the Romans constructed machines which annoyed them greatly; the historians *Philistus* and *Vopiscus*; the poets *Theocritus*, *Philemon*, and *Epicharmus*; and many other great and brave men.

20. *Syracusanus Sinus* or *Portus Magnus* *Harbour of Syracuse* lay to the W. of *Ortygia* I. and *Plemmyrium*; above it was the *Portus Minor* or *Læcius Porto Piccolo*. The island of *Ortygia* was the strongest part of the city: on the Western side of it was the famous fountain of *Arethusa*, so called from one of *Diana's* attendants in *Elis*, whom the god of the *Alpheus* pursued; *Diana* changed her into a fountain, and opened a way for her under the earth and sea till she rose here; *Alpheus* followed and rose close by her side²⁷. According to the same account, garlands and other things hung into the *Alpheus* at the *Olympian* games have re-appeared in the fountain of *Arethusa*. Close to the narrow channel which separated the island from *Acradina*, was the famous palace of *Dionysius*, defended on the northern side by the strong fortress of *Pentapylon*, so called from the number of its gates. *Acradina* was the largest division of the city. In it were the *Forum*, the *Prytaneum* (where the perpetual fire of *Vesta* was kept, and where the magistrates or others eminent for their public services feasted together), the *Curia*, and *Hexacontaclinos*; this last was a house containing sixty of those couches used by the ancients at their tables, and surpassed even the temples in magnitude and splendour. Here also was the greater part of those enormous *Lautumæ* or stone quarries, which served as places of confinement for state prisoners and public criminals; in them the *Athenian* captives were closely shut up.

²⁷ *Præterit et Cyanen, et fontem lenis Anapi*; —

Ovid. Fast. IV. 469.

²⁸ "Ἄλλος ὁ Χῖος ἐγὼ δὲ Θεόκριτος ὃς τάδε γράψα,
Εἷς ἀπὸ τῶν πολλῶν εἰμὶ Συρηκοσίῳν, —

Theocr. Ep. 22.

²⁹ ——— *Alpheum fama est huc, Elidis annem,
Occultas egisse vias subter mare; qui nunc
Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis.*

Virg. Æn. III. 694.

tycha was the most populous portion of Syracuse, and received its name from an ancient temple of Fortune, which was within its walls. At the Western extremity of Tyche was the fortress Hexapylon, and here was the castle of Labdolum, built by the Athenians on a height of 1000 feet. Neapolis was the last built quarter of Syracuse. In it stood the beautiful colossal statue of Apollo, called Temenites, superb temples, and Libera or Proserpine, the tomb of Archimedes, with the sphere under carved upon the sepulchral cippus or pillar, and many other interesting structures. The heights of Epipolæ were enclosed by Dionysius in the circuit of the city, by a wall of 30 stadia, in the short space of a few days: they received their name from being so elevated above the rest of the city, that the whole of which could be seen from them. On the highest point of the heights was the important fortress of Euryalus or Euryelum, and over against it the Acraeum Lepas.

Trogiliorum Portus *Panagia Bay*, on the coast of which was Trogilus extended Northward from Syracuse to Thapsus Chersonesus. Maglioglio the S. W. of it, at *Aguglia*, was a monument erected by Marcellus in memory of his victory over the Syracusans. On the left bank of the city lay the fatal marshes of Lysimelia, in the neighbourhood of which were the fountains of Milichia and Temenitis. The villa of Timoleon, presented to him by the grateful Syracusans, was near the junction of Tyche and Neapolis outside the walls at *Tre Miglia*. At a little distance from the northern bank of the Anapus were the celebrated temple and fountain of *Pisma*, where Pluto, disappearing with Proserpine, metamorphosed himself into a serpent who endeavoured to assist her³⁰. To the S. of the Island Ortigia Plemmyrium Pr. *Massa Pt.*; Asinarus fl. *Asinaro*, near which the generals Nicias and Demosthenes were taken prisoners; and *Hemuri Ucci*, an ancient city near the mouth of a cognominal river now *Abisso*, which watered a beautiful valley styled the Heloria Tempe. *Icana* was the extreme city on this side of the island; in it was the temple of Apollo Libystinus.

On the Southern coast of Sicily, Westward from Pachynum Pr. was the island of *Torre Camerina*, supposed by some to be the same with Ilyperia, the island of the Phæacians near the Cyclopes; but this according to others was the island of *Malta*. Gela *Terra Nova*, built by colonists from Rhodes, was originally called Lindus; near it Æschylus was killed by a tortoise falling on his head: it was destroyed by Phintias of Agrigentum, who removed the inhabitants to the neighbouring city of *Alicata* built by him. Upon Ecnomus Mons *Alicata* stood the temple of Phalaris, called Dædalium or Phalarium, so famous for the brazen bull. Near the mouth of Acragas fl. *Girgenti R.* was the famous city *Acragas* Agrigentum³¹ *Girgenti Vecchio*, the inhabitants of which were noted for their luxury and magnificence; and farther W. on *C. Bianca* was *Hera-Minoa*, the reputed country of the painter Zeuxis. Beyond it lay

³⁰ Est medium Cyanes, et Pisææ Arethusæ,
Quod coit angustis inclusum cornibus æquor.
Hic fuit, à cujus stagnum quoque nomine dictum est,
Inter Sicelidas Cyane celeberrima Nymphas;—

Ovid. Met. V. 409.

³¹ Arduus inde Agragas ostentat maxima longè
Mœnia, magnanimum quondam generator equorum.

Virg. Æn. III. 703.

Thermæ Selinuntiae *Sciaccia*, the birth-place of the tyrant Agathocles, and the place where Minos is said to have been suffocated in a bath; *Inycom Menfrici*, the residence of the Sicanian king Cocalus, near which Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians; and Selinus³² *Terra dei Pulci*, remarkable for the number of palm-trees which grew in its neighbourhood. On Lilybæum Pr. was the splendid and well fortified city Lilybæum *Marsala*, the most Western city of Sicily: it was the chief hold of the Carthaginians in the island, and the capital of their possessions there.

24. On the Northern coast of Sicily, near its Western extremity, lay Drepanum³³ *Trapani*, where Anchises died on his voyage to Italy with Æneas: it derived its name from its shape resembling a sickle (*δρεπανον*), and was fortified by the Carthaginians, who under Adherbal defeated the Romans under Cl. Pulcher between it and Lilybæum. Farther Eastward were, Eryx Mons *S. Julian*, on the top of which was the famous temple of Vetus hence frequently surnamed Erycina³⁴; and Ægesta or Segesta *Barbara*, founded by some Trojans at the confluence of two streams which they named Scamander and Simois. Beyond these lay Hyccara *Carini*, taken by Nicias, amongst whose captives was the beautiful Lais, a native of that city. Panormus *Palermo*, built by the Phœnicians, and a principal town of the Carthaginians, is remarkable for the defeat of Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general, by Metellus, and that of Himilco by Marcellus: Himera *Bonfatino* at the mouth of Himera fl. was a colony of Zancle, and the country of Stesichorus, the lyric poet; it was besieged by Hamilcar, who was severely beaten there by the Syracusans, the same day with the memorable battle of Salamis. Farther Eastward was Milæ *Milazzo*, built by the people of Zancle on a cognominal peninsula: in Mylæ Portus *B. of Milazzo* two decisive naval engagements took place, in one of which the Carthaginians were defeated by the consul Duilius, and in the other Sextus Pompeius was beaten by Agrippa.

25. In the interior of Sicily was Engyum *Gangi*, near the source of the Southern Himera, said to have been founded by the companions of Minos. A little lower down the river was Enna³⁵ *Castro Giovanni*, where Proserpine

³² Teque datis linquo ventis, palmosa Selinus:—

Virg. Æn. III. 705.

³³ Hinc Drepani me portus et illætabilis ora
Accipit Hic, pelagi tot tempestatibus actus,
Heu! genitorem, omnis curæ casûsque levamen,
Amitto Anchisen: hic me, pater optime, fessum
Deseris, heu! tantis nequicquam erepte periclis.

Id. III. 707.

³⁴ Sive tu mavis Erycina ridens;

Quam jocus circumvolat, et Cupido:— *Hor. Carm. I. ii. 33.*

³⁵ Ovid, after describing the rape of Proserpine and the grief of her companions, proceeds thus:

Attonita est plangore Ceres; modo venerat Ennam:
Nec mora, Me miseram, filia, dixit, ubi es?
Mentis inops rapitur: quales audire solemus
Threïcias passis Mænadas ire comis.
Ut vitulo mugit sua mater ab ubere raptô,
Et quærît fœtus per nemus omne suos;
*Sic Dea, nec retinet gemitus, et concita cursu
Fertur; et è campis incipit, Enna, tuis.*

Fast. IV. 435.

ed away by Pluto, and where that goddess and Ceres were espoused; it was on the edge of Pergusa L. *Goridan*, and was the umbilicus of Sicily. Agyrium *Argiro*, the birth-place of Dionysus, was near the source of the Symæthus *Giaretta*: to the S. of Leontini, was Palica³⁶ *Palagonia*, on a lake of the same name; deities Palici had an oracle.

On the Northern coast of Sicily lie the *Æoliæ Iæ*. *Lipari* or *Æolian* residence of *Æolus*, who there confined the winds at pleasure; they led by the Greeks *Hephæstiades*, and by the Romans *Vulcaniæ*, for fiery eruptions; but they afterwards received the name *Lipareo* from the principal island of the group. The Northernmost of them is *Stromboli*, so called from its round figure; and farther South is *Lipara*³⁷ *Lipari*, called anciently *Meligunis*, the most important of all. Nearer to Sicily is *Hiera Vulcano*, called also *Thermissa*, *Hieræ*, and *Vulcania*. To the W. of the *Æolian Iæ* is *Ustica* or *Osteodes* it is said to have obtained the latter name from the bones of 6,000 *Æolians*, whom the Carthaginians abandoned there to starvation, in consequence of their becoming clamorous for pay. Opposite the Western extremity of Sicily are the *Ægades* or *Ægusæ Iæ*., near which the Romans, *Publius Catulus*, defeated the Carthaginians, and put an end to the Sicilian war, B.C. 242³⁸. At some distance from the Southern coast of Sicily, opposite Gela and Camarina, is the island *Melita* *Malta*, with a cognate city *Citta Vecchia*; it had several convenient harbours, and was famous for its fertility and its wool. The Apostle Paul suffered shipwreck on the island, though some critics are of opinion that he was cast on shore at *Melita* in the *Adriatic Sea*.

CORSICA *Corsica*, called *Cyrnus* and *Corsis* by the Greeks, lies S. of *Liguria* and W. of *Etruria*. It is celebrated for its woods and honey; the latter was considered noxious, owing to the quantity of yew trees which grew on the island³⁹.

Its earliest inhabitants were *Iberians* and *Ligurians*; then followed a race of *Phœaciens*, who were driven from it by the *Tyrrhenians* and *Carthaginians*: the Romans became finally masters of the island, and used it as a place of exile; *Seneca* was for a time banished hither. On the Eastern coast, *Mariana Mariana*, colonized by *Marius*, whence its name; and

³⁶ Perque lacus altos, et olentia sulfure fertur
Stagna Palicorum ruptâ ferventia terrâ:— *Ovid Met. V. 406.*

It was the supposed workshop of *Vulcan*, hence called *Liparæus*:
— jam siccato nectare turgens

Brachia Vulcanus Liparæa nigra taberna. Juv. Sat. XIII. 44.

Hence *Horace* says,

Nec dirum Hannibalem, nec Siculum mare
Pœno purpureum sanguine,—

Carm. II. xii. 2.

³⁹ *Ite hinc difficiles, funebria ligna, tabellæ:*

Tuque negaturis cera referta notis.

Quam puto de longæ collectam flore cicutæ

Melle sub infami Corsica misit apia.

Ovid. Amor. I. xii. 7.

Alalia Torre d'Aleria, founded by the Phocæans at the mouth of *Rhotanus fl. Tavignano*; they were driven from it by the Carthaginians, and the latter by the Romans, who colonized it under Sylla and thenceforward called it *Aleria*. Near the Southern point, on the Western coast, was *Pallas Bonifacio*; and to the N. of it was *Urcinium Castel Vecchio* near *Ajaccio*. *Corsica* is separated from *Sardinia* by the *Strait of Bonifacio*, which the ancients called *Taphros* or *Fossa*.

29. **SARDINIA** *Sardinia* was called *Sardo* by the Greeks, and *Ichnusa* or *Sandaliotis* from its resemblance to the print of a foot or sandal.

30. The name of the island is said to have been obtained from *Sardus*, a son of *Hercules*, who settled there with a colony from *Libya*, and dispossessed some *Ilians* who had gone thither after the destruction of *Troy*. The *Iberians* followed the *Libyans*, and after these came other colonies of *Thracians* and *Athenians* under *Iolas*; the *Tyrrhenians* had settlements there for a time, and the *Carthaginians* were long masters of it, till it fell into the hands of the *Romans* with *Corsica*. It was called by some one of the granaries of *Rome*; its climate was fertile though unwholesome: no serpents or wolves were there to be met with, and only one poisonous herb⁴⁰, which if eaten contracted the nerves and produced a grin of laughter ("Sardonicus risus") under which the patient died. On the Eastern coast of the island were, *Tibula Longo Sardo*, and *Olbia Terra Nova*; the latter was at one time the residence of the governor of the island, and was the usual landing-place from *Italy*. On the Southern coast was *Caralis Cagliari*, built by the *Carthaginians*; it gave name to *Caralitanum Pr. C. S. Etas*, and to *Caralitanus Sinus G. of Cagliari*. At the S. W. corner of the island near *Palmas* was the *Carthaginian* city *Sulci*, on the edge of *Sulcitanus Portus G. of Palmas*. The North Western point of *Sardinia* was called *Gordinianum Pr. C. Falcone*: not far E. of it was the *Roman* colony *Turris Libisonis Porto Torres*.

CHAPTER XIII.

DACIA, MÆSIA, THRACIA, ET MACEDONIA.

1. **DACIA** was bounded on the S. by the R. *Danube*, on the E. by the *Euxine Sea*, on the N. by the R. *Danaster Dniestr*, and on the W. by an imaginary line commencing near the source of this river and terminating on the *Danube* a few miles to the East of *Belgrade*.

⁴⁰ The ranunculus; Plin. XXV. 13.

Immò ego Sardois videar tibi amarior herbis.—

Virg. Ecl. VII. 41.

S. it bordered on *Moesia*, to the N. on *Sarmatia* æa, and to the E. on the territory of the *Jazyges* astæ, who separated it from *Pannonia* and *Ger-*

It included the Eastern part of the *Banat*, the of *Walachia* and *Transylvania*, *Moldavia*, *Bes-* a, and the Southern part of *Galicia*; in all, 87,000 miles. The inhabitants were called *Daci*¹ or the former name being more familiar to the Ro- and the latter to the Greeks; the *Getæ* were, er, considered by some as dwelling in the East- art of the province, and the *Daci* as cantoned West of them about the upper course of the *Da-*

æ *Daci*, who were *Thracians*, dwelled originally between *Mt. Hæmus* Danube; but they were driven beyond the river, by the victories of and his son *Alexander the Great*. The new territory, which they ac- here from the *Scythians*, increased rapidly, till it extended at length e R. *Danaster* to *Pannonia*; but at a subsequent period they were from the neighbourhood of *Pannonia* and the R. *Tibiscus* by the ; *Metanastæ*. The growing power of the *Daci*, and their incessant upon the forts with which *Augustus* had lined the shores of the *Da-* drew upon them the jealousy and vengeance of the *Romans*; they t length attacked and conquered by the emperor *Trajan*, who, in secure his new province, sent colonies into it from all parts of the world. The *Daci* were actual or nominal subjects of *Rome* till the *Aurelian*, who felt himself unable to defend this extended frontier, cordingly contracted his empire within narrower limits: he withdrew man colonists into *Moesia*, where he established a new province un- name of *Dacia Aureliani*.

Carpatæ M. *Carpathian M.* is the continuation sciburgius *M.* in *Germany*, and enters *Dacia* near sources of the *Danaster* and *Tibiscus*; from it all rivers which water the province and flow into the ube, take their rise: its Southern part was called s *Bastarnicæ*. *Cogæonus M.*, reckoned sacred by *Getæ*, was probably the Southern extremity of the arnic Alps, now called *Kaszom*; the *Serrorum* ites were a continuation of them to the Westward, sing the *Danube* near *Orsova* and forming The *Ca-*

¹ Aut conjurato descendens Dacus ab Istro :—

Virg. Georg. II. 497.

² Non qui profundum Danubium bibunt,
Edicta rumpent Julia; non *Getæ*, &c.

Hor. Carm. IV. xv. 22.

taract (*The Narrows*) in that river, where its name Danubius is said to have been lost in that of Ister³.

4. The Tibiscus or Pathissus fl. *Theiss* is the longest tributary of the Danube; it rises in the Bastarnic Alps, and flows through the country of the Jazyges Metanastæ into the great river near *Belgrade*. The Porata *Pruth*, called by the Greeks Pyrethus and Hierasus, rises on the Eastern side of the Bastarnic Alps, and flows with a Southerly course into the Danube near *Galatz*. The Tyras⁴, called in a later age Danaster *Dniestr*, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, and enters the Euxine Sea near *Odessa*: upon its banks dwelled the Tyritæ or Tyragitæ, who are thought to have derived their name from Tiraz, a son of Japhet.

5. The famous bridge of Trajan, which he built over the Danube for completing his conquest of the Daci, is now in ruins near *Severin* at the Western extremity of *Walachia*; it was raised on twenty piers of hewn stone, one hundred and fifty feet from the foundation, sixty feet broad, and one hundred and seventy feet distant from each other. It was about three thousand four hundred English feet long, and was defended on each side by a fortress; it was destroyed by his successor Hadrian, out of envy, under the pretext that it favoured the irruptions of the barbarians. *Zernes Tchernetz*, a Roman colony and a place of considerable strength, was not far from the Pons Trajani. To the N. of it were, Tibiscus *Cavaran*, and Sarmizegethusa *Varhely*: the latter city was situated near Sargetia fl. *Strehl*, a tributary of the Marisus *Maros*, and was the old capital of the province, a dignity which it maintained after its subjection by Trajan, who made it a Roman colony with the epithet *Ulpia Trajana*. Beyond these to the Northward were, *Cedonia Hermanstadt*; the colony *Apulum Carlsburg*, on the river Marisus; and *Salinæ Thorda*, one of the most productive salt-mines in *Transylvania*. In the Eastern part of the province were, *Hermonactis Akerman*; Tyras *Palanka*, called formerly *Ophiusa*, a Milesian colony, near the mouth of Tyras fl.; and *Iassii Jassy*.

6. MÆSIA, called also Mysia⁵ (with the epithet *Europæa*, to distinguish it from the Mysia of Asia Minor), was bounded on the N. by the Danube; on the W. by *Drinus* fl. *Drin*; on the S. by a high range of mountains, known under the various names of *Scardus*, *Orbelus*, *Scomius*, and *Hæmus*; and on the E. by the Euxine Sea. To the N. it touched on *Dacia*, to the

³ Stat vetus urbs, ripæ vicina binominis Istri,—

Ovid. ex Pont. I. viii. 11.

⁴ Partheniusque rapax, et volvens saxa Cynapes
Labitur; et nullo tardior amne Tyras.

Id. IV. x. 50.

⁵ Hic tenuit Mysas gentes in pace fideli:

Hic arcu fisos terruit ense Getas.

Id. IV. ix. 77.

n Illyricum, and to the S. on Macedonia and e. It corresponded generally with the modern *provinces* of *Servia* and *Bulgaria*, and contained 41,600 *miles*. It formed originally a portion of the district of Thrace, and is said to have first obtained the name of Mæsia on its subjugation by the *Romans* under M. Crassus.

This latter appellation was probably used originally as a collective one of the Thracian tribes between the Hæmus and Danube, and was supposed by the ancient heathens to have been communicated by them to the *people* of Mysia in Asia Minor; but there seems better ground for supposing that the Asiatic Mysi were the ancestors of the European Mysi, or events that they were originally a colony from Madai, Japhet's son, and not pass over from Europe into Asia. The name of Mæsia was not in its full extent to the European province till the time of Augustus, included within its limits the possessions of the Dardani and Triballi. It, in a later age, divided by the little river Cebus *Zibritza* into Superior and Inferior, so called with respect to the Danube; the former touching Illyricum and Macedonia, the latter on Thrace and the Euxine Sea. The partition of Mæsia lasted till the time of Aurelian, who formed within the province of Dacia, bounded on the N. by the Danube from The Cata-
Ulus fl. *Vid.* on the E. by the latter river, on the S. by the mountains, on the W. by the upper course of the R. Margus or *Morava*.

The range of mountains which formed the Southern boundary of Mæsia was the continuation of that chain already described as striking off from the Alps and intersecting the whole of Illyricum. It entered the province at Scodrus or Scardus M. *Rachka* and *Tcharjeh*, shortly after which it assumed the names Orbelus *Ubotin*, and Scombrus or Scomius *Ghiustendil*; and to the Eastward it was called Hæmus *Balkan*, a name still preserved in *Emineh Dag*, and in *C. Emineh* termination on the *Black Sea*, which promontory is known to the ancients as Hæmi Extrema. The *Hæmus*⁶ was erroneously said to be so lofty, that from the summit the Alps and the Danube, the Adriatic and Euxine, could be at once seen; it was fabled to have been so called from the Thracian king Hæmus, who was changed into a mountain for aspiring to divine honours.

⁶ Aut in umbrosis Heliconis oris,
 Aut super Pindo, gelidove in Hæmo?
 Unde vocalem temere insecutæ
 Orphea sylvæ,—

Hor. Carm. I. xii. 6.

9. *Moesia Superior* comprehended *Servia*, the Eastern part of *Bulgaria* and the South Eastern part of *Bosnia*. The principal rivers of *Moesia* were the *Brongus* or *Margus Morava*, which joins the *Danube* near *Semendria* the *Timacus Timok*, about which dwelled the *Timachi*; and the *Cebus* or *Ciabrus Zibritza*. Amongst the inhabitants of *Moesia Superior* were the *Moesi* or *Mysi*, the *Merdi*, and the *Treres* who are said to have occupied the country round *Troy* after its destruction. *Dardania* comprehended at one time the whole Southern part of the province, and extended into *Macedonia* from the *Drilo* to the *Strymon*, as well as into *Moesia Inferior*, but it was afterwards much reduced in extent: the *Dardani*, pretended by some authors to have been the ancestors of the *Trojan Dardani*, are said to have been a savage race, living in caves, but possessing a considerable knowledge of music. The principal places in *Moesia Superior* along the *Danube* were *Singidunum Belgrade*, at its confluence with the *Sava*; *Vinceia Semendria*; *Viminacium Kostellacz*, a Roman colony and a city of some consequence; and *Ratiaria Arcer Palanka*, a strong Roman post. In the interior of the province was *Naissus Nissa*, the birth-place of *Constantine the Great*, an important and flourishing city, destroyed like most of the other cities in *Moesia* and *Dacia* by *Attila*.

10. *Moesia Inferior* comprehended nearly the whole of *Bulgaria*. Its principal rivers were, the *Cius*, called also *Oscius* and *Cæsus*, *Isker*; the *Iatru* or *Athrys Iantra*; and the *Tibisus Cara Lom*, of which the *Lyginus*, when *Alexander* defeated the *Triballi*, was perhaps a tributary: all of these rise in the *Hæmus* and flow Northwards into the *Danube*. The *Triballi* were one of the most powerful people of *Moesia*, and indeed of all *Thrace*; their dominions, extending from the *Margus* to the *Cæsus*, and at one time considerable to the Eastward of the latter river, were subsequently confined to the North Western portion of *Moesia Superior*. To the E. of the *Triballi* were the *Crobyzi*, extending as far as the coast of the *Euxine*; and to the N. of the latter people, in the angle formed by the *Danube*, were some *Scythian Troglodytæ*, whose territory when they conquered it the Romans called *Scythia Parva* or *Pontus*.⁷

11. Descending the *Danube*, we meet with the cities *Augusta* or *Regianus Rahova*; *Nicopolis ad Istrum Nikopol*, built by *Trajan*, in memory of his defeating the *Daci*; and *Durostorum Silistria*, the birth-place of the general *Ætius*. Farther Eastward on the *Danube* were *Axiopolis Rassova*; *Trosm Matchin*, a Roman post of some consequence; and *Noviodunum Iassatchi* near which *Darius Hystaspis* threw a bridge over the river when waging war against the *Scythians*. On the coast of the *Euxine* were, *Istropolis Vistia* a Milesian colony and once a very powerful city; *Constantiana Kustendje* and *Tomi Tomiswar* or *Baba* a Milesian colony, said to have received its name from *Æetes* there burying the mangled remains of his son *Absyrtus* and remarkable as the place whither *Ovid* was banished⁸. Farther S. were *Cruni*, called afterwards *Dionysopolis*, *Baldchik*, so named from its springs; and *Odessus Varna*, a Milesian colony at the mouth of *Potami fl. Pravadi*. In the South Western extremity of the province was its metropolis *Sardica* or

⁷ Ut sumus in Ponto, ter frigore constitit Ister:

Facta est Euxini dura ter unda maris. Ovid. Trist. V. x. 1.

⁸ Quam grata est igitur Latonæ Delia tellus,

Erranti tutum quæ dedit una locum;

Tam mihi cara Tomis: patriâ quæ sede fugatis

Tempus ad hoc nobis ho-pita fida manet.

Id. ex Pont. IV. xiv. 59.

Philippa, the capital of the modern *Bulgaria*; the road from it to **Philippi** crossed the Hæmus at the famous defile *Augustiæ Succorum*, now *Minir Kapi* or *The Iron Gate*.

THRACIA⁹ in its extended sense comprehended the whole country bounded on the N. by the Danube, on the E. by the Euxine and Propontis, on the S. by the Ægæan Sea, and on the W. by the rivers Strymon and Nestus, connected by the chain of Mons Scardus. This extensive country, governed by many princes, was divided on its conquest by the Romans into *Mœsia* and *Thracia*, properly so called. The latter province, answering to the modern district of *Rumilia* in its confined limits, was bounded on the N. by the Hæmus, on the E. by the Euxine and Propontis, on the S. by the Ægæan Sea, and on the W. by the river Nestus *Mesto*, though its limits in this last direction extended once to the Strymon; it contained 21,100 square miles.

The Thracians are said to have obtained their name from *Thrax*, the Mars, but the later Greek writers regarded it as originally derived from *Ἰ Τραχέια*, denoting *rough* in their language, and thought that this was so named from its mountainous nature. The appellation, however, used by the Oriental writers to distinguish Thrace, plainly shows that the name of the country was originally derived from *Tiraz* or *Thiraz*, the son of *Asi*, who probably settled in the North Western extremity of Asia Minor, and his descendants afterwards sent colonies into Thrace in Europe. The Thracians were a cruel, though brave, and warlike people¹⁰, whence *Mars* is said to have been born in their country, and to have resided amongst them, notwithstanding this, they attained to a remarkable state of civilization.

The lofty and snowy range of Rhodope¹¹ *Despoto*, the birth-place of Mars, detaches itself from Scymnus M. at its junction with the Hæmus, and winds through the Northern and Southern parts of Thrace; it was fabled to have received its name from Rhodope, the wife of the Thracian king Hæmus, who was changed into this mountain.

is more commonly written *Thraca*, or *Thrace*, in poetry:

Thraca pedum. gemit ultima pulsu
Virg. Æn. XII. 335.

¹⁰ — bello furiosa Thrace, — *Hor. Carm. II. xvi. 5.*

Heocritus classes Rhodope with the highest summits of the ancient

Εὐτε χιῶν ὥς τις κατετάκετο μακρὸν ὑφ' Αἴμον,
Ἦ' Ἀἴω, ἢ Ῥοδόπαν, ἢ Καύκασον ἰσχυατοίντα.
Idyl. VII. 77.

tain for presuming to rival Juno. The Hebrus¹² *Maritza* is the only great river of Thrace; it rises in the angle formed by the mountains Scomius, Hæmus, and Rhodope, and enters the Ægæan Sea at Ænos, opposite the island Samothrace. The Hebrus is called *Æagrius*, an appellation which it derived according to some from a Thracian king of that name, who was the father of Orpheus by Calliope, or as others maintain from the little river *Æagrius*, the waters of which supply the streams of the Hebrus. It was in this neighbourhood that the mythologists represent the poet Orpheus to have played on his lyre with such a masterly hand, until the Thracian women, whilst they were celebrating the orgies of Bacchus, tore him to pieces, and threw his head into the Hebrus¹³. The Nestus *Mesto* rises in the same mountain with the Hebrus, and enters the Ægæan Sea opposite the island of Thasos.

15. The dominions of the Odrysæ, one of the most powerful and warlike of the Thracian tribes, extended at one time from the Nestus to the mouths of the Ister, and as far inland as the source of the Strymon; but they were afterwards confined within a small territory on the banks of the Hebrus about *Adrianople*. The Bessi¹⁴, inhabiting the angle formed by the junction of the Hæmus and Rhodope, were the most hardy and unprincipled of all the Thracian robbers. The Trausi were cantoned about the upper course of the R. Trausus; they were remarkable for the custom of weeping at the birth of man, and rejoicing at his death. On the coast of the *Black Sea* were the Thyni, who in conjunction with their brethren the Bithyni, were said by the ancient historians to have crossed over into Asia Minor, and given name to the province Bithynia. The whole Eastern part of Thrace, from Perinthus to M^t. Hæmus, was subsequently called Astica from the Astæ. The Dolonci inhabited the Thracian Chersonesus, and the Cicones the Southern coast of the province, between the mouth of the R. Hebrus and Bistonis L. *Lagos Buru*; the latter were attacked by Ulysses for having assisted Priam against the Greeks. The Bistonæ were cantoned in the South Western corner of Thrace, and from them the whole country was occasionally called Bistonia.

16. The principal places on the Eastern coast of Thrace were, Mesembria *Missivri*, said to have been a colony from Megara and Chalcedon; Apollonia,

¹² ————— ut nec

Frigidior Thracam, nec purior ambiat Hebrus, —

Hor. Epist. I. xvi. 13.

¹³ Tum quoque marmoreâ caput a cervice revulsum,
Gurgite cum medio portans Æagrius Hebrus
Volveret, Eurydicen vox ipsa et frigida lingua,
Ah! miseram Eurydicen, animâ fugiente, vocabat:
Eurydicen toto referebant flumine ripæ. *Virg. Georg. IV. 523.*

¹⁴ Vivere quam miserum est inter Bessosque Getasque
Illî, qui populi semper in ore fuit! *Qvid. Trist. IV. i. 67.*

towards Sozopolis, *Sizoboli*, a Milesian colony, sacred to Apollo; and *as* or *Halmydessus Midish*, on a river of the same name: a little of this last was *Bizya Visa*, the citadel of Tereus, king of Thrace, capital of the *Astæ*. The whole coast, from *Thynias Pr.* to the *Bosporus*, was sometimes called *Salmydessum Littus*, and was dangerous and inhospitable. At the Northern entrance of the or *Channel of Constantinople* as it is now called, were the *Cyapacorane*, known also by the names of *Symplegades*¹⁶ and *Planctæ*; fabled to have floated; and to have crushed all vessels to pieces in the straits, till *Minerva* guided the *Argo* through, and fixed them

the communication between the *Ægean* and *Euxine Seas* was by *Propontus*, *Propontis*, and *Bosporus Thracius*. The *Hellespontus*¹⁷, or the *Thracian Chersonesus* in Europe from the district *Dardania* was fabled to have been so called from *Helle*, the daughter of the king *Athamas*, who was drowned there; but it probably derived its name from *Elishah*, the son of *Javan*, and grandson of *Japhet*, whose family have possessed themselves of the most considerable islands lying in between Europe and Asia. The *Hellespont* was famous for the boats thrown across it by *Xerxes*, from *Sestus* to *Abydus*, which sooner completed than it was rent in pieces and utterly destroyed by tempest. Its modern name *Channel of the Dardanelles* was first given by the Greeks of the middle ages, who derived it from the district of *Dardania*, but it is rendered more familiar by the two castles, called *The Helles*, built by the emperor *Mahomet IV.* A. D. 1659, a little to the west of *Abydus*. The *Propontis*¹⁸ *Sea of Marmara* was so called in situation before the *Pontus Euxinus*. The *Bosporus*¹⁹ (improperly *Bosphorus*) *Thracius Channel of Constantinople* is said to have received its name from the Greek words *βοός πόρος* *bovis meatus*, owing to the circumstance of an ox being able to swim across it, or from *Io's* passing persecuted by *Juno*. *Darius*, when advancing against the *Scythians*, threw a bridge over the *Bosporus* about midway between the *Euxine Sea* and *Propontis*, where it is only five stadia across.

¹⁶ Hæc precor evincat, propulsaque flantibus Austris
Transeat instabiles strenua Cyaneas:— *Ovid. Trist. I. ix. 34.*

¹⁷ Εἴθ' ὦφελ' Ἀργούς μὴ διαπτάσθαι σκάφος
Κόλχων ἐς αἶαν κυανέας Συμπληγάδας, —
Eurip. Med. 1.

¹⁸ Forsitan ad pontum mater pia venerit Helles,
Mersaque roratis nata fleatur aquis:
Aut mare ab invisio privignæ nomine dictum
Vexat in æquoream versa noverca deam.
Non favet, ut nunc est, teneris locus iste puellis.
Hac Helle perii: hac ego lædor aqua.
Ovid. Heroid. XVIII. 123.

¹⁹ Frigida tam multos placuit tibi Cyzicus annos,
Tulle, Propontiaca qua fluit Isthmos aqua, —
Propert. III. xxi. 2.

²⁰ ——— Navita Bosporum
Poenus perhorrescit, neque ultra
Cæca timet aliunde fata; —
Hor. Carm. II. xiii. 14.

18. At the Northern termination of the Bosphorus in the Euxine Sea were two temples, Sarapeum *Fanaraki* on the coast of Europe, and that of Jupiter, *Urius C. Major* the dispenser of favourable winds, said to have been built by Jason, on the coast of Asia. At its South Western extremity, on the shore of the Propontis, was Lygos, colonized afterwards by some Megareans under Byzas, who, from their leader, named the city Byzantium²⁰; a little inlet of the channel to the N. of it was called, from its curved figure as well as from its great beauty, the advantages which it possessed, and the valuable cargoes which floated on its waters, Chrysoceras or *The Golden Horn*. Byzantium suffered much at various times from the attacks that were made on it, and was twice nearly reduced to ruins; but the emperor Constantine the Great disliking Rome, and finding it necessary to remove his seat of government to a more central situation, constituted it the metropolis of the Roman Empire, A.D. 328, after which it was called Constantinopolis, a name it still preserves in *Constantinople*: its Turkish appellation *Stambul*, or *Estamboul* is corrupted from the expression *εἰς τὰν πόλιν*, used by the inhabitants to denote their going into the city. Byzantium occupied originally little more than is now covered by the Sultan's *Seraglio*; but Constantine, affecting to call his metropolis Roma Nova, increased it exceedingly; till at length, under the younger Theodosius, it stood like Rome upon seven hills and was divided into fourteen regions, one of which was *Sycae* now *Pera*.

19. On the Northern coast of the Propontis, near the entrance of the Bosphorus, stood Selymbria *Silivria*, to the W. of which lay Perinthus, an important city, so strong as to have withstood a severe siege by Philip of Macedon; it was afterwards called Heraclea *Erekli*, from Hercules, in honour of whom it was originally founded. Farther Westward on the coast were, Bisanthe or Rhædestus as it was afterwards named *Rodosto*; and Ganos *Ganos* below a mountain of the same name. To the S. of these the Chersonesus Thracia, called sometimes simply Chersonesus, stretched out into the Aegean Sea. On its Eastern coast lay Pactya *Bulair*, whither Alcibiades retired when banished a second time by his countrymen; Callipolis *Gallipoli*, the common crossing-place to Lampsacus or Abydus; and *Egea* Potamos, where the Athenian fleet under Conon was totally defeated by the Spartans under Lysander, B.C. 405, which put an end to the Peloponnesian war. Besides these, there were Sestus²¹ *Akbachi*, on the shores of which Leander was drowned, after swimming from Abydus to visit his mistress Hero the priestess of Venus here; Cynossema, the scene of Hecuba's metamorphosis and burial; and Elæus, situated near Mastusia *Acra Hellex Bournu*, the Southernmost point of the Chersonese. On its Western coast were Alopeconnesus *Alexiukeui*, one of its chief towns; and Cardia *Cardica*, said to have taken its name from the word *Καρδία* *cor*, owing to the shape of the ground on which it stood resembling that of a heart. A little E. of the latter was Lysimachia, built by Lysimachus, who transferred hither the inhabitants of Cardia and Pactya; in a much later age it obtained the name Hexamilium *Ecsemil* from the length of the wall across the Isthmus, near which it stood.

²⁰ Quaque tenent Ponti Byzantia littora fauces.

Ovid. Trist. I. ix. 31.

²¹ Hei mihi, cur animis juncti, secernimur undis,

Unaque mens, tellus non habet una duos?

Vel tua me Sestos, vel te mea sumat Abydos:

Tam tua terra, mihi, quam tibi nostra placet.

Id. Heroid. XVII. 125.

the Southern coast of Thrace we find *Cobrys Ibridi*; *Sarpedo-C. Gremia*; and *Ænos* ²² *Enos* at the mouth of the Hebrus, where said to have landed after the burning of Troy, and commenced city, until having discovered the tomb of Polydorus, he was the ghost of his murdered countryman to quit so barbarous a *Zona Tekieh*, whence the woods and beasts are said to have *Pyphæus* as he sang; *Ismarus* near *Meri*, the chief hold of the attacked in vain by *Ulysses*, and situated at the foot of a mountain the name, much famed for its wine²³; and *Abdera* on the cape the inhabitants of which are said to have been subject to a *spenrenzy*, whence the adage "*Abderitica mens*;" it gave birth to is. A few miles above the mouth of the *Nestus* was *Nicopolis* and *Vikopoli* built by *Trajan*: between it and the *Hebrus* were, *Statomedis Tajardi*, the residence of the Thracian king *Diomedes*, is horses with human flesh²⁴, and *Scapte Hyle Chapdjilar* famous mines, where *Thucydides* retired on his banishment from Athens, the history of the *Peloponnesian* war. Ascending the *Hebrus* we find *Hadrianopolis Adrinople*, built by *Hadrian*; and *Philippopolis* built by *Philip*, the father of *Alexander*.

MACEDONIA. The limits of Macedonia varied ngly at different periods of its history. In the of *Philip* and *Alexander* they were, to the N. the of *Orbelus* and *Scomius*, to the E. *Nestus* fl. to the S. the *Ægean Sea* and the *Cambunii Mts.* *a*, and to the W. a chain of mountains known by nes of *Bermius Magna Petrinia*, and *Canalovii nos*. The river *Strymon* was the Eastern bound of Macedonia before the time of *Philip*, who added ritory between it and the *Nestus* to his dominions. conquest by the *Romans* these boundaries re- l for some time unaltered; but at length the rn frontier was extended to the *Adriatic*, and it ncluded what was before known as *Græcian Illy-* and named in a much later age *Epirus Nova*. *Ma-* ia considered under these limits touched to the N. *gryicum* and *Moesia*, to the E. on *Thrace*, and to

²² ————— Feror huc, et litore curvo
Mœnia prima loco, fatis ingressus iniquis :
Æneadasque meo nomen de nomine fingo.
Virg. Æn. III. 18.

²³ ——— ἀτὰρ αἶγεον ἀσκήν ἔχον μέλανος οἶνοιο,
Ἥδῃος, ὃν μοι ἔδωκε Μάρων, Εὐάνθεος υἱὸς,
Ἴρενς Ἀπόλλωνος, ὃς Ἴσμαρον ἀμφιβέβηκει.
Hom. Od. I. 197.

²⁴ Non tibi succurrit crudi *Diomedis* imago,
Effusus humana qui dape pavit equas.
Ovid. Heroid. IX. 67.

the S. on Thessaly and Epirus: it included the Northern part of *Albania* and *Macedonia*; in all, 27,800 square miles.

22. The Macedonians are said in mythology to have obtained their name from Macedo, a son of Jupiter, and the founder of their nation. But they probably derived both their name and their origin from the descendants of Japhet, though the learned are not agreed as to which of his sons may be looked upon as their ancestor. Some trace their origin to the Kittim, who were the grandsons of Japhet, observing that Macetia is not un frequently used to denote this country, and Macetæ its inhabitants: others, however, are of opinion that they derived their name from Madai, a son of Japhet, and think this the more probable from Emathia having been the ancient name of Macedonia. The Macedonian dynasty is said by the Greek authors to have derived its origin from Perdiccas, the youngest of their brothers, who were descended from Temenus, son of Hercules. They left their native city Argos in company with a body of colonists, and went in quest of fortune amongst the Illyrians, who, though they allowed them at first to dwell in their country, drove them subsequently into Macedonia. Here they seized upon the district of Emathia, then governed by Midas, and founded the Macedonian kingdom a.c. 814, the first ruler of which was Perdiccas: it continued in existence 646 years, till the defeat of its last king, Perseus, by the Romans at Pydna, when it became subject to that ambitious people. The Macedonians were naturally brave and warlike; their phalanx was famed for its irresistible strength. Macedonia is sometimes mentioned under the names of Emathia, Pæonia, Mygdonia, Emonia, Edonia, and Bistonia.

23. The range of mountains called Bermius is thrown off from Scardus M., and proceeding Southwards under the name of Canalovii, enters Greece, where it is known as the Pindus: it divides all the Macedonian rivers which flow into the Hadriatic and Egæan Seas. At the peak of Iacmos, where it enters Greece, it sends off a ridge to the Eastward known as the Cambunii M., and now called *Voditza* from the old pass Volustana: the Eastern extremity of this was Olympus Mons²⁵ *Elymbo*, famous from the fable of the giants, and fancied by the ancients to be so lofty as to touch the heavens with its summit, wherefore they made it the court of Jupiter, and the resi-

²⁵ Nec metuens imi Boreæ habitator Olympi
 Luculentum totis ignorat noctibus Arcton.
 Hæc inter montes media qui valle premuntur,
 Perpetuus quendam latuere paludibus agri:
 Flumina dum campe retinent, nec pervia Tempe
 Pant aditus pelagi stagnaque implentibus undis
 Circare cursus erat: postquam discessit Olympo
 Hæc ubiæ gravis obosa manu, subitæque ruinam
 Sinit aquæ Neræus.

Lucan. VI. 341.

Olympus, from being the residence of the gods, is sometimes used by the poets as synonymous with heaven.

the gods. In the Eastern part of the province *Ægæus M.*²⁶ *Negrokop*, striking off from *Scomius* terminating on the sea-coast opposite *Thasos*; noted for its gold and silver mines.

*Strymon fl.*²⁷ *Stroma*, the Easternmost river of *Macedonia*, takes its rise in *Scomius M.*, and runs into the *Ægæan Sea*, to which it communicated the *Strymonicus Sinus G. of Contessa*: not far from th it passed through *Cercinitis Palus Tikinos*. *W. of the Strymon* was the *Axius Vardar*, the 1 river of *Macedonia*, which rises in *Scardus M.*, 3 into *Sinus Thermæus G. of Salonica*: it receives ight bank the *Erigon Kutchuk Carasou*, and is at its mouth by the *Ludias Caraismah*. To the is is *Haliacmon fl. Indje Mauro*, at one time the y between *Macedonia* and *Thessaly*; it rises in *Thalovian Mountains*, and after being increased by ers of the *Lyncestis Nazilitza*, runs into the *G. of a*.

e district of *Chalcidice*, so named from the *Chalcidians* of *Eubœa* d here, extended between the *Gulfs of Contessa and Salonica*, and l on the *Ægæan Sea* in three extensive promontories: the Eastern- hese was *Acte*, the central *Sithonia*, and the Western *Pallene* or , famous in mythology as the scene of the battle between the Gods as. Farther N. was *Mygdonia*, and above it was *Pæonia*, the f an ancient and powerful people, who assisted *Priam* during the roy, and occupied at one time the whole Northern part of *Mace- e South Western portion of Pæonia* was called *Pelagonia*. *Emathia* o the N. on *Pelagonia*, to the E. on *Mygdonia*, to the S. on the m, and to the W. on *Eordæa* and *Lyncestis*; part of it was inhabited ottiæi. *Pieria*²⁸, the early seat of the *Muses*, and the country which h to *Orpheus*, extended from the *Haliacmon* to the borders of *Thes-* inhabitants, the *Pieræes*, who were *Thracians*, fled from the conquer- snidæ and settled to the E. of the *Strymon*. The *Taulantii* were a

¹ *Altaque Pangæa, et Rhesi Mavortia tellus,—*

Virg. Georg. IV. 462.

⁷ ———— *Quales sub nubibus atris*

Strymonis dant signa grues, atque æthera tranant
Cum sonitu, fugiuntque Notos clamore secundo.

Id. Æn. X. 265.

²⁸ ———— *cecini plectro graviore Gigantas,*
Sparsaque Phlegræis victricia fulmina campis.

Ovid. Met. X. 150.

¹⁰ *Muses* were hence named *Pierides*:

Surge, anime, ex humili: jam carmina sumite vires:

Pierides, magni nunc erit oris opus.

Propert. II. viii. 16.

powerful nation, who extended at one time along the coast of the *Adriatic* from Acra Ceraunia to the mouth of the Drilo; to the N. of them were the Albani, from whom the modern province of *Albania* has derived its name.

26. In the Eastern part of Macedonia was Neapolis *Cavalla*, the port of Philippi, opposite the I. of Thasos; it was formerly called Dato. A few miles to the N. of it, on a branch of Gangites fl. *Anghista*, was Philippi *Filibah*, so called by Philip of Macedon: it is celebrated for the defeat which Brutus and Cassius there suffered from Antony and Augustus, A. C. 42. It is likewise rendered very interesting from being the first place in Europe where St. Paul preached the Gospel, A. D. 50. At the mouth of the Strymon and surrounded by it, was Amphipolis *Ienikeui*, built by the Athenians on a spot called *Ἐννεα Ὀδοί*, where nine ways met; it was the cause of much contention between Philip and the Athenians, as well as between the latter people and the Spartans. Some distance above it was Heraclea *Demir Hisar*, surnamed Sintica, from its being the chief town of the Sinti; and near the source of the Strymon was Tauresium, called afterwards Justiniana Prima *Ghiustendil*, from the emperor Justinian, who was born there.

27. Returning to the coast, we may notice Bolbe Palus *Betchik*, at the junction of which with the sea was the valley Arethusa, where Euripides was buried; and Stagira *Stavros*, the birth-place of Aristotle thence surnamed Stagiritis. Acanthus stood at the Eastern termination of the canal cut by Xerxes across the neck of the peninsula Acte, to afford a passage for his immense armament and prevent its encountering the dangers attending the doubling of the Promontory Athos: this canal was a mile and a half long, broad enough for two galleys to row abreast, and occupied three years in cutting³¹. The lofty Mt. Athos, called now *Monte Santo* from the number of religious houses built round it, was said by the ancients to cast its shade upon the Island of Lemnos, a distance of 38 miles. The gulf between Acte and Sithonia was called Sinus Singiticus *G. of Monte Santo*, from the town Singus *Sigga* in the latter peninsula; that between Sithonia and Pallene was named Toronaicus Sinus *G. of Cassandra*, from Torone *Toron* a town on the Eastern shore. At the head of the last mentioned gulf was Olynthus *Agios Mamas*, celebrated for its many contests with Philip and the Athenians, and for the eloquence of Demosthenes in its behalf; it was at last taken and destroyed by Philip, and its inhabitants were sold into slavery. On the neck of the peninsula Pallene was Potidæa *Pinaca*, founded by the Corinthians from whom it was taken by the Athenians, and from the latter again by Philip, who gave it to the Olynthians; Cassander increased and beautified it, after which it was called Cassandria.

28. At the head of the *G. of Salonica* was Therma or Thessalonica *Salonica*, an important city; it is rendered very interesting from the labours of the Apostle Paul, who, together with Silas and Timothy, preached the Gospel to

³⁰ Ergo inter sese paribus concurrere telis
Romanas acies iterum videre Philippi. *Virg. Georg. I.* 490.

³¹ Juvenal ranks it with the fables to which the expedition of Xerxes gave rise:

Velificatus Athos, et quicquid Græcia mendax
Audet in historia:— *Sat. X.* 174.

But its existence is too well attested by Herodotus, and subsequent writers, as well as by the remains of it which are yet visible, to be considered as a subject of doubt.

³² ————— callidus emptor Olynthi. *Juv. Sat. XII.* 47.

in the synagogues here, till they were compelled to leave the city on account of the persecution raised against them. St. Paul wrote two epistles to the church of Thessalonica. Continuing along the coast we come to Methone, which Philip razed to the ground, after having invested it for months, and had an eye struck out by an arrow during the siege by an archer named Aster. Below Methone lay Pydna Kidros, famed for a decisive victory gained there, a. c. 168, by P. Æmilius over the army of Perseus, which put an end to that celebrated empire. It was Diium *Standia*, situated on Baphyras fl. *Mauronero*. This river gives the waters of the Helicon *Pellica*, on the banks of which was the tomb of Orpheus, whither it had been removed from Libethrum³³, which was sheltered by the waters of the river Sus *Nesiva*. To the W. of Thessalonica, was Pella³⁴ *Allahkilissia*, an important and ancient city, the residence of the Macedonian kings. Philip and his son Alexander were born here. Above it was Edessa or *Ægæ Vodena*, the ancient capital of Macedonia until eclipsed by Pella, and the burying place of

the S. of Pella was Beroea *Veria*, the inhabitants of which were recommended by St. Paul for their reception of the gospel on a fair and increasing of it. In the district of Lyncestis lay Heraclea Lyncestis, its chief city, subsequently called Pelagonia; and close by was the Lyncestis, remarkable for its intoxicating qualities. Stobi, the chief city of Pelagonia, still retains its name, and is situated on the R. Erigon; the capital of Pæonia, was near *Ohrissar*, and Scupi is still called *Uskup*.

On the coast of the *Adriatic* was Epidamnus, the chief city of the Illyrians, founded by the Corcyreans on the rough and craggy peninsula of *Libethrum*; on its falling into the hands of the Romans, they called the city *Dyrrhachium Durazzo*, considering its former name one of ill omen: it had considerable importance from its vicinity to Brundisium in Italy, where there was a common passage across. Apollonia *Pollina*, a favourite place from Brundisium and Hydruntum, was farther S. near the mouth of the Aous; Augustus, when young, spent many years here in the pursuit of literature and philosophy. Below it on the coast were, Aulon and Oricum *Ericho*, founded by the Abantes, and surnamed *Dar-Lychnidus*, the capital of the Dassaretii, was situated at the foot of *Mons*, on the Eastern shore of *Lychnitis Palus L. of Okhrida*, a few miles S. of the modern *Okhrida*. The Via Egnatia was a paved way from the *Adriatic* to Cypsela *Ipsala*, on the Hebrus, and was continued afterwards to Constantinople.

hence the Muses were named Libethrides:

Nymphæ, noster amor, Libethrides:— *Virg. Ecl. VII. 21.*

Æneas himself was said to have been born at Pimplea, a small place near Aulon and Libethrum.

³⁴ Unus Pellæo juveni non sufficit orbis:—

Juv. Sat. X. 168.

CHAPTER XIV.

GRÆCIA.

1. THE name of *Hellas*, which was applied to the country now known as *Greece*, designated originally but a small district of *Thessaly*, whose inhabitants were called *Hellenes*, and though in this term the whole of the *Greeks* were latterly comprised, it was at first employed to distinguish one of the clans then dwelling in the country, and not as a collective name for the whole people: these are called by *Homer* *Achæi*, *Argivi*, *Danai*, and in one instance *Panhellenes*. The *Romans* obtained the name of *Græcia*, by which they knew the country, from the *Græci*, an inconsiderable tribe in *Epirus*, with whom they were first acquainted. But when they had completed the conquest of the whole country by the reduction of the states which constituted the *Achæan league*, they borrowed the name of the last nation that opposed their ambition, to denote their new province; and in all their official proceedings *Greece* was thenceforward termed *Achaia*, although the recollection of its former names was still preserved by the orator and poet.

2. The earliest inhabitants of the country are presumed to have been descendants of *Japhet*, and to have quitted the banks of the *Euphrates* and *Tigris* for the shores of the *Ægæan Sea*. Their great ancestors appear to have been *Javan* the son of *Japhet*, and two of his sons, viz. *Elishah* and *Dodanim*. *Javan* himself is thought to have dwelled on the Western shores of *Asia Minor*, in that part of the country which was called *Ionian*, a name plainly derived from that of *Javan*: to the N. of his own settlements here were those of *Elishah*, or the *Æolians* as they are called by profane writers, and to the South of his settlements were those of the *Dodanim* or *Dorians*. These three great families appear in process of time to have migrated Westward into *Greece*, and to have communicated their name to that country: and although ancient historians generally assert that the Asiatic *Ionians*, *Dorians*, and *Æolians*, were colonists from *Europe*, this can only be true with reference to some few bands of people sent from *Greece* to *Asia* in a much later age. The descendants of *Elishah* passing over into *Europe*, are supposed to have been afterwards termed "*Ἕλληνες*" and their country "*Ἑλλάς*", names, which in process of time became common to all *Greece*. As to the *Dodanim* or *Dorians*, in addition to this being the common appellation for all

itants of the Peloponnese, their name was attached to a part of the I. of the isthmus, hence called Doris: indeed, the whole Greek name sometimes denoted by the profane authors under the appellation The origin of the name Pelasgi is referred to Peleg, the descendant in whose days the earth was divided: this great nation, which spread so large a portion of Greece, is said to have dwelled originally in Asia Minor, called in after ages Ionia; their migratory habits upon them from the Athenians the nickname of *πελαργοί* or connected with them were the Tyrseni or Tyrrheni, who appear to have traced their origin from Tarshish, the fourth son of Japhet.

At later times the principal nations inhabiting Greece were equal in number to the dialects spoken in the country, which were four. Of these the most famous is Attic, which may be considered as the same, since the inhabitants of Attica were once called Ionians, sprung from one common stock with the Ionians who colonized Asia Minor, and used the dialect called Ionic. The Greeks beyond the Isthmus, excepting the Athenians, Megareans, and Dorians who dwelled round Parnassus, were called Æolians, and used the Æolic dialect; this, however, was not confined to these countries, but spoken by some of the people in the Peloponnesus, especially by the Spartans and Eleans. The nations inhabiting the peninsula were all called Hellenes, and in conjunction with the small tribe near Parnassus, spoke the Hellenic dialect, which partook more or less of the Æolic, in proportion as the nations had intercourse with each other.

Greece was bounded on the N. by the Cambunii Mts. *Volutza*, and Ceraunii Mts. *Khimera*: on the E. by the Ægeum Mare *Archipelago*; on the S. by the Cretic Sea *Sea of Candia*; and on the W. by the Ionium

being washed by the sea on all sides except on the north, where Macedonia alone separated it from the rest of Europe. It contained with its islands, excepting those which are in the Ægean Sea, 21,290 square miles, or 3,000 less than *Ireland*. The Northernmost range of mountains in Greece is that of the Ceraunii Mts. *Khimera*, so called from *κεραυνός fulmen*, owing to their being the seat of storms and tempests; they commence at Acraia² C. *Linguetta* on the *Adriatic Sea*, and trend north above Dodona and the L. of *Janina*, till they join the Cambunii Mts. *Volutza*, which attach themselves above the mouth of the Peneus to the magnificent

2. 'Dorica Castra' is used by Virgil to denote the whole Græcian

— juvat ire, et Dorica castra,
Desertosque videre locos, litusque relictum. *Æn.* II. 27.

² Quem mortis timuit gradum,
Qui siccis oculis monstra natantia,
Qui vidit mare turgidum, et
Infames scopulos, Acroceraunia? *Hor. Carm.* I. iii. 20.

Olympus *Elymbo*. Hence the chain winds along the coast of the Ægæan Sea, under the names of Ossa, Pelion, and Tisæus, and terminates in the South Eastern point of Thessaly. The great range of Pindus, one of the haunts of the Muses³, now called *Agrafa* or *Pindus*, is a continuation of the Canalovii M^s. in Macedonia, and enters Greece at the sources of the Peneus and Arachthus, where it crosses the Cambunii M^s.; it nearly divides the continent from North to South, and after throwing out the various spurs of Othrys, Cæta, and Corax, loses itself in the heights of Parnassus and Helicon. Immediately above Attica and Megaris is the ridge of Parnis and Cithæron⁴, stretching across from the *Channel of Negropont* to the *Gulf of Lepanto*. There are two principal chains of mountains in the Peloponnesus, one in its Northern part between Achaia, Arcadia, and Argolis, known by the names of Scollis, Aroanii, and Arachnæus; the other, called in its different parts Artemisius, Mænilus, and Taygetus, diverges from it, and nearly intersecting the peninsula, terminates in Tænarium Pr. *C. Matapan*, the Southernmost point of the continent of Europe.

5. Amongst the principal rivers of Greece may be mentioned the Achelous, called formerly Thoas and Thestius, *Aspro Potamo*; it rises in the Northern part of Mt. Pindus, flows through Eastern Epirus, and after dividing Acarnania from Ætolia, enters the Ionian Sea, opposite the Echinades Iæ. The Peneus⁵ *Salembria* rises in Mt. Pindus, and after winding through the middle of Thessaly enters the Ægæan Sea a little below Tempe; it was celebrated for the fable of Daphne, who is said to have been changed into a bay tree on its banks when pursued by Apollo, an adventure which by others is referred to the R. Ladon in Arcadia. The beautiful vale

³ Nam neque Parnassi vobis juga, nam neque Pindi
Ulla moram fecere, neque Aonia Aganippe. *Virg. Ecl. X. 11.*

⁴ ——— vocat ingenti clamore Cithæron,
Taygetique canes, domitrixque Epidaurus equorum.
Id. Georg. III. 43.

⁵ Est nemus Æmonia, prærupta quod undique claudit
Silva: vocant Tempe. Per quæ Peneus, ab imo
Effusus Pindo, spumosis volvitur undis: &c.

Ovid. Met. I. 569.

ipe⁶ *Tsompas*, so often sung by the ancient poets, ascribed by them as the most delightful spot upon which was situated between Olympus and Ossa; it is an antic defile of difficult access, in length about 5 miles, its least breadth being about 100 yards:

Peneus rushes violently through it, with considerable noise, and is supposed to have found this outlet of its waters (which once flooded Thessaly) in some convulsion of nature. The two great rivers of the Peloponnesus are the Alpheus⁷ *Rouphia*, and the Eurotas⁸ or *Ires*: the former rises on the Southern limits of Arcadia, and runs past Olympia into the Cyneus Sinus *G. of Arcadia*; the latter has its springs

on the Northern limits of Laconica, which province it entirely traverses, and enters the Laconicus Sinus *Kolokythia*. The Alpheus was remarkable for its discharge of the nymph Arethusa into Sicily, and for its waters being used by Hercules in cleansing the Augeas: the Eurotas⁸ was called Basilipotam by the Spartans, who worshipped it as a god, and adorned its banks for the exercise of their young men, the river itself for the bath of their maidens; it is called *Basilico Potamo*.

The names and sizes of the various countries, or provinces, into which Greece was divided, may be seen in the following table:

		Sq. Miles.	
Thessalia	- - - - -	4,260	CONTINENTAL GREECE: 14,545 sq. miles.
Attica and its isles (including Corcyra)	- - - - -	4,690	
Argolis (including Leucadia, Ithaca, Cephallenia, and the adjacent isles)	- - - - -	1,350	
Boeotia	- - - - -	930	
Corinth and Dryopis	- - - - -	280	
Acric Ozolæ	- - - - -	350	
Acric Epicnemidii and Opuntii	- - - - -	175	
Locris	- - - - -	610	
Ætolia	- - - - -	1,000	
Attica (including Salamis and Macris)	} 900	700	
Argolis		200	

(continued)

⁶ Confestim Peneos adest viridantia Tempe;
Tempe, quæ silvæ cingunt superimpendentes,—

Catull. Carm. LXIV. 286.

⁷ Aut Alpheia rotis prælabi flumina Pisæ,
Et Jovis in luco currus agitare volantes. Virg. Georg. III. 180.

⁸ Qualis in Eurotæ ripis, aut per juga Cynthi
Exercet Diana choros; quam mille secutæ

Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades:—

Id. Æn. I. 498.

		Sq. Miles.	
Corinthia	- - - - -	235	PELOPONNESUS: 6,745 sq. miles.
Sicyonia	- - - - -	115	
Phliasia	1,025 - - - - -	25	
Achaia	- - - - -	650	
Elis (including Zacynthus)	- - - - -	1,090	
Arcadia	- - - - -	1,280	
Argolis (including Ægina, Aristera, Tipareus, and the other isles)	- - - - -	890	
Laconica (including Cythera and adjacent isles)	- - - - -	1,500	
Messenia and its isles	- - - - -	960	
Total	- - - - -	21,290	

GRÆCIA SEPTENTRIONALIS.

7. *THESSALIA* *Thessaly* was bounded on the E. by the Ægæan Sea, on the N. by Olympus M. and the Cambunii M^s., on the W. by the great range of M. Pindus, and on the S. by Cæta M. *Catavothra Vouno*, which is a spur of M. Pindus extending to Thermopylæ. To the N. it touched on Macedonia, to the W. on Epirus and Ætolia, and to the S. on Doris. In earlier times it bore the several names of Æmonia, Argos Pelasgicum, Hellas, Pyrrha, Æolis, &c.; that of Thessalia being derived from Thessalus, one of its kings. It included the several divisions of Hestiaeotis, Pelasgiotis with the possessions of the Perrhæbi, Magnesia, Phthiotis, and the territory of the Malienses and Ænianes.

8. Thessaly appears to have been one of the weakest and most insignificant provinces in the whole country, at the same time that its resources, its extent, and its capability of defence, ought to have gained for it the very highest rank amongst the other states. Next to Boeotia it was the most fertile part of Greece, abounding in corn, wine, and oil. The inhabitants were exceedingly wealthy, but were much reprobated for their many vices; their treachery was so proverbial that false coin was called Thessalian money, and a perfidious action Thessalian deceit. They were likewise remarkably superstitious, and much addicted to witchcraft, incantations, and the study of magic⁹.

9. Opposite Olympus, and on the Southern side of Tempe, is the mountain *Ossa Kissovo*, the continuation of which extends along the Magnesian coast till it joins M. Pelion *Plesnid*, and terminates in the South Eastern point of Thessaly; these three mountains were famous for the ladder, which the giants are said to have made of them in their war against the gods¹⁰.

⁹ Quæ sidera excantata voce Thessalâ
Lunamque cælo deripit.

Hor. Epod. V. 45.

¹⁰ Ὅσσαν ἐπ' Οὐλύμπῳ μέμασαν θέμεν, αὐτὰρ ἐπ' Ὅσσῳ
Πήλιον εἰνοσιφύλλον, ἢ οὐρανὸς ἀμβατὸς εἴη.

Hæm. Od. A. 314.

the dwellers in the vallies around Ossa, but they extended their dominion to Pelion, whence they drove out the Centaurs; the cave of Parnassus was on the highest point of this mountain. Towards the source of the Peneus was the ridge of Othrys, now known by the names of *Hellorosa* &c; it was noted for its forests of pine, and struck out from M. Pinion to the harbour of Aphetæ. To the S. of it was the range of *Mount Vouno*, so lofty that the ancients feigned the sun, moon, and behind it: it was the scene of Hercules' last sufferings when under the influence of Dejanira's poisoned tunic¹¹. Ceta was a spur of the Pindus, extended Eastward as far as the memorable defile of Thermopylæ; its mouth was called Callidromus.

HESTIAÏOTIS, the North Western part of Thessaly, was so called from the fact that of that name in Eubœa, whose inhabitants, the Perrhæbi, removed to the Northern part of the district dwelled the Æthices, a set of to whom the centaurs fled on their expulsion from Pelion. The towns in Hestiasotis were, *Æginium*, given up to plunder by *Emilius*, for refusing to open its gates to the Roman army, after the battle of Pydna; *Gomphi Cleisoura*, considered the key of Thessaly on the coast of Epirus; *Tricca*¹² *Tricala*, close to a small tributary of the Peneus, the *Lethæus Tricala*, on the banks of which *Æsculapius* was born; *the Hæssa Kœni*, whence *Minerva*, who had a temple here, was said to have descended.

ELASGIOTIS was the North Eastern portion of Thessaly. The lower part of the Peneus was first inhabited by the Perrhæbi, who were driven out of their possessions by the Lapithæ, and retired nearer to Pindus the Northern limits of Thessaly. About the springs of the Titaresius district of Pelagonia Tripolitia, so called from the three cities of Doliche, and Pythium. Oloosson, remarkable for the whiteness of its snow *Alassona*; to the S. E. of it were *Cyphus*, *Phalanna*, and

The celebrated defile of Tempe was guarded by four strong fortresses the two most important of these were *Gonnus* and *Condylos*. Opposite the junction of the Titaresius or *Saranta Poros* with the Peneus was *Lessonia L. Næsero*, formed by *Onochonus fl. Rejani*, which has its mouth in Mount Ossa; the waters of this little river were said to have been drunk up by the army of *Xerxes*¹³. Higher up the Peneus was *Larissa*, one of the most ancient and most flourishing cities of Thessaly, the

Ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossam

Scilicet, atque Ossæ frondosum involvere Olympum.

Virg. Georg. I. 281.

¹¹ An tuus in media conjux lacerabitur Ceta?

Ovid. Heroid. IX. 147.

Homer places Tricca under the dominion of the sons of *Æsculapius* :

Οἳ δ' εἶχον Τρίκκην, καὶ Ἰθώμην κλωμακόεσσαν,

Τῶν αὐτῶν ἡγείσθην Ἀσκληπιοῦ δύο παῖδε. *Il. B. 729.*

Ovid alludes to the circumstance in connection with the other fables, which the expedition of the Persian monarch gave rise to;

Defecisse amnes epotaque flumina Medo

Prædante,—

Sat. X. 176.

country of Achilles¹⁴, and formerly the general capital of the Pelasgi; Acrisius was here inadvertently killed by his grandson Perseus, the son of Danaë. To the S. of Larissa, in the heart of Thessaly, were the Thessaliæ or Pelasgici Campi; their North Eastern extremity, called Dotius Campus, was the original seat of the Ænians, and touched on Bæbeis Palus L. *Carlas*, the largest lake in Thessaly. At the Southern extremity of this lake was Phæræ *Velestina*, one of the oldest and most important cities in the province: here were the fountains of Hyperia and Messeis¹⁵, so celebrated by the poets. The town of Armenium on the Eastern shore of the lake was the birth-place of Armenus, who accompanied Jason, the Argonautic chief, to Colchis, and there founded a colony to which he communicated the name of Armenia. At the Eastern extremity of the Thessalian plain was Scotussa *Sarliki*, near which, at Cynoscephalæ, the Roman consul T. Q. Flaminius gained his important victory over Philip of Macedon, 197 years B. C.

12. MAGNESIA was the maritime part of Thessaly, extending from the mouth of the Peneus to the Pelasgic Gulf; the people were called Magnetes. Near the mouth of the Peneus was Mount Homole, famous from the story of the Centaurs and Lapithæ. Lower down on the coast were, Melibœa, where Philoctetes reigned, Castanæa *Tzankarada*, and Sepias Pr. C. S. *George*, the South Eastern extremity of Thessaly. It was on this line of coast that a great part of the fleet of Xerxes was wrecked in a storm, upwards of 400 vessels having been dashed on shore, with the loss of thousands of men and a prodigious treasure. Here the coast trends to the W. as far as Æantium Pr. C. *Trikeri*, which with the opposite one, Posidium Pr. C. *Stavros*, formed the entrance to the Pelasgicus or Pagasæus Sinus G. of *Volo*. At the head of the gulf was Iolcos *Boritzæ*, celebrated as the birth-place of Jason, and situated near the mouth of the R. Anaurus in which that hero lost his sandal. Close by were Demetrias *Volo*, the chief town of Magnesia; and Pagasæ, now known as *the Castle of Volo*, where the ship *Argo* was built, and whence she set sail for Colchis¹⁶.

13. PHTHIOTIS comprehended the Southern part of Thessaly, from the Pelasgic Gulf to the Pindus, and appears to have been almost synonymous with Thessaliotis; it included the districts of Phthia and Hellas, as well as the tract of country inhabited by the Dolopians. Pharsalus *Satalidge* or *Pharsala*, famed for the battle fought there between Cæsar and Pompey, B. C. 48, which gained the former the empire of the world, was situated near the junction of the Enipeus with the Apidanus¹⁷: near it was Cranon *Crania*. To the S. of Pharsalus lay Pras, where Agesilaus defeated the

¹⁴ Achilles is hence surnamed Larissæus:

——— captique dolis, lacrymisque coacti
Quos neque Tydides, nec Larissæus Achilles,
Non anni domuere decem, non mille carinæ.

Virg. *Æn.* II. 196.

¹⁵ Καί κεν ὕδωρ φορέοις Μεσσηίδος, ἢ Ὑπερείης,—

Hom. *Il.* Z. 457.

¹⁶ Namque ferunt olim Pagasæ navalibus Argo

Egressam longe Phasidos isse viam;— Propert. I. xx. 17.

¹⁷ ——— Pharsalia sentiet illum,

Emathiæque iterum madefacti cæde Philippi:—

Ovid. *Met.* XV. 823.

on his return from Asia Minor; Pyrrha, called formerly Hellas, the tomb of Hellen, son of Deucalion, and king of Phthiotis,endants Æolus, Dorus, and Ion, are said to have given name toations of Æolians, Dorians, and Ionians; and Thaumaci Thaumng place on the brow of a perpendicular rock. Descending theast of the Pelasgic Gulf, we come to Thebæ Phthiotidis *Armyro*,

Thessaly on this side; and Amphrysus fl. *Armyro* R., whereen banished from heaven, fed the herds of king Admetus¹⁸. Atmes were celebrated in honour of Protesilaus, and near it waslasgia or Cremaste: the latter stood at the head of Aphetæ P^{tas},ch is said to have derived its appellation from the word ἀφίημι,ip Argo having taken her *departure* thence to sail on her distant

Dolopia¹⁹ was a small district in the South Western corner ofits principal towns were Ctimenæ and Xyniæ *Daoukli*, boththe shores of the little lake Xynias *Xisou*.

: MALIENSES occupied the lower valley of the R. Sperchius andof Maliacus Sinus *G. of Zeitoun*, which was so named after them:ded in the latter direction as far as the defiles of Thermopylæ, stillrma, where Leonidas and his three hundred heroes nobly died inthe pass against Xerxes and his immense army, B. C. 480. Thised by the sea and marshes on one hand, and by the inaccessiblet. (Eta on the other, obtained its name from the two Greek wordserma, and πύλαι *pyle*, owing to certain *warm springs* which werein the pass. In its narrowest part it was only 25 feet broad, whichie Spartans to withstand for three days the fiercest attacks of themy; but the sea has now retired so far as to render this once imass comparatively of little value. In one of the narrowest parts ofvas Anthela, where the celebrated Amphictyonic Council met anthe autumn to deliberate on the public affairs of the whole couno adjust the differences between the various states: in the springyear they met at Delphi. Amongst the principal places of thes was Lamia *Zeitoun* celebrated for the war waged by the Atheother Greeks, at the instigation of their orators, against the Maceander Antipater. At the mouth of the Sperchius was Anticyra,duce the genuine hellebore recommended by the ancient physiure for insanity²⁰, whence arose the adage "Naviget Anticyram,"ecommendation to a person of unsound mind. Hard by was Traing name to the surrounding district Trachinia, where Hercules reer having committed an involuntary murder.—The ÆNIANS werelian tribe of great antiquity dwelling originally in the Dotian plain,they migrated to the borders of Epirus and Ætolia; they possessedle consequence, but from their frequent wars with the Ætoliansve at last nearly exterminated by the latter people. Their chief townpata *Castritza* on the R. Sperchius.

¹⁸ Te quoque, magna Pales, et te memorande canemus

Pastor ab Amphryso.

Virg. Georg. III. 2.

¹⁹ ————— Quis talia fando,

Myrmidonum, Dolopumve, aut duri miles Ulyssei,

Temperet à lacrymis?

Id. Æn. II. 7.

ence Horace:

Nescio an Anticyram ratio illis destinet omnem.

Sat. II. iii. 83.

15. EPIRUS was bounded on the N. by Macedonia, on the E. by Thessaly, on the S. by Ætolia and Acarnania, and on the W. by the Ionian Sea: it contained the Southern part of *Albania*. It appears to have derived its name from the Greek word *ἡπειρὸς continens*, which was probably applied to it in an early age, in contradistinction to the group of islands lying along the coast. Though Epirus was in many parts a mountainous country, it was very fertile, and produced excellent cattle, as well as a large breed of dogs called Molossi²¹: it was likewise famous for its breed of horses²². Epirus was divided into the districts of Chaonia, Thesprotia, Molossia, Athamania, and Aperantia.

16. The Achelous, already mentioned, was the greatest river of Epirus: a little to the W. of it runs the Arachthus *Arta*, at one time the boundary of Greece in this direction. Farther W. was the Acheron²³ or Selleis *Souli*, an inconsiderable river, but celebrated in antiquity for its supposed communication with the infernal regions; it flows through Acherusia Palus *L. Tchouknida*, after which it receives the nauseous waters of the Cocytus fl. *Bassa*, and then enters the Ionian Sea at Glykys Limen *Pto. Phanari*. Beyond this, to the Northward, were the rivers Thyamis *Calamas*, and the Xanthus *Pistrizza*, both of which joined the sea opposite the Island of Corcyra.

17. CHAONIA was the North Western part of the province, extending along the coast from Acra Ceraunia to the harbour of Buthrotum. The principal places on the coast were, Palæste or Pharsalus *Valle del Orso*, where Cæsar landed from Brundisium previous to his attacking Pompey in Illyricum; and Onchesmus or Anchisæ *Pto.* *Kokamea*, said to have been so called after the father of Æneas. In the interior were, Antigonea *Argyro Castro*, a little above the Fauces Antigoneæ, an important defile leading from Illyricum into Epirus; and Phœnice *Pheniki*, which surpassed all the other cities of Epirus in opulence, till it was laid waste by the Illyrians.

18. THESPROTIA was situated between Buthrotum and the mouth of the Acheron, and extended as far inland as Pambotis *L. Lake of Janina*. The principal places on the coast were, Posidium *Pr. C. Scala*, the nearest point to Corcyra; and Pelodes Limen *L. Vivari*, communicating by a narrow channel with the sea, on which stood Buthrotum²⁴ *Butrinto*, said to have

²¹ ————— simul domus alta Molossis

Personuit canibus.

Hor. Sat. II. vi. 114.

²² Virgil, speaking of a fine horse, says,

Et patriam Epirum referat, —————

Georg. III. 121.

²³ Hinc via Tartarei quæ fert Acherontis ad undas:

Turbidus hic cœno vastaque voragine gurgēs

Æstuat, atque omnem Coccyto eructat arenam.

Id. Æn. VI. 295.

²⁴ Protinus aërias Phæacum abscondimus arces,

Litoraue

by Helenus, the son of Priam, after the death of Pyrrhus. Farre, Thyamis Pr. C. Nissi at the mouth of Thyamis fl.; Torone where the fleet of Augustus anchored prior to the battle of Actium. Sybota P^{tes}. Sivota famous for the sea-fight between the Corinths and Corcyreans. A little above the mouth of the Acheron, and on the left, was Ephyre Tchouknida the capital of the ancient Thesprotia.

Molossia lay to the S. and E. of Thesprotia, extending from the Gulf to the sources of the Arachthus and Aous. The Cassopæi considerable people near the mouth of the Acheron: their chief was Cassopæa near Lelovo, and Pandosia Glykys on the Acheron; of Epirus was advised by the oracle of Dodona to avoid the tal, which he did, but met his death at the Italian Pandosia. In the Western corner of Molossia was Nicopolis, surnamed Achaia or Prevesa; it was built by Augustus to commemorate his victory, and here he established some splendid games, which were celebrated five years²⁵. A few miles above the mouth of the Arachthus was Ambracia, founded by a colony from Corinth; it gave name to the Sinus G. of Arta, and was a place of considerable magnificence till it was stripped of its wealth by the Romans. In the interior of Epirus at the source of Thyamis fl. was Passaron Dremichoux, the capital of Thesprotia; it was destroyed by the Romans in the merciless revenge they took on the surrounding cities. To the N. E. of this, between the sources of Tomarus and the L. of Janina, stood Dodona²⁶ Gardiki, the most famous oracle in Greece, and only inferior to the Pythian shrine; it was founded by the Pelasgi previous to the Trojan war, though some state that it existed in the days of Deucalion. The temple, which was dedicated to Jupiter, was surrounded by a grove of sacred oak, endowed with the power of prophecy; but the oracles were latterly delivered by the murmuring of the waters, or by the vibration of brazen kettles²⁷ set in motion by the

Litoraue Epiri legimus, portuque subimus
Chaconio, et celsam Buthroti ascendimus urbem.

Virg. *Æn.* III. 291.

Virgil is supposed to allude to these games, in compliment:

Actiaque Iliacis celebramus litora ludis. *Æn.* III. 280.

Zeῦ ἄνα, Δωδωναίε, Πελασγικέ, τηλόθι ναίων,
Δωδώνης μετέων δυσχειμέρον ἄμφι δὲ Σελλοῖ
Σοὶ ναίουσ' ὑποφῆται ἀνιπτόποδες, χαμαιεῦναι.

Hom. *Il.* II. 233.

————— Dodonæosque lebetas, —

Virg. *Æn.* III. 466.

The kettles are said to have been fixed in the walls of the temple connected to each other, so that upon striking one, the sound was conveyed to the rest. But this account is not so much to be depended on as that which represents the sound to have been caused by a brazen figure placed in the cauldron of the same metal, which had been presented to the temple of Corcyreans. This statue held in its hand a whip, the lash of which was divided into three chains, each having an astragalus fastened to the end of it, when agitated by the wind, struck the cauldron, and produced a sound so continued, that 400 vibrations could be counted before it ceased: hence the many proverbs of the Dodonæan cauldron and the Corcyrean

wind. Near Dodona was the fertile district of Hellopia, inhabited by the Helli or Selli, who seem to be identified with the brave *Souliotes* of our own times: and about the sources of the Arachthus were the Stymphæi, who were probably so called from M. Stympe which separated them from Macedonia.

20. The district of ATHAMANIA lay between Molossia and M^t. Pindus, about the upper course of the Achelous; it was small and unimportant, and but for the support of the Ætolians it would scarcely have been noticed in history.—APERANTIA was a petty state in the South Eastern corner of Epirus, on the confines of Ætolia and Acarnania; it was the subject of frequent contention between Philip of Macedon and the Ætolians, each possessing it at various times.

21. The island of CORCYRA *Corfu*, famous for the shipwreck of Ulysses and for the gardens of Alcinous, is the second in size of the *Ionian Is.*, and lies to the West of Epirus, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Owing to its *scythe*-like shape it was called Drepane, from the Greek word *δρεπάνη falx*, but its native name was Scheria²⁶. The earliest inhabitants of the island were the Phæaces, a people of Liburnian origin, but it was colonized subsequently by the Corinthians. It became, however, sufficiently powerful to contend with the latter people; and it is asserted, that the first naval engagement which took place on the seas of Greece, was fought between it and the Corinthians. It was otherwise remarkable for having given rise to the Peloponnesian war, by the conduct it pursued with respect to its colony Epidamnus. Its chief city was Corcyra *Corfu*, built on a promontory on the Eastern side of the island, and possessing considerable strength and magnificence: its citadel was, in the middle ages, called *Κορυφῶ*; which name, afterwards applied to the town and the island, is now abbreviated into *Corfu*. The Northernmost point of the island is Cassiope Pr. C. S. *Catharine*; near it was the temple of Jupiter Cassius, where Nero, in a voyage made to Corcyra, sang in public at the altar of the god. Amphipagum Pr., the Southern point of the island, is now called C. *Bianco*; off it are Paxi Æ. *Paxo* and *Anti-Paxo*, two small islands.

22. ACARNANIA was bounded on the E. by the Achelous, which separated it from Ætolia; on the N. by the Ambracian Gulf, which separated it from Epirus; and on the W. and S. by the Ionian sea: it is at present called *Carlelia*, though a part of it still retains the name of *Carnia*. Its earliest inhabitants were the Curetes, Leleges, and Teleboæ, all barbarous nations, who occupied several other parts of Greece before the Pelasgi overspread the country. The Acarnanes were so addicted to pleasure, that *porcus Acarnas* became a proverbial expression; their horses were especially famed for swiftness and beauty.

²⁶ Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη

Πόντον ἐπ' ἀτρυγέτον λίπε δὲ Σχερίηνι ἱρατειήν.

HOM. OD. E. 79.

Actonium *Punta* was situated on the North Western promontory of the island, near it was Actium *Actio*, so celebrated for the victory which was gained there over Antony and Cleopatra, a. c. 31, and hard by the temple of Apollo, whence Virgil represents the god beholding the passage of the E. of this was Argos Amphilocheium *Ambrakia*, so called from being the chief town of the Amphilochi. In this neighbourhood is Inachus *Krikeli*, which was said to rise in Mt. Pindus, and the Achelous, to pass under the sea till it reached the Peloponnesian coast. Descending the right bank of the Achelous, we come to Stratos, a principal city of Acarnania. Near the mouth of the same river is *Trigardon*, founded at the command of an oracle by Alcæon, the murder of his mother. Hereabouts, too, was the famous island of *Oxia*, forming part of the kingdom of Ulysses, who took some of its islands with him to the siege of Troy: its name seems preserved in the name of the rock *Anatolico*. Dulichium was the largest of the Echinades, *Mari*, &c., a numerous group of islands opposite the mouth of the river, which, owing to the alluvial deposit of the river, have for the most part become connected with the mainland: to the S. of them were the islands of *Oxia*, which Homer alludes to under the name *Thoe*.

LEUCADIA or Leucas, called formerly *Neritis*, and now *Santa Maura*, lies on the North Western coast of Acarnania; it was once joined to the mainland, whence Homer styles it *Ἀκτὴν Ἠπειρώϊο*, to distinguish it from *Leuca* and *Cephallenia*. Its chief town was *Leucas*, called formerly *Amaziki*, once the capital of the Acarnanes. The Southern extreme of the island, *Leucate Pr. C. Ducato*, so celebrated as the lover's leap, derives its name from the word *λευκός albus*, owing to the white appearance of the rock; Sappho, when enamoured of Phaon, is said to have been obliged to try the fatal leap.

ITHACA ³¹ *Teaki* or *Ithaca*, so celebrated by the poetry of Homer, lies nearly South of Leucadia, from which it is only five miles distant, and derives its name from the hero Ithacus. The fondness with which Homer dwells on the scenery of Ithaca, gave rise to the report that he was native of that place; hence it is found enumerated amongst the seven islands which disputed the honour of having given birth to the poet³². Ithacally speaking a rugged and mountainous island. The highest and most remarkable mountain is in the Northern part of the island, and was

³¹ Actius hæc cernens arcum intendebat Apollo
Desuper: omnis eo terrore Ægyptus, et Indi,
Omnis Arabs, omnes vertebant terga Sabæi.
Virg. Æn. VIII. 704.

³² Οἱ δ' ἐκ Δουλιχίου, Ἐχινάων θ' ἱεράων
Νήσων, αἱ ναίουσι πέρην ἁλὸς, Ἥλιδος ἄντα,
Τῶν αὐθ' ἡγεμόνευε Μείγης, ἀτάλαντος Ἀρηΐ.
Hom. Il. B. 625.

³¹ Ἐν δ' Ἰθάκῃ οὗτ' ἄρ' δρόμοι εὐρέες, οὔτε τι λειμῶν
Αἰγίβοτος, καὶ μᾶλλον ἐπήρατος ἱπποβότοιο.
Οὐ γάρ τις νήσων ἱππήλατος, οὐδ' εὐλείμων,
Ἀἴθ' ἀλὶ κεκλιάται· Ἰθάκῃ δέ τε καὶ περί πασιέων.
Id. Od. Δ. 605.

³² Ἐπτά πόλεις μάρναντο σοφὴν διὰ ρίζαν Ὀμήρου
Σμέρνα, Χίος, Κολοφών, Ἰθάκη, Πύλος, Ἀργος, Ἀθήναι.
Antip. Sid. Ep. XLIV. 486.

130 *Græcia—Cephallenia—Zacynthus—Ætolia.*

anciently called *Neritus Anoi*; at the Southern part of it is *Neius M. Stefano Bouni*, near which was the Acropolis, or residence of *Ulysses*.

26 *CEPHALLENIA*, called anciently *Same*³³, and now *Cephallenia*, is the largest of all the *Ionian Islands*. It is said to have derived its name from *Cephalus*, who settled there after his expedition against the *Teleboæ*, in which he was assisted by *Amphitryon*. It is in general a mountainous island; on the summit of the most elevated range, called *Ænus M. Nera*, was a temple of *Jupiter Ænesius*. Its principal cities were, *Samos* or *Same Samo*, on the Eastern side, the inhabitants of which were closely besieged and afterwards reduced to slavery by the Romans; *Cephallenia* near *Pt. S. George*; and *Pallæ Liruri*.

27. *ZACYNTHUS*³⁴ *Zante* is a fertile and woody island, seven miles to the South of *Cephallenia*, and about the same distance from *Chelonites Pr.* in *Elis*, opposite to which province it may be said to lie; it is the third in size amongst the *Ionian Islands*. Its principal town was *Zacynthus Zante*, a place of considerable importance, with a strong citadel called *Psophis*.

28. *ÆTOLIA* was bounded on the W. by the *Acheulous*, on the N. by the mountain-district of *Aperantia*, on the E. by the ranges of *Tymphrestus* and *Corax*, and on the S. by the *Ionian Sea*. To the W. it touched on *Acarnania*, to the N. on *Epirus* and *Thessaly*, and to the E. on *Doris* and the territory of the *Locri Ozolæ*: it contained parts of the modern provinces of *Carlelia* and *Livadia*.

29. In the Eastern part of the province was *Evenus fl.*³⁵ *Fidari*, so named from a son of *Mars*, who, being disconsolate at the loss of his daughter, threw himself into the *Lycornas* which was thenceforth called *Evenus*; it is also celebrated from the story of *Nessus*, whom *Hercules* killed on its banks for offering violence to *Dejanira*: it rises at *Mt. Ceta*, whence it flows with a South Westerly course past *Calydon* into the *Ionian Sea*. *Corax M. Coraka* was a branch of the great *Etæan* ridge; it extended towards *Rhium* or the *St. of Lepanto*, at the Eastern extremity of which was *Taphiassus M.*, where *Nessus* died from his wounds, and thus communicated a fetid odour to the waters which issued from it.

30. The *Ætolians* were a hardy and warlike race, but at the same time illiberal, covetous, and faithless. During the brilliant days of *Athens* and *Sparta* they were little known, but on the decline of these republics they assumed an importance, which was increased by a wretched alliance formed with the Romans, and which at length humbled them for ever, whilst it

³³ 'Εν πορθμῷ Ἰθάκης τε Σάμοιό τε παιπαλοέσσης.

Hom. Od. Δ. 671.

³⁴ Jam medio apparet fluctu nemorosa Zacynthos,
Dulichiumque, Sameque, et Neritos ardua saxis:
Effugimus scopulos Ithacæ, Laërtia regna,
Et terram altricem sævi execramur Ulixi. *Virg. Æn. III. 270.*

³⁵ Semivir occubuit in letifero Eveno
Nessus: et infecit sanguis equinus aquas.

Ovid. Heroid. IX. 141.

in the subjugation of Greece. In the South Western corner of the island of Cynia L. *Messalongia* L., on the shore of which stood the fortress *Messalongia*. Near the mouth of the Evenus was Calydon³⁶, once the ornament of Greece, and renowned from the story of the Calydonian boar sent by Diana to ravage the country, but Meleager. Hard by lay Olenus, and Chalcis *Galata*, and farther was Anti Rhium *Castle of Rumilia*, so called from being opposite to the Peloponnesus; these two points, forming the strait anciently called *St. of Lepanto*, are about a mile asunder, and here the Gulf properly commenced. Farther Northward, in the very heart of the island, was Thermon, which was considered from its inaccessible situation the citadel of the whole province; here were held splendid games, and here the Panætolian assemblies met to decide upon the fate of the republic: this opulent and handsome city was twice attacked by Philip the Third of Macedon, in revenge for the injuries committed by the Ætolians at Dium and Dodona. Amongst the Ætolian tribes were, the Eurytanes in the Northern part of the island, whose principal city was Æchalia; they possessed an oracle and were devoted to Ulysses.

DORIS was a small tract of country, confined on the north and east by high chains of mountains; to the N. and E. it was bounded by Cæta, to the S. and W. by Parnassus, and to the west by the great range of Pindus. To the S. it touched Phocis and the territory of the Locri Ozolæ, to the west by Ætolia, to the N. and E. upon Thessaly. It was originally called DRYOPIS from the Dryopes³⁷, one of the most ancient Greek tribes, and assumed the name of DORIS when the Dorians migrated hither from Thessaly; the latter people dwelled in that part of the province which lay towards Cæta, the Dryopes on Parnassus.

The Dorians are said by the profane authors to have derived their name from Dorus, the son of Deucalion, and to have been driven from their original abode near Olympus and Ossa by the Cadmeans; others derive the name of the Dorians from their mountainous situation *δ'Ορος*, and by the analogy that of the Dryopes is conjectured to be from the forests of oak with which Cæta abounded. On the occasion of the Dorian king Agathyrus losing his dominions, he was reinstated by Hercules, and out of gratitude for so important a service he bequeathed the crown to the hero's son Agathyrus: hence Doris became the abode of the Heraclidæ, when exiled from the Peloponnesus, and here they concerted their successful plans for regaining their possessions. The Dorian republic consisted of four cities, as hence termed Tetrapolis; these were Pindus, Erineus, Boium, and Thermon.

³⁶ Invidisse Deos, patriis ut redditus arvis
Conjugium optatum et pulchram Calydonia viderem!

Virg. *Æn.* XI. 269.

³⁷ Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt, pictique Agathyrsi:—

Id. IV. 146.

33. **LOCRI OZOLÆ.** The territory of these people was bounded on the W. by Corax M., on the N. by the range of Parnassus, on the E. by the river of Amphissa, and on the S. by the Corinthian Gulf; it touched to the W. on Ætolia, to the N. on Doris, and to the E. on Phocis. The Greeks comprehended under the name of Locri three distinct tribes, surnamed Epicnemidii, Opuntii, and Ozolæ, the two first of which dwelled on the borders of the Eubœan Sea. The Locri Ozolæ are said to have been a colony from their more Eastern brethren, and to have derived their name from the Greek word ὄζω *oleo*, owing to the waters issuing from Mt. Taphiassus having been rendered *fetid*, in consequence of the centaur Nessus having been buried there.

34. **Naupactus Lepanto**, an important city on the Corinthian Gulf, and at the Western extremity of their territory, is said to have derived its name from the words ναῦς *navis*, and πῆγνυμι *compingo*, owing to the circumstance of the Heraclidæ having there constructed the fleet, in which they crossed over into the Peloponnesus. Farther Eastward was Æanthe *Galaxidi*, on the Western side of Crissæus Sinus *G. of Salona*. Ascending the shore of this gulf we come to Chalcæon *Port of Salona*, beyond which in the North Eastern part of the province was Amphissa³⁸ *Sakona*. The last mentioned city, the metropolis of the Locri Ozolæ, received its name from its being surrounded by hills on every side: it was razed to the ground by order of the Amphictyons, in consequence of its inhabitants daring to restore the walls of Cirrha, to cultivate the sacred ground of Delphi, and to molest travellers when passing through their country.

35. **THE LOCRI EPICNEMIDII and OPUNTII** are generally classed under the common name of Locri³⁹; they occupied a small district betwixt Mount Cnemis and the Eubœan Sea, from Thermopylæ to the Southern shores of Opuntius Sinus *G. of Talanda*; they touched to the W. on Phocis, and to the S. on Boeotia. The Epicnemidii derived their name from their situation under M. Cnemis: the Locri Opuntii were so called from Opus, their capital, celebrated as having been the domain of Deucalion and Pyrrha, and as the birth-place of Patroclus. To the Epicnemidii belonged Alpenus *Andera*, Scarphe, and Thronium: to the Opuntii, Cynus and Narycius the birth-place of Ajax Oileus.

36. **PHOCIS**⁴⁰ was bounded on the E. by Boeotia, on the N. by the Locri, on the W. by Doris and the Locri Ozolæ, and on the S. by the Corinthian Gulf. The

³⁸ Phœcaicas Amphissa manus, scopulosaque Cirrha,
Parnasusque jugo misit desertus utroque. *Lucan. III. 172.*

³⁹ Τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο
Δοκρῶν, οἱ ναίουσι πέρην ἱερῆς Εὐβοίης. *Hom. Il. B. 535.*

⁴⁰ Separat Aonios Actæis Phocis ab arvis,
Terra ferax, dum terra fuit:— *Ovid. Met. I. 313.*

ns were descended from the ancient Leleges, and to have derived their name from Phocus, the Ornytion. But they are better known from the Phocian war, which broke out 357 years B. C., in consequence of their refusing to pay a fine imposed on them by the Amphictyonic Council, for having cultivated some land sacred to the Delphic God. The Locrians, who at first carried on the war against them, were subsequently joined by Philip of Macedon, who thus paved his way to the sovereignty of Greece. After ten years of hard fighting the Phocians found farther resistance hopeless, and submitted humbly, when their cities were all razed to the ground.

At the head of Crissæus Sinus was Cirrha *Xerro Pegadia*, demolished territory declared accursed by the Amphictyons, in consequence of its citizens having carried off a Phocian maid and some Argive women; it stood at the foot of Mt. Cirphis *Ximeno*, and at the mouth of Pleistus fl.

To the East of it were, the Schiste Odos or *Divided way*, where the Theban king, fell by the hand of his own son; and Phocicum, the assembly of the Phocian states for the consideration of public affairs. N. of Cirrha lay Crissa *Crisso*, which gave name to the Crissæus; it was famed for the Pythian games, which were celebrated in the Crissæus Campus. A little above it was the renowned Delphi⁴¹ it is said to have received this name from Delphus, a son of Apollo, who is anciently called Pytho⁴² from the serpent Python having been killed by the god. The oracle was said to have been discovered by some herdsman, coming to the mouth of a cave, were suddenly seized with convulsions, and the herdsman, likewise, on approaching the place to discover the cause, was immediately affected in the same manner: from this circumstance, which was deemed supernatural, the place was regarded with reverence, that a temple and city were soon after built in honour of the goddess.

The Pythia or priestess sat on a sacred tripod over the mouth of the cave, and having caught the inspiration of the prophetic vapour, proclaimed her oracles in verse or prose: she could only be consulted on certain matters, at it would appear that there was little difficulty in bribing her, so as to obtain her responses accord with any required design. It was customary for those who consulted her to make rich presents to the god, and hence the accumulated treasures of the temple became the source of frequent

⁴¹ Te meus ante alios genitor dilexit: et orbis
In medio positi caruerunt præside Delphi;
Dum Deus Eurotan, immunitamque frequentat
Sparten; nec citharæ, nec sunt in honore sagittæ.

Ovid. Met. X. 166.

⁴² Οὐδ' ὅσα λαῖνος οὐδὲς ἀφῆτορος ἐντὸς ἔργει
Φοίβου Ἀπόλλωνος, Πυθοῖ ἐνι πετρῆισσι.

Hom. Il. 1. 405.

38. Above Delphi towers Parnassus M.⁴³ *Lyakoura*, the highest mountain in central Greece; it extends from the country of Doris and the Locri Ozolæ, and passing through the centre of Phocis, joins the ridge of Helicon: its summit was especially sacred to Bacchus. The two lofty rocks, which rise perpendicularly above Delphi, were called Phædriades: from these the Delphians hurled their criminals, and in this manner Æsop was barbarously murdered. From the chasm between these two summits, and fed by the almost perpetual snows of Parnassus, pours down the Castalian Spring⁴⁴ sacred to the Muses; its cool and excellent waters were said to have the power of inspiring those who drank of them with the true spirit of poetry. Higher up the mountain was the Corycium Antrum, sacred to the Corycian nymphs and to the god Pan. Near the summit of Parnassus was *Lyopæa Diagora*, once the residence of Deucalion. On the Northern side of Parnassus rises the divine Cephissus⁴⁵ *Mauro Potamo*, to which the Graces were said to be particularly attached, and are hence called its goddesses. It rises near the city of Lilæa, and after traversing the whole of Phocis, it enters Bœotia, where it joins the Copaic lake. A few miles from the left bank of the river, under mount Cnemis, was *Elatia Eleuta*, the most considerable of the Phocian cities after Delphi: lower down the river was *Daulis Daulia*, a very ancient city, celebrated for the tragic story of Philomela and Procne.

CHAPTER XV.

GRÆCIA MERIDIONALIS.

1. BŒOTIA, now forming part of *Livadia*, touched to the N. on the territory of the Locri, to the W. on Phocis, to the S. on Megaris and Attica, and to the E. on the Eubœan Sea. It was perhaps the richest and most fertile country in Greece. Its inhabitants were remarkable for their natural stupidity and untoward genius even to a proverb (*Βωτρία ὕς*)¹; yet no single province

⁴³ Sed me Parnassi deserta per ardua dulcis
Raptat amor: juvat ire jugis, quæ nulla priorum
Castaliam molli divertitur orbita clivo. *Virg. Georg. III. 291.*

⁴⁴ Qui rore puro Castaliæ lavit
Crines solutos;— *Hor. Carm. III. iv. 61.*

⁴⁵ Οἱ τ' ἄρα παρ ποταμὸν Κηφισσοῦ διὸν ἔβαιον,
Οἱ τε Δαίαιαν ἔχον, πηγῆς ἐπὶ Κηφισσοῖο. *Hom. Il. B. 522.*

¹ Quod si
Judicium subtile videndis artibus illud
Ad libros, et ad hæc Musarum dona vocares,
Bœotum in crasso jures aëre natum. *Hor. Epist. II. i. 244.*

ece, save Attica, could furnish a list of poets and writers, containing such names as Hesiod, Pindar, a, and Plutarch: the men were brave, hardy, and c, the women were the handsomest and most elegant all Greece.

œotia was first occupied by the several barbarous tribes Aones, Temmices, and Hyantes, who were all connected with the Leleges; these were expelled by Cadmus, who, passing over from Eubœa with of Phœnicians and Arabs, founded the city of Thebes, to which he name of Cadmea. The name of Bœotia, which the Cadmeans icated to their new possessions, was derived, according to some, from son of Itonus, or as others say from Βούς *bos*, owing to Cadmus een led by an ox to the spot where he built his city.

e Southern limits of Bœotia were formed by the mountains of Cillateæ, and Parnes *Nozæ*: the former, much frequented by beasts of e, was famous for the metamorphosis of Actæon, the exposure of and the mystic orgies of the Bacchanalian priestesses². In the 'estern part of the province was Mount Helicon³ *Zagora*, so famed at of Apollo and the Muses: on its summit was the grove of the und hard by were the fountain Aganippe⁴ *Tatesa*, the source of the ver Permessus, and Hippocrene⁵, or *the horse's fountain*, which th from the ground when struck by the horse Pegasus. Here too fountain He-donacon *Neochorio*, where Narcissus, becoming ena- of his own reflection and thinking it the nymph of the place, was

the North of Mt. Cithæron, and near the source of the Asopus, was *Kokla*, memorable for the defeat of the great Persian army under ius, by the confederate Greeks under Pausanias, B. C. 479, on the y with the battle of Mycale. Nearer the Copaic lake was Leuctra ecelebrated for the defeat of the Spartans by the Thebans under Epa- as, B. C. 371; this victory, said by Pausanias to be the most brilliant ained by Greeks over Greeks, put an end to the Spartan sovereignty ce, which had continued for nearly 500 years. Still farther N. was i *Eremo Castro*, especially sacred to the Muses, the inhabitants of lone of all the Bœotians refused to tender earth and water as a token ission to Xerxes: they assisted Leonidas at Thermopylæ, and hence pon them the anger of the Persians, who burnt their city. Close to a was Ascra, the residence of Hesiod, who removed thither from Cumæ . Minor.

² ——— qualis commotis excita sacris
Thyas, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho
Orgia, nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithæron.

Virg. *Æn.* IV. 301.

³ Ut studio majore petant Heliconæ virentem.

Hor. *Epist.* II. i. 218.

⁴ Nam neque Parnassi vobis juga, nam neque Pindi
Ulla moram fecere, neque Æonia Aganippe. Virg. *Ecl.* X. 12.

⁵ Dicite, quæ fontes Aganippidos Hippocrenes
Grata Medusæi signa tenetis equi. Ovid. *Fast.* V. 7

5. Copais Palus *L. of Topolias*, the largest lake in Greece, was much famed for its eels: on the Eastern side of it are several subterranean canals, now called *Katabothra*, by which its waters find their way into the Eubœan sea at Anchoë. On the Southern shore of the lake stood *Haliartus Mikrakoura*, which was destroyed by the Romans in the war with Perseus, king of Macedon. *Orchomenus Scripou*, the second city of Bæotia, was on the Western shore of the lake, where it is joined by the R. Cephissus. It is called by Pindar the City of the Graces, from a temple consecrated to them there; its first inhabitants were the Phlegyæ, who were destroyed by the gods for their impiety, and were succeeded by the Minyæ, from whom the city is surnamed Minyæia. On the coast of the lake, near *Alalcomenæ Sulinara*, was *Coronea Corumnies*, where the Thebans and their allies were defeated by the Spartans under Agesilaus, B.C. 394. Close by were the temple of Minerva Itonis, where the general council of the Bæotian states assembled, until it was dissolved by the Romans; and *Libethrius Mons*, one of the summits of Helicon, sacred to the Muses and the nymphs called *Libethrides*⁶. To the W. of *Coronea*, on the borders of Phocis, was *Lebadia Livadia*, celebrated for the oracle of Trophonius, and as having given the modern name of *Livadia* to a great part of Northern Greece. To the N. of *Lebadia*, on the right of the Cephissus, was *Chæronea Kapourna*, famed as the birth-place of Plutarch, and for two decisive battles fought there: in the first of these Philip defeated the Athenians and Bæotians, B.C. 338, and thus put an end to the liberties of Greece; in the other the troops of Mithridates under Archelaus were beaten by the Romans under Sylla, B.C. 86.

6. Copæ, giving name to the lake on which it stood, was situated on a small island at its Eastern extremity; it is now called *Topolias*, and from it the lake still obtains its name. On the Eastern side of the Copais Lake was *Ptoos M. Ptoō*, with a temple and oracle of Apollo, which became silent after the capture of Thebes by Alexander. At the Eastern extremity of *Ptoos M.* and on the Eubœan Sea was *Anthedon Lokisi*, which received its name from the flowery plains that surround it; it was the birth-place of Glaucus, the sea-god, and the reputed scene of his transformation. To the S. of it were, *Aulis*⁷, celebrated for the solemn league into which the Greeks entered before sailing to Troy, and for the detention of their ships by contrary winds till Agamemnon had appeased the anger of Diana by offering up his daughter Iphigenia: and *Delium Dramesi* famed for the defeat of the Athenians by the Bæotians during the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 424. To the W. of these, in the interior of the country, was *Messapius M. Ktyra*, so called from *Messapius*, who afterwards led a colony to Iapygia.

7. In the Southern part of Bæotia was the sluggish river *Asopus*⁸ *Asopo*, which rises in *M. Cithæron*, and runs Eastward into the *Euripus*: a few miles from its mouth was *Oropus Oropo*, which, from its situation on the

⁶ Nymphæ, noster amor, Libethrides: aut mihi carmen,
Quale meo Codro, concede: — Virg. Ecl. VII. 21.

⁷ ——— δῖ' ἐς Ἀλίδᾳ νῆες Ἀχαιῶν
ἤγερ' ἔθοντο, κατὰ Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωσὶ φέρονται.
Hom. Il. B. 303.

⁸ Quid referam Asopon, quem cepit Martia Thebe,
Natarum Thebe quinque futura parens?
Ovid. Am. III. vi. 33.

Attica and Bœotia, was a constant source of dispute between the two. Higher up the Asopus stood Tanagra, called formerly *Pœmanthea*, the birth-place of the poetess Corinna: and near its source rose *Pegadis*, the parent city of the Ionian Erythræ.

Due to the N. of the R. Asopus, on the small river Ismenus, was *Thebes* or *Thebes*, the capital of Bœotia, and one of the most ancient cities in Greece. It was founded by Cadmus, who *Cadmea*, an appellation which was subsequently confined to the city, but he afterwards gave it the name of *Thebes*, from the great city: it was originally without walls, but Amphion and Zethus, by the sound of the lyre⁹; from its *seven gates*, it is surnamed *Septoteichos*. Eteocles and Polynices, the two sons of Edipus, king of Thebes, inherited their father's throne, and mutually agreed that they should rule a year alternately. Eteocles ascended the throne first by right of birth, but when the year was expired he refused to resign the crown to Polynices. Upon this Polynices fled to Argos to implore the assistance of Argos, and there married Argia, the daughter of Adrastus, king of the Argives, and levied a large army, at the head of which he marched against Thebes. The command of this army was divided amongst seven celebrated warriors, who were to attack the seven gates of the city. The battle, however, ended by single combat between the two brothers, who both killed one another. Epaminondas under whom the Thebans rose to the highest reputation, was the great ornament of their city. Pelopidas, the famous general, was born here, as was also Pindar. A little to the W. of Thebes is *Taki*, where Glaucus, the son of Sisyphus, was torn in pieces by infuriated mares; this catastrophe furnished Æschylus with the subject of his lost tragedies.

At Dirce *Dirce*, sacred to the Muses, and from which Pindar sometimes called *Dirceus Cygnus*¹², was the source of the river which flowed hence into *Hylica Palus L. Likaris*: the waters of this river united with those of *Copæ* by means of subterraneous channels. Between the two lakes was *Phœnicus Mons Phaga*, once the haunt of the monster, the Sphinx, slain by Edipus. Farther Westward was *Onchestus*, so called from Neptune's son, Onchestus, and to the S. of it, in the *Campus*, was the Temple of the Cabiri.

⁹ Καί ῥ' ἔτεκεν δύο παῖδ' Ἀμφιονά τε, Ζῆδόν τε,
Οἳ πρῶτοι Θήβης ἴδος ἔκτισαν ἑπταπύλοιο,
Πύργωσάν τ'· ἐπεὶ οὐ μὲν ἀπύργωτόν γ' ἰδύναντο
Ναίμεν εὐρύχορον Θήβην, κρατερῶ περ ἴοντε.

Hom. Od. A. 262.

the play of Æschylus, called *ἑπτα ἐπὶ Θήβας*, the Seven leaders represented as being placed, by lot, each before one of the seven gates of the city (v. 42. 55). The descriptions of each leader form the principal and most beautiful part of the play. Euripides has taken the same subject for a play, called *Φοίνισσαι*, and Statius for his poem the "Thebais."

¹¹ Et mentem Venus ipsa dedit, quo tempore Glauci
Potniades malis membra absumpsere quadrigæ.

Virg. Georg. III. 267.

¹² Multa Dirceum levat aura cycnum,
Tendit, Antoni, quoties in altos
Nubium tractus.

Hor. Carm. IV. ð. 25.

10. ATTICA was bounded on the N. by the mountains of Cithæron and Parnes, on the W. by that of Kerata *Gerata* and the little river Iapis, and on the two other sides by the Myrtoan Sea; to the N. it touched on Bœotia, and to the W. on Megaris.

11. Attica is said to have derived its name from Atthis, a daughter of Cranaus, one of its earliest kings, or from *Ἀκτῆ littus*, owing to its *maritime situation*; but its earlier appellations were Mopsopia¹³ from the hero Mopsopus, and Cecropia from its king Cecrops. The history of the Athenians extended to such remote antiquity, that they vainly boasted they had sprung from the earth, the universal parent of all things: hence they sometimes wore golden grasshoppers in their hair as badges of honour, to distinguish them from other people of later origin and less noble extraction, because these insects were supposed to be born of the soil. The whole of Attica had been divided as early as the time of Cecrops into four *φυλαὶ* or *tribes*, which were afterwards increased to ten and latterly to twelve, each being called after some Athenian hero, and having its separate chief; these were again subdivided into *δῆμοι* or *boroughs*, to the number of one hundred and seventy-four.

12. At the Western extremity of Attica, on the shores of the Saronic Gulf, stood Eleusis *Lefsiua*, the scene of the Eleusinian mysteries, the most famous of all the religious ceremonies of Greece: they were sacred to Ceres, hence called Eleusina Mater, and to Proserpine, and were so religiously observed, that if any one revealed their secrets he was publicly put to death¹⁴. They were celebrated by the Athenians every fifth year, and lasted for nine days; their origin is ascribed to Eumolpus, B. C. 1356, and they are said to have continued for 1800 years, when they were at last abolished by Theodosius the Great. Eleusis stood near the mouth of the Cephissus Eleusinius, close to which, at a spot called Erineus, Pluto is said to have descended into the earth when carrying off Proserpine. Next follows the Thriasius Campus, in a part of which, called Rarius Campus, Ceres is said to have first sown corn: the Greeks, prior to this, are reported to have fed upon acorns and water¹⁵. Farther Eastward was Amphiale Pr. the Western extremity of Mount Ægaleus *Scarmagga*, from the summit of which Xerxes beheld the battle of Salamis.

13. Opposite Eleusis was the island of Salamis *Coulouri*, the birth-place of Ajax, Teucer, and Solon the lawgiver. The possession of the island was

¹³ Barbara Mopsopios terrebant agmina muros.

Ovid. Met. VI. 423.

¹⁴ Horace has recorded his execration of the man, who should have violated the sacredness of these mysteries:

— — — — — Vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum

Vulgârit arcanae, sub iisdem

Sit trabibus, fragilemque mecum

Solvat phaselum.

Carm. III. ii. 26.

¹⁵ Liber et alma Ceres; vestro si munere tellus

Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit aristâ,

Poculaque inventis Acheloïa miscuit vis: —

Virg. Georg. I. 7.

by the Athenians and Megareans, each party interpolating the Homer to prove their right¹⁶; it was, however, finally seized by the people under Pisistratus, and was thenceforward always subject to them.

It was here that the Persian fleet of Xerxes was so gloriously defeated by that of the Athenians, commanded by Themistocles, B.C. 480. The port of Piræus¹⁷ was the largest and Northernmost of the three Athenian harbours, and was not used till the time of Themistocles; it is now called *Nea*, or *Leona*. The port of Munychia *Stratioti* was a secure and important position, being particularly guarded when any attack was on the side of the sea: Phalerum *Phanari* was the most ancient, Southernmost of the Athenian harbours, but it lost all its importance after the building of the Piræus. The whole of the Piræus was once adorned with magnificent edifices: on its edge was the tomb of Themistocles, whose remains when the Athenians had repented of their conduct towards him, were conveyed hither from Magnesia by his friends. Both Munychia and Phalerum had many beautiful and important buildings on their shores; at Phalerum were the altars sacred to the Unknown God, alluded to by the Apostle Paul. These three ports were surrounded by walls, which, attached to Athens by means of the Longi Muri, thus formed one great fortified camp within massive fortifications; the whole of this circumference was 174 stadia (17½ miles) of which 43 must be allotted to the Piræus itself, and 75 to the two long walls taken together. The Longi Muri were termed the *Legs* (*σκεῖλη*), and by Latin writers the *Arms*, (*Brachia*), of the Piræus.

The city of Athens *Atini* or *Athens*, called *Astus* from its eminence, was founded by Cecrops, 1556 years before Christ, and received its name from the worship of the goddess *Zeith*, introduced by him from Egypt, and who was afterwards known to the Greeks as *Athena* or *Minerva*¹⁸; the city was also called *Cecropia* from its founder. The town at first small, being confined as late as the time of Solon to the Acropolis and the Hill of Mars; it gradually increased, both in dimensions and splendour, till the time of Pericles, when it attained the summit of its glory and prosperity; its extent then was nearly equal to that of Rome within the walls of Servius, its population amounting to about 120,000 souls.

Athens appears to have had nine principal gates. In the Western part of the city was the *Pompeum*, so called from the *sacred vessels* (*πομπεῖα*) used in certain processions. The *Ceramicus*, which was the North Western

¹⁶ Αἴας δ' ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος ἄγεν δυοκαῖδεκα νῆας,
Στῆσε δ' ἄγων, ἐν' Ἀθηναίων ἵσταντο φάλαγγες.

Hom. Il. B. 557 (the latter line was said to have been inserted by Solon).

¹⁷ Inde ubi Piræi capient mea litora portus
Scandam ego Theseæ brachia longa viæ. *Propert. III. xx. 23.*

¹⁸ Cecropiâ Pallas scopulum Mavortis in arce
Pingit, et antiquam de terræ nomine litem. *Ovid. Met. VI. 70.*

part of the city, and extended beyond the walls, possessed considerable importance: in it were the Stoa Basileios; the Metroum, where the archives of the state were deposited; the senate-house (*βουλευτήριον*) of the Five Hundred, or national council; and the statues of the Eponymi, or heroes who gave name to the Athenian tribes. On its Eastern side was the Stoa Poecile, so called from the *variety* of paintings it contained; it was here that Zeno first opened his School, thence surnamed the Stoic. The Agora was divided into sections, distinguished from each other by the names of the several articles sold there, such as slaves, provisions, apparel, &c. &c. But when the Old Agora had been defiled by the massacre of Sylla, and its buildings began to fall into decay, it was removed farther Eastward and was then known as the New Agora: in it was the magnificent Gymnasium of Hadrian. To the Westward of this was the celebrated temple of Theseus, held by the Athenians in the highest veneration and considered as an inviolable sanctuary; it was erected after the battle of Marathon, when Cimon was sent to Scyros to convey the remains of the hero thence to Athens, where they were received with great pomp. Passing the ancient Anaceum, or temple of the Dioscuri, and to the N. of the Acropolis, we come to the Prytaneum, where the written laws of Solon were deposited, and where such citizens as had rendered essential service to their country were entertained at the public expense.

16. The South Eastern part of the city contained many buildings erected by Hadrian, and was thence called in a later age Hadrianopolis. Here was the Olympieum, one of the most ancient of the sacred edifices of Athens, said to have been originally founded by Deucalion. A more magnificent building was afterwards commenced on its site by Pisistratus, and continued by some of his successors till the capture of Athens by Sylla: Augustus, in alliance with several other kings undertook to finish the building, but this was not effected till the time of Hadrian, who was present at its dedication. The whole peribolus of the temple was crowned with statues of Hadrian, each Grecian city having supplied one: here also were several antiquities, such as the temple of Saturn and Rhea, the temenüs of Olympia, and the chasm through which the waters of Deucalion's flood were fabled to have disappeared. The street leading from the New Agora round the Southern end of the Acropolis was called Via Tripodum, from its being lined with small temples, where prize Tripods were usually deposited; of this description was the beautiful little Choragic monument of Lysicrates, vulgarly called the Lantern of Demosthenes. Here was the celebrated Dionysiac theatre, one of the most beautiful in the world; it contained many statues of tragic and comic poets, and in it the dramatic contests were decided. Not far hence was the Odeum of Pericles, for the performance of musical compositions.

17. The Acropolis or Cecropia was situated on an elevated rock terminating in abrupt precipices on every side except towards the West, where alone it was accessible; here stood its magnificent Propylæa, erected by Pericles, which though intended only as an approach to the Parthenon, rivalled that edifice in beauty and dimensions, and were as well adapted for the purposes of security and defence, as for that of ornament. The Parthenon itself or Temple of Minerva stood on the summit of the Acropolis, far elevated above the Propylæa and surrounding edifices: it surpassed all other buildings of the kind in beauty and grandeur, being constructed entirely (as were the Propylæa also) of Pentelic marble, and enriched with matchless works of art by the first sculptors of Greece. On the Northern side of the Acropolis stood the Erechtheum or Temple of Erectheus, in which were

tree and the well of salt water, produced by Minerva and Neptune contest for Attica. A little to the N. W. of the Acropolis rises the *As* or Hill of Mars¹⁹, so called because Mars was the first person tried was an open space, with an altar dedicated to Minerva *Areia* and seats of stone for the defendant and his accuser. The range of the skirts the Western part of the city was called *Lycabettus*: on the slope against the walls, was the *Pnyx* or usual place of assembly people, especially during elections. To the S. of *Lycabettus* was an elevation, called *Museum*, from the poet *Musæus*, who was here: hereabouts also lay the populous and well frequented quarter *Philete*. Athens was principally supplied with water from the

beyond the city walls, on an island formed by the *Ilissus*, was the *temple* or temple of *Ceres* and *Proserpine*, where the lesser *Eleusinian* mysteries were celebrated. Near it was the *Stadium*, erected for the performance of games during the *Panathensic* festival, by *Lycurgus*, the son of *Democriton*. The *Lyceum* was at the South Eastern extremity of the city, was dedicated to *Apollo*, and was the usual place of resort for the young men who devoted themselves to military pursuits, as well as philosophers, and such as addicted themselves to study; it was the favourite walk of *Aristotle* and his followers, who thence obtained the name of *Peripatetics*. Farther to the North Eastward was the *Cynosarges*, where the *Cynic* philosophers established their school. Passing round to the North extremity of the city, we arrive at the *Ceramicus Exterior*, near which are the celebrated gardens of the *Academia*, where *Plato* first opened his school of philosophy. A little to the N. W. of the *Academy* was the *Hippodromus*, so called from the altar erected there to the *Equestrian* games, and rendered celebrated by the play of *Sophocles*, bearing the subject of *Edipus Coloneus*, the subject of which was derived from the last scene of *Edipus*.

The Southernmost point of Attica was *Sunium Prætorium*²⁰, especially dedicated to *Minerva*, who had here a magnificent temple, the ruined columns of which have furnished the modern name of *C. Columna*. This promontory marked the Southern termination of the range of hills called *Laurium Keratia*, famous for its silver mines; the produce of these was shared among the Athenians, but at the advice of *Themistocles* they applied it to the construction of 200 galleys, a measure which was the chief cause of their naval pre-eminence. To the N. E. of *Sunium* was the island *Helena* or *Macris*, called formerly *Cranaë*, whither *Paris* is said to have carried off the rape: others, however, refer this adventure to a small island *Læconicus Sinus*. On the Eastern coast of Attica lay *Brauron* *Boæ*, where *Iphigenia* first landed after her escape from *Tauris* with the assistance of *Diana*. Beyond these was the small district *Tetrapolis* containing four towns *Probalinthus*, *Tricorinthus*, *Cenoe*, and *Marathon*. The most famous of these was *Marathon* *Marathona*, famed for the brilliant victory which the Athenians under *Miltiades* gained on its plains over the *Perians*, 490 years B. C. (Ol. 72. 3.): it was here also that *Theseus* was

This hill is rendered very interesting from the labours of the Apostle Paul, who from it addressed the men of Athens, in that beautiful discourse, recorded in Acts, xvii. 22.

²⁰ 'ΑΛΛ' ὅτε Σούνιον ἰδὼν ἀφικόμεθ', ἄκρον Ἀθηνῶν—

Hom. Od. γ. 278.

said to have overcome a formidable bull which ravaged the surrounding country²¹. The adjacent promontory Cynosura is now *C. Marathona*; a little above it was Rhamnus *Evreo Castro*, much celebrated for the worship of Nemesis, hence styled Rhamnusia Virgo.

20. To the S. E. of Athens was Hymettus M., so celebrated for its fragrant flowers and excellent honey, as well as for its valuable marble²²; it is now called *Trellovouni* or *Monte Matto*. Phlya *Philiati*, the birth-place of Euripides, was a little to the S. E. of Hymettus. Between this last and Marathon was Mount Pentelicus *Pentete*, famed for its quarries of beautiful marble; it was connected with the range of Parnes by Brilessus Mons *Turco Vouni*. Here, near the source of the Attic Cephissus, was Decelea *Tatoi*, a town of great importance, owing to its situation on the road to Eubœa whence the Athenians derived their supplies. Lower down were Aphidnæ, where Theseus is said to have secreted Helen till she was betrayed by the Deceleans; and Acharnæ *Forty Saints*, the place where ivy is reported to have been first discovered: the latter gave name to a play of Aristophanes, who represents the inhabitants as charcoal-burners. To the W. of them, at the foot of Parnes, was the fortress of Philæ *Viglia Castro*, celebrated as the scene of Thrasybulus' first exploit when rescuing Athens from the cruelty of the Thirty Tyrants: hard by were the fortresses Lipsydrum and Panacton.

21. MEGARIS was bounded on the E. by Kerata Mons, on the S. by the Saronic Gulf and the ridge of Gerania, on the W. by the Corinthian Gulf, and on the N. by the hills of Cithæron. To the N. it bordered on Bœotia, to the E. on Attica, and to the S. on Corinthia.

22. This small territory is represented as an existing kingdom at a very early period. Pylas, one of its sovereigns, abdicated his crown in favour of Pandion, son of Cecrops, king of Athens, by which event Megaris became annexed to the latter state; from which, however, it was wrested in the reign of Codrus, by a Peloponnesian force, when it assumed the language and political institutions of a Dorian republic. The chief city of Megaris was Megara *Megara*, not far from the shores of the Saronic Gulf, with which it communicated by means of its port Nisæa; it possessed considerable splendour, and was defended by two citadels on the hills above it. It was celebrated for the Megaric School of philosophy founded by Euclid, a disciple of Socrates, who, when the Athenians had forbidden all the inhabitants of Megara on pain of death to enter their city, disguised himself in women's clothes that he might attend the lectures of his master. The port of Nisæa, now called *The twelve Churches*, was united to Megara by two long walls; from it the Megareans are surnamed Nisæi, to distinguish them from their colonists in Sicily. Farther Westward, on the confines of Corinth, was

²¹ ————— Te, maxime Theseu,
Mirata est Marathon Cretæi sanguine tauri.

Ovid. Met. VII. 433.

²² Non ebur, neque aureum
Mea renidet in domo lacunar:
Non trabes Hymetticæ
Premunt columnas ultimâ recisas
Africâ. ———

Hor. Carm. II. xviii. 3.

nd dangerous pass of the Scironides Petræ²³ *Kaka Scala*, the robber Sciron, until he was destroyed by Theseus; one of these fled Moluris, and from it Ino was said to have cast herself and o the sea, when pursued by Athamas. The Eastern part of the Gulf, which washed the shores of Boeotia and Megaris, was mium Mare, and is now known as the *G. of Livadostro*.

23. PELOPONNESUS.

ος νῆσος) is stated to have derived its name from the Phrygian; it was anciently called *Apia*²⁴ s, a son of Apollo, and Pelasgia from the Pe- ts shape resembles the leaf of a plane tree, being by bays on all sides; and it has probably derived n name *Morea*, from its resemblance also to the *ulberry leaf*. It is bounded on the N. by the n Gulf, on the W. by the Ionian Sea, on the e Cretan Sea, and on the E. by the Myrtoan contains nearly 6,480 square miles, or 1,120 less ily. The Isthmus, now called the *Isthmus of* which separates it from the main land, is only graphical, or *six modern Greek, miles* broad, o which last circumstance it has obtained its name of *Hexamilion*; a navigable canal was d to be cut across it by king Demetrius, Julius Caligula, Nero, and others, but always without

The Peloponnesus was said to have been left ules on his death to the Heraclidæ, who made attempts to gain possession of it, during one of syllus was killed by Echemus, king of Arcadia; length with the assistance of some Dorians suc- and shared the peninsula among them, about s after the destruction of Troy. The Pelopon- as divided into six provinces, viz. Achaia, Elis, , Argolis, Laconica, and Messenia.

Tutus ad Alcathoën Lelegeia mœnia limes
Composito Scirone patet: sparsique latronis
Terra negat sedem, sedem negat ossibus unda:
Quæ jactata diu fertur durasse vetustas
In scopulos. Scopulis nomen Scironis inhæret.

Ovid. Met. VII. 443.

Καὶ μὲν τοῖσιν ἐγὼ μεθομίλεον, ἐκ Πύλου ἐλθὼν,
Τηλόθεν ἐξ Ἀπίης γαίης· καλέσαντο γὰρ αὐτοί.

Hom. Il. A. 270.

24. ACHAIA, or the Northern portion of the Peloponnesus, was bounded on the N. by the Corinthian Gulf, on the E. by Mt. Gerania and the Saronic Gulf, and on the S. by a chain of hills, which under various names separated it from the rest of Peloponnesus: to the E. it touched on Megaris, and to the S. on Elis, Arcadia, and Argolis. These limits included the territories of Corinthia, Sicyonia, and Phliasia, which, though strictly speaking they formed no portion of Achaia, may yet be fairly considered as a part of the province, from their early admission into the Achæan league, and the desperate resolution with which they maintained its independence to the last. By Achaia is also meant that portion of Greece to the North of the Isthmus, which is sometimes called Hellas, and is bounded on the N. by Thessaly, and on the W. by the R. Achelous.

25. Achaia is said to have been first called *Ægialus*²⁵ from the word *Αἰγιαλὸς littus*, owing to its maritime situation. The famous Achæan league was first set on foot by the four cities Patræ, Dyme, Pharæ, and Tritæa, 287 years B. C., but it was afterwards joined by all the great cities of Achaia, as well as by Corinth, Sicyon, Phlius, Arcadia, Argolis, Laconia, Megaris, and several other states. It rose to such a formidable height under the splendid virtues of Aratus and Philopœmen, as to draw upon it the watchful jealousy of the Romans; who, after having gained several successive victories over them, appeared before Corinth, when this last hold of their tottering republic was taken and destroyed by the consul Mummius, and their confederacy dissolved after having lasted more than 130 years. From this period Greece was reduced to the condition of a Roman province under the name of Achaia.

26. CORINTHIA was separated from Sicyonia by the R. Nemea or *Kutchuk-madi*, famous for a severe battle fought on its banks between the Corinthians and their allies, against the Spartans. Its metropolis Corinthus *Corinth*, is said to have been so called from Corinthus, a son of Pelops, but it already existed under the name of Ephyre long before the siege of Troy; it received the epithet Bimaris²⁶ from being close to the Corinthian and Saronic Gulfs. It was the seat of opulence and of the arts when the rest of Greece was sunk in comparative barbarism, and it continued to maintain its rank amongst the most illustrious of the Greek cities, until it was burnt to the ground by the Romans under the consul Mummius, 146 years B. C. Julius Cæsar rebuilt the city and sent a numerous colony thither, after which it again became the metropolis of Achaia: it is farther rendered interesting from St. Paul having there preached the Gospel for eighteen months, and from the two Epistles

²⁵ Αἰγιαλὸν τ' ἀνὰ πάντα, καὶ ἀμφ' Ἑλίκην ἐύροϊαν.

Hom. Il. B. 575.

²⁶ Laudabunt alii claram Rhodon, aut Mitylenen,
Aut Ephesum, bimarisve Corinthi

Mœnia, —

Hor. Carm. I. 7.

by him to his Corinthian converts. Corinth gave name to the *athiacus G. of Corinth*, sometimes also called *Crissæus*. A little to the north of the city, on a lofty mountain, stood its almost impregnable citadel, *Corinthus*, once named *Epope*; it was sacred to *Venus*, whose temple was situated not a little to the wealth and luxury of the capital, whence the proverb *οὐ παντὶς ἀνδρὶς εἰς Κόρινθον ἰστίη ὁ πλοῦς*, or, as we say it, “Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.” Corinth was situated on two ports; the Northern, and nearer one, called *Lechæum* *Balaga*, the *Corinthian Gulf*; the other one, called *Cenchreæ* *Kekreh*, and in the Acts of the Apostles as the place where St. Paul performed his voyage on the Saronic Gulf. Between Corinth and *Lechæum* was the river *Pirene*, which was sacred to the *Muses*⁷. The Isthmus of Corinth derived great celebrity from the games established here⁸ *B.C.* 1326. These games were in vogue when the other gymnastic contests of Greece had fallen into neglect, and after the destruction of Corinth they were still celebrated. The combats of every kind were exhibited on the occasion, when the victors were rewarded with crowns of pine leaves, though latterly withered leaves were substituted in their stead. In the Southern part of Corinthia, near the river *Ilissus*, where *Œdipus* was brought up by his supposed father; it became so prosperous a city as to assume a government of its own, independent of Corinth.

SYCIONIA was a small district to the W. of Corinthia, separated from the little river *Elisson* *Xilo Castro R.*; it received its name from the city *Sicyon Basilico*. This was one of the most ancient cities of Greece having existed under the names of *Ægialea* and *Mecone*, long before the time of *Pelops* in the Peninsula: it was famous for its olives⁹. The Sicyonians are characterized by some as luxurious and dissolute, and hence the proverb “*Sicyonii calcei*,” used in reference to effeminate gaiety. *Sicyon* was situated a few stadia from the sea, near the mouth of *Asopus* fl. *Basilico*; it was famed for the games instituted by *Adrastus* in honour of *Apollo*, which were held on its banks.

ARGOLIA. This little independent state lay on the borders of *Sicyonia*, and *Argolis*: its chief city was *Phlius* *S. Phly*, so called from *Phlius*, a son of *Asopus*, who was one of the *Argonauts*, but it was known by the name of *Aræthyrea*. It was at first dependent on the city of *Mycenæ*, but it joined the *Achæan* league soon after its organization, and met the common lot of that confederacy when it fell into the hands of the Romans. The inhabitants were noted for their fidelity and

ACHAIA, properly so called, the first town was *Pellene* near *Trikala*, famous for its wool, cloaks made of which were given as prizes to the victors in the gymnastic games held here in honour of *Mercury*. Farther to the north, on the little river *Crius*, was *Hyperesia*, called afterwards *Ægira*; it is now named *Mauro Lithari*. On the left bank of the *Crathis*

⁷ *Heliconiadasque, pallidamque Pirenen
Illis remitto,*—

Pers. Prolog. 4.

⁸ *Illum non labor Isthmius
Clarabit pugilem; non equus impiger
Curru ducit Achaico
Victorem;*—

Hor. Carm. IV. iii. 3.

⁹ *Quot Sicyon baccas, quot parit Hybla favos.*

Ovid. ex Pont. IV. xv. 10.

Acrata stood *Ægæ Acrata*, celebrated for the worship of Neptune as early as the days of Homer; and to the W. of it was Bura, which with the neighbouring Helice, was destroyed by a prodigious influx of the sea, caused by a violent earthquake: it was said that some vestiges of the submerged cities were visible long after the fearful event took place³⁰. Helice was celebrated for the worship of Neptune thence surnamed Heliconius, and as being the place where the Ionians when in possession of Achaia held their general council. At the mouth of the R. *Selinus Vostizza* was *Ægium Vostizza*, where the states of Achaia held their assemblies. The Northernmost point of the Peloponnesus was *Drepanum Pr. Drepano*: near it stood *Rhium Castle of Morea*, surnamed *Achaicum* to distinguish it from the *Rhium* on the opposite coast of *Ætolia*. Farther Westward was *Milichus fl. Melikoukias*, at the mouth of which stood the important city of *Patræ*³¹ *Patras*, formerly called *Aroe*. Lower down the coast the R. *Peirus Kamenitza* enters the sea; near its banks were the cities *Olenus Pulaio Achaia*, *Piræ Kamenitza*, and *Tritæa Gouminitza*. The last town of Achaia in this direction was *Dyme*, called formerly *Palea* and *Stratos*: and near the mouth of the *Achelous* was the promontory *Araxus C. Pupas*, once the common boundary between *Elis* and *Achaia*.

30. *ELIS* or *ELEA* was the Western portion of the Peloponnesus, and was bounded on the N. by the R. *Larissus*, on the E. by the *Arcadian Mountains*, on the S. by the R. *Neda*, and on the W. by the *Ionian Sea*. To the N. it bordered on *Achaia*, to the E. on *Arcadia*, and to the S. on *Messenia*. It was formerly divided into several districts, each occupied by a separate people, the chief of which were the *Epei*, or *Elei* as they are also called by Homer from their possessing the city of *Elis*³², and the *Caucones*, from whom the whole province is sometimes called *Cauconia*. But the subsequent division of *Elis* was into *Elis Propria* or *Cœle*, *Pisatis*, and *Triphylia*. *Cœle* was the Northernmost of these, *Pisatis* was in the centre, and *Triphylia* in the South. *Elis* was by far the most fertile and populous district of the Peloponnesus, and its inhabitants were much attached to agriculture and rural pursuits.

31. *ELIS PROPRIA*. Descending the coast we meet with *Bupraesium*, *Myrtuntium*, and *Cyllene Alusina*, giving name to *Cyllenes Sinus*: this last

³⁰ Si quæras Helicen et Burin Achaidas urbes,
Invenies sub aquis: et adhuc ostendere nautæ
Inclinata solent cum mœnibus oppida mersis.

Ovid. Met. XV. 293.

³¹ Messeneque ferax, Patræque, humilesque Cleonæ, —

Id. VI. 417.

³² 'Η δὲ Φερὰς ἐπέβαλλεν, ἐπειγομένη Διὸς οὐρῇ
'Ηδὲ παρ' Ἡλίδα διαν, ὅθι κρατεῖουσιν Ἑπείοι.

Hom. Od. O. 296.

aven of the city Elis, and the port whence the Pelasgi sailed on expeditions to Italy. Beyond it were, Hyrmine on a promontory of the sea now called *C. Klarenza*; and Chelonites Pr. *C. Tornese*, the extremity of the Peloponnesus, between which and the I. Zacynthus lies the Sinus. A little farther S. is the R. Peneus *Igliaco*, which Erymanthus M. *Olonos*, celebrated in fable as the haunt of the savage killed by Hercules²³; it enters the sea near Ephyra *Kasidero*. The city *Palaipoli* was on the left bank of the Peneus, and was composed of detached villages, which were united after the Persian war in one metropolis: it had no walls, being considered under the immediate protection of the god whose festival was there solemnized. To the S. E. of the ancient city of Pylos, which contended with two other towns of Elis for the honour of being Nestor's capital.

OLYMPIA was that part of Elis traversed by the Alpheus after its junction with the Erymanthus; it derived its name from Pisa²⁴, the city of Elis. As no trace of this Pisa remained its very existence was questioned by some, some affirming it to have been only a fountain, whilst others held it to have been the ancient name of Olympia, or to have once belonged to it. The far-famed city of Olympia *Antilalla* stood on the left bank of the Alpheus, about ten miles from its mouth: the most ancient and solemn of all the festivals of the Greeks was celebrated here; it was held in the first month of every fifth year, and by its recurrence all computed time, a period of four years complete being called an Olympiad. The Olympic games were said to have been first instituted by Pelops B. C. 1222, in memory of his victory over Augeas. They were, however, neglected for many years, until Coræbus obtained a victory at Elis B. C. 776, about 23 years before the foundation of Rome, from which regular dates of the Olympiads begin. At these games there were contests in poetry, eloquence, and the fine arts; running, leaping, wrestling, and the throwing of the quoit, as well as horse and chariot-racing, the only reward that the conqueror obtained was a crown of olive.

TRIPHYLIA is said to have derived its name from Triphylus, an Arionide, or from its inhabitants having sprung from three different parts, the Epeans, Eleans, and Arcadians. On the left bank of the Alpheus, and a little to the E. of Olympia, stood Phrixia *Palaio Phanari*, of which was Scyllus *Sidero*, given to Xenophon by the Lacedæmonians when he was banished by his fellow-citizens for having served the army of the younger Cyrus. Below this was the R. Anigrus, the source of which were reported to be so fetid as to taint all the fish, and to be insupportable at the distance of 20 stadia; this was ascribed to the Centaurs here washed the wounds inflicted by the poisoned arrows of the Centaurs. The R. Neda *Bouzi*, the Southern boundary of Elis, rises in the mountains and was so called from one of the nurses of Jupiter: a short distance up its right bank we come to Lepreum, a place of considerable antiquity, with a celebrated temple of Jupiter Lycæus. Towards the source of the Alpheus fl. *Vero R.* was Pylos Triphylacus *Biskini*, a city of some importance, and regarded by many as Nestor's capital.

²³ Ut Tegæus aper cupressifero Erymantho
Incubat, et vasto pondere lædit humum.

Ovid. Heroid. IX. 87.

²⁴ Aut Alpheæ rotis prælabi flumina Pisæ,
Et Jovis in luco currus agitare volantes;—

Virg. Georg. III. 80.

34. ARCADIA occupied the centre of the Peloponnesus, being surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. It was bounded on the N. by the mountains Cyllene and Scollis, connected by the Aroanian range; on the E. by the R. Erymanthus and Mt. Minthe; on the S. by Lycæus and Cronius M.; and on the W. by Artemisius M. To the N. it touched on Achaia, to the W. on Elis, to the S. on Messenia and Laconia; and to the E. on Argolis: it was the second province in size in the Peloponnesus.

35. It was anciently called Drymodes, from the word *δρῦς* *quercus* owing to its producing such a number of oaks, but it was subsequently named Lycaonia and Pelasgia; it obtained the latter appellation from Pelasgus, who was said to have been its first sovereign: it was likewise occasionally called Parrhasia from the Parrhasii, who inhabited the South Western part of the province. It was a rich, pastoral country, producing horses and asses of peculiar strength and beauty. The Arcades were for the most part shepherds, and lived upon acorns; their country was the favourite residence of Pan, the god of shepherds, who was therefore especially worshipped by them: they were fond of independence, and greatly commended for their love of music³⁵.

36. Lycæus M. *Diaforti* was the place where the Arcadians contended that Jupiter was born, but it was also sacred to Pan, who had a temple here: the rites performed in honour of the latter were called *Lycæa*, and being carried by Evander to Latium, were there solemnized under the name of *Lupercalia*³⁶. On the slope of the mountain was Lycosura *Agios Giorgios*, built by Lycaon, and said by Pausanias to be the oldest city in the world. Crossing the Alpheus we come to Megalopolis *Sinano*, the largest of all the Aroadian cities, and the place where the general council of the province was convened; it was the birth-place of the general Philopoemen, and of Polybius the historian. In the South Eastern corner of the province was Tegea *Piali*, one of the most ancient and important cities of Arcadia. It was said that a war with the inhabitants of Pheneus was prevented, by referring the decision to a combat between three brothers from each city, in which one of the Tegeatæ obtained the victory, after he had slain his antagonists, and seen his brothers killed; the story of the Horatii and Curiatii, recorded in Roman history, is probably derived from this. The beautiful Atalanta was reputed to have been a native of Tegea. Hard by stood Tripolis *Tripolitza*, and Pallantium *Thana*, whence the Romans affirmed Evander led his colony to the banks of the Tiber³⁷.

³⁵ Forte sub argutâ considerat ilice Daphnis,
Compulerantque greges Corydon et Thyrsis in unum :
Thyrsis oves, Corydon distentas lacte capellas.
Ambo florentes ætatibus, Arcades ambo :
Et cantare pares, et respondere parati. *Virg. Ecl. VII. init.*

³⁶ Hinc lucum ingentem, quem Romulus acer asylum
Rettulit, et gelidâ monstrat sub rupe Lupercal,
Parrhasio dictum Panos de more Lycæi. *Id. Æn. VIII. 343.*

³⁷ Arcades his oris, genus a Pallante profectum,
Qui regem Evandrum comites, qui signa secuti,
Delegere locum, et posuere in montibus urbem,
Pallantis proav de nomine, Pallenteum. *Id. VIII. 51.*

ove these rises Mount Mænalus *Roino*, sacred to Pan, and the haunt of that rural deity. On the Northern side of the mountain tinea *Goritzæ*, situated on the little R. Ophis, and famed for the ght there between the Thebans and the combined forces of Lacedæmon (c. 362, Ol. 104. 2.), in which Epaminondas terminated his glorie. To the Eastward of this was Artemisius M. *Mallevo*, with a

Diana on its summit; it was the boundary of Arcadia in this diand united with Cyllene M. *Zyria* in the North Eastern corner of nce. The latter mountain was exceedingly lofty, and celebrated th-place of Mercury, who had a temple on its summit; the shell, sh he constructed the lyre³⁸, was said to have been found by him ighbouring Chelidoria M. Immediately under mount Cyllene was us *Kiona*; it stood upon Stymphalus L. *Zaracca*, the shores of re said to have been infested by birds called Stymphalides, which human flesh, until they were destroyed by Hercules. To the W. e lay Pheneos *Phonia*, where Hercules is said to have lived after ure from Tiryns.

the N. W. of Pheneos, on the confines of Achaia, was Nonacris on a rivulet called Styx: farther Westward stood Cynætha *Kala*ose inhabitants were abhorred and shunned by their fellow-country- their depraved and barbarous manners, said to be the result of their g the study of music. The Northern part of Arcadia, called Aza- watered by the Ladon fl. *Klitor*, a tributary of the Alpheus; the phosis of Syrinx into a reed happened on its banks³⁹. It was joined t bank by Tragus fl., towards the source of which stood Orchome- *aki*, a town of some antiquity, founded by Orchomenus, the son of

The R. Erymanthus *Tripotamia*, the Western boundary of Arca- s in Lampea M.; at its source was the city Psophis *Tripotamia*, ciently Erymanthus and Phegea.

ARGOLIS was the Eastern portion of the Pelopon- sus. It was separated from Arcadia on the W. by isius M., from Achaia on the N. by the mountains lene and Arachnæum, and from Laconica on the the little R. Charadrus: on the E. it was washed Saronic Gulf, and on the S. by the Argolic Gulf Iyrtoan Sea.

The original inhabitants of Argolis, or Argea as it is sometimes called, elasgi, who on the arrival of an Egyptian colony under Danaus, l their name to Danai, and subsequently to Argivi and Argolici; the ppellations are not unfrequently applied to all the Greeks without ion. Argolis was at first governed by one sovereign: but the two ns of Tiryns and Mycenæ were subsequently established, and re- independent of Argos until they were united in the person of Atreus

³⁸ Vobis Mercurius pater est, quem candida Maia

Cyllenes gelido conceptum vertice fudit. *Virg. Æn.* VIII. 138.
Mercury is called "Cyllenius ales," and "Cyllenia proles."

³⁹ Donec arenosi placitum Ladonis ad amnem

Venerit: hic illi cursum impredientibus undis,

Ut se mutarent, liquidas orasse sorores;— *Ovid. Met.* I. 792.

son of Pelops; this hero acquired the possession of nearly all Peloponnesus, which ample territory he transmitted to his son Agamemnon, who is called by Homer sovereign of all Argos and the islands. The government, however, afterwards assumed a republican form. The whole Eastern coast of the province, as far as Scyllæum Pr. was known by the name of Acte Argolis. The first city here, after leaving the Corinthian frontier, was Epidaurus *Pidavra*, which derived its principal celebrity from the neighbouring temple of Æsculapius, the resort of all who needed the assistance of the god, and built where he himself was reputed to have been born and educated. Above Epidaurus, on the Corinthian side, rose the lofty mountain *Arachnæum Sophico*, the last station of the telegraphic fire by which the capture of Troy was announced at Mycenæ the same night it was taken.

41. Lower down the coast was the peninsula of Methana or Methone *Me-thana*, and to the Eastward of it was the island Calauria *Calauria*, received by Neptune from Apollo in exchange for Delos⁴⁰; it contained a temple to the former deity, with a sanctuary deemed inviolable: it was hither that Demosthenes took refuge when pursued by the vengeance of the Macedonian sovereign, and, swallowing poison to prevent his falling into the hands of his enemy, died on the threshold of the temple as he was in the act of quitting it. At the Southern extremity of Calauria was the small island *Sphæria Poros*. Træzene *Damala*, the Easternmost city of the Peloponnesus, was very ancient, and was the place where Theseus was born, and where he long resided: many of his adventures, as well as those of Phædra and Hippolitus, are represented by the tragic poets as occurring at this place. Scyllæum Pr. *Skyllo*, the Easternmost promontory of Peloponnesus, was so called from Scylla, daughter of the Megarean king Nisus, whose treachery to her father is well known: it is said her body was here washed ashore. Scyllæum Pr. formed, with the opposite Sunium Pr., the entrance of Saronicus Sinus *G. of Egina*; the principal island in the Gulf is *Ægina Egina*, or *Enghia*, the country and kingdom of Æacus, who named it *Ægina* after his mother, it being before called *Cenopia*⁴¹. From the Scyllæan promontory to the Southern cape of Argolis called *Acra* or *Beer C.*, stretched Hermionic Sinus *B. of Hydron*, the coast of which was lined with several islands. The principal of these were *Aristera Hydron*, *Hydra Hydra*, and *Tipareus Specie*. The gulf derived its appellation from *Hermione Kastri*, founded by the Dryopes whom Hercules had expelled from *Ceta*.

42. Argolic Sinus *G. of Nauplia* was so called from its running up into the heart of Argolis: its modern name is taken from *Napoli di Romania*, the ancient Nauplia, the port of Argos. A little above Nauplia was *Tiryns* or *Tirynthus Anapli*, founded by King Prætus, and celebrated as the residence of Hercules⁴² till he killed Iphitus, and fled hence into the Trachinian country. The Tirynthian citadel was defended by massive walls of gigantic structure built by workmen from Lycia: these are the Cyclopes, who also

⁴⁰ Whence its epithet *Latois*:

Inde Calauræ Latoïdos aspicit arva,— Ovid. Met. VII. 384.

⁴¹ ————— latere inde sinistro

Cenopiam Minos petit Æacideia regna.

Cenopiam veteres appellavere: sed ipse

Æacus Æginam genitricis nomine dixit.

Id. VII. 474.

⁴² Whence he is surnamed "Tirynthius" by the poets; Virg. Æn. VII. 662; Ovid. Met. XII. 564.

treasury at Athens, as well as parts of Argos, Mycenæ, and the Orchomenus. They appear to have been altogether different from our giants of Homer, and to have derived their name from some of the materials they employed: they were said by some to be Egyptians, from the similarity subsisting between their colossal remains of the latter people. Argos *Argos*, a little to the N. W., and at the head of Argolicus Sinus, was looked upon as an ancient city of Greece. The River Inachus *Xera* flowed past the Acropolis into the *G. of Nauplia*; its source was in Lyræus, but the poets feigned it to be a branch of the Amphilocheian Inachus, after joining the Achelous, passed underground and re-appeared in Argos. A few miles to the N. of Argos was Mycenæ⁴³ *Krabata*, which was ruled by its own kings, amongst whom Agamemnon was the most celebrated; under him the empire of Mycenæ reached its highest degree of glory and power, since his authority was acknowledged by the whole of Greece. Considerably farther Northward, and on the borders of Corinthia, was *Nemea Kutchukmadi* near the springs of Nemea fl.; it was celebrated as the spot where the lion killed by Hercules⁴⁴, who revived the triennial memory of Archemorus, son of the Nemean king Lycurgus, who was here killed by a serpent. Close by was Cleonæ *Klegna*, where he defeated and slew the Elean chiefs called Moliones.

Returning to the coast, a few miles S. of Argos, we come to the lake of *Muloi*, celebrated for the fable of the many-headed monster slain by Hercules; it is formed by several sources, the most famous of which is the fountain Amymone. Farther Southward was Parthenius *Arbenia*, where Pan was said to have appeared to the celebrated *Phidippides*, who in two days ran from Athens to Sparta to beg assistance against the Persians. Still farther Southward was the small district of *Tegea*, on the borders of Arcadia, Argolis, and Laconia, which was such a scene of contention between the two latter countries, being alternately lost and won by each. Its principal town was Thyrea *Stilo*, near which the famous battle was fought between 300 Argives and as many Spartans; the former, a champion of the latter people, remained master of the field, and lived long enough to raise a trophy on the spot to Jupiter, which was adorned with his own blood⁴⁵.

LACONIA, called also Laconica and sometimes Læmon, celebrated as the kingdom of Menelaus, the South Eastern, and the largest portion of the Peloponnesus. It was bounded on the S. by Laconicus

⁴³ Οἱ δὲ Μυκήνας εἶχον, εὐκτίμενον πολλέθρον,—

Hom. Il. B. 569.

Millia quot magnis nunquam venêre Mycenis.

Virg. Æn. II. 331.

⁴⁴ ————— tu cressia mactas

Prodigia, et vastum Nemeæ sub rupe leonem.

Id. VIII. 294.

⁴⁵ Si tu signasses olim Thyreatida terram;

Corpora non leto missa trecenta forent:

Nec foret Othryades congestis tectus in armis.

O quantum patriæ sanguinis ille dedit!

Ovid. Fast. II. 663.

Sinus, on the W. by the little River Pamisus and Mount Taygetus, on the N. by the mountains of Cronius and Parnon, and on the E. by the Myrtoan Sea. To the W. it bordered on Messenia, and to the N. on Arcadia and Argolis; it is now known by the names of *Zacunia* (a corruption of Laconia), *Bardunia*, and *Maina*. At an early period a great portion of Messenia, and subsequently the whole of it, belonged to the dominion of Sparta, but it was ultimately wrested from it.

45. Laconia was a rugged and mountainous country, naturally barren and difficult of culture. Its inhabitants rendered themselves illustrious for their courage and intrepidity, for their love of liberty, and for their aversion to sloth and luxury; they were inured from their youth to labour, accustomed to undergo every hardship⁴⁶, and commanded by their laws to regard war as their profession. They were forbidden to exercise any mechanical arts or trades, which, together with the labours of agriculture, devolved on the slaves called Helots. Their jealousy of the power and heroic greatness of the Athenians determined them on the reduction of their obnoxious rivals; they were supported in this by all the Peloponnesian republics except Argolis, Messenia, and a part of Achaia, as well as by Megaris, Bœotia, Phocis, Locris, Leucadia, Ambracia, and Anactorium. Athens, on the other hand, was joined by Messenia, Argolis, Platæa, Doris, Acarnania, Zacynthus, Corcyra, Thracia, Lesbos, Chios, and Caria, with most of the Cyclades. This was the famous Peloponnesian War, which raged for 27 years mostly in favour of the Athenians; but the great naval superiority of the latter rendered them proud and negligent, till at Ægos Potamos their fleet was attacked by Lysander, the Spartan admiral, and completely destroyed. The conqueror then sailed to Attica, and after having reduced Athens by famine, forced it in every thing to follow the will of the Lacedæmonians, who took possession of the city, and appointed the despotic and bloody administration of the Thirty Tyrants.

46. The first place in Laconia after quitting Argolis was Prasæ Præste, once an Argive city: lower down the coast were Minoa *Napoli di Malvasia*, and Epidaurus *Limera Palaio Emvasia*. Farther Southward lay Epidelium *Agio Lindi*, and Malea *Pr. C. S. Angelo* or *Malio*, the South Eastern extremity of the Peloponnesus, accounted by the ancients the most dangerous point in its circumnavigation. Off this promontory was CYTHERA I. *Cerigo*, once called Porphyris from the Greek word *πορφυρίς* *purpura*, owing to the quantity of purple fish found on its shores⁴⁷; but it derived more celebrity from having received Venus on her birth from the sea, to whom the whole island was especially sacred⁴⁸. Its chief town was Cythera, a little inland. Laconicus Sinus extended between the promontories Malea on the East, and

⁴⁶ Me nec tam patiens Lacedæmon,— *Hor Carm.* I. vii. 10.

⁴⁷ Hence the celebrity of the Laconian dye:

Nec Laconicas mihi

Trahunt honestæ purpuras clientæ.

Id. II. xviii. 7.

⁴⁸ Est Amathus, est celsa mihi Paphus, atque Cythera,

Idaliæque Domus.

Virg. Æn. X. 51.

n on the West; it was sometimes called Gytheatis, a name which served in its modern appellation *G. of Kolokythia*: at its head was *ylî*, the inhabitants of which, having revolted against the Hera- are reduced to slavery and called Helots, a name afterwards ex- the various people held in bondage by the Spartans. Beyond the the Eurotas was Gythium *Marathona*, the port of Sparta, and op- it was the small island of Cranaë, alluded to by Homer in his ac- the rape of Helen.

anarium Pr. C. *Metapan*, so called from Tænarus, a son of Neptune, uthernmost point of the Peloponnesus and of the continent of

Here was a celebrated temple of Neptune, in which Arion, who is ave been landed here by the dolphin, consecrated a small brazen a man seated upon a dolphin's back. Tænarium was also famed utiful green marble, which the Romans held in the highest esteem⁴⁹. alf way up the Eastern shore of the Messeniacus Sinus *G. of Kala-* the torrent Pamisus, which formed the boundary between Laconia enia; at its mouth was Pephnos, opposite an island of the same e called *Pekni*, where the Dioscuri were born, and where they had ll statues, which are stated to have remained immoveable though lly beaten by the waves.

the Northern part of the province was the border district Sciritis, bitants of which were reckoned distinct from the other Spartans. own was Pellene *Agrapoulæ*, where Tyndareus resided when exiled arta: and opposite to it stood Caryæ, whence the statues termed es derived their name. Sellasia *Sellasia* was an important town on of the Eurotas, and lower down the river, on the same side, was e of hills called Menelaïum, opposite Sparta: near it stood the town pne *Vordonia*, where was a noted temple of the Dioscuri, who are rnamed "*Therapnæi fratres*." The city of Sparta⁵⁰ or Lacedæmon ated in an extensive plain, on the right bank of the Eurotas now ure, which was here so full and rapid as to be seldom forded. It rst an inconsiderable place, presenting the appearance of a collec- illages, and resembled a great camp rather than a regularly planned l-built city. It continued without walls during the most flourishing of its history, Lycurgus having taught his countrymen, that the real of a town was solely in the valour of its citizens; but when it was d by despots, fortifications were erected which rendered it capable ining a regular siege. The name Lacedæmon is frequently employed te both the city and the country of which it was the capital, but he word Sparta is used, it is always with reference to the former: was also called Lelegia from the Leleges, and CEBalia from CEBa- e of its kings. To the S. of Sparta was Amyclæ *Sclavo Chorio*, one most ancient towns in Laconia; it was celebrated for the magnificent of the Amyclæan Apollo, and for the Hyacinthian festival, Hyacin- ving, as it is said, been buried there: it must not be confounded e Latian Amyclæ. The great Spartan plain was bounded on the W.

⁴⁹ Quidve domus prodest Phrygiis innixa columnis,
Tænare, sive tuis, sive, Caryste, tuis?

Tibull. III. iii. 13.

⁵⁰ Ἦτοι ἐμοὶ τρεῖς μὲν πολλὸ φίλταται εἰσι πόλεις,
Ἄργος τε, Σπάρτη τε, καὶ εὐρύγυνια Μυκῆνη.

Hom. II. Δ. 51.

by Taygetus Mons *Pente Daetylon*, which strikes off from the Arcadian and Elean hills, and terminates in the promontory Tænarium. It abounded with beasts of the chase, and with a race of hounds much valued for their sagacity and keenness of scent⁵¹: it likewise produced a beautiful green marble much esteemed by the Romans.

49. **MESSENI**A was the South Western part of the Peloponnesus. It was bounded on the N. by the R. Neda and Mt. Lycæus, on the E. by the range of Taygetus, and on the two other sides it was washed by the sea; to the N. it touched upon Elis and Arcadia, and to the E. on Laconia. It was in some parts a mountainous country, but abounded in rich and well-watered plains, furnishing pasturage for numerous herds and flocks; hence it was heartily coveted by the Lacedæmonians, whose land was barren and hard to cultivate.

50. The first towns in Messenia, after crossing the Pamisus, were Leuctrum *Levtros* founded by Pelops, and Cardamyla which still preserves its name. Farther Northward was Nedo fl. *Dolous*, celebrated for a temple consecrated to Minerva Medusia; on its banks was Gerenia *Dolous*, where Nestor is said to have been educated, and whence he derived the epithet of Gerenian⁵² by which Homer so frequently mentions him: above it stood Limnæa, where was a temple of Diana common to the Messenians and Spartans. At the head of the Messenian Gulf stood Calamæ *Kalamata*; and Stenyclerus *Nisi*, which was once the capital of the country and gave name to the Campus Stenyclericus, where the Messenians twice defeated the Spartans. On the Western side of the Messenian Gulf was Corone, called formerly *Æpea*, *Koron*, during the siege of which by the Achæans, their general Philopœmen (surnamed by his countrymen the Last of the Greeks) was taken prisoner, and shortly afterwards put to death. Methone or Mothone *Modon* is said to have received its name from the rock Mothon at the the entrance of its harbour. To the N. of it was Coryphasium *Navarino*, at the Southern entrance of the *Harbour of Navarino*: at the Northern entrance of which stood the famous Pylos *Old Navarino*, built by Pylus, son of Cleon, and accounted by some the royal residence of Nestor, whose house and tomb were both shown there. The haven of Pylos was the scene of a severe contest between the fleets of Athens and Sparta: it was sheltered on the W. by the island of Sphacteria or Sphagia *Sphagia*. The maritime situation⁵³ of this Pylos accords better with Homer's description of the Nelean city, than either the Pylos of Triphylia or Elis, but the point is one of some uncertainty. Above Pylos was Cyparissius Sinus *G. of Ar-*

⁵¹ ————— vocat ingenti clamore Cithæron,

Taygetique canes, —

Virg. Georg. III. 44.

⁵² Τοῖς ἄρα μύθων ἦρχε Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ.

Hom. Od. Γ. 68.

⁵³ Οἱ δὲ Πύλον, Νηληϊὸς εὐκτίμενον ποτλίεθρον,

Ἴξον· τοὶ δ' ἐπὶ θινὶ θαλάσσης ἱερὰ ῥέζον,

Ταύρους παμμέλανας Ἐνοσίχθονι κυανοχαίτρ.

Id. Γ. 4.

islands stretched Northwards to Ichthys Pr. in Elis, and derived its name from the town of Cyparissia *Areasidæ* situated on its shore. To the West-Cyparissia, in the open sea, lay the islands Strophades or Plotades, whither the Harpies are said to have retired⁵⁴.

On the right bank of the R. Pamisus *Pirnatæ*, about seven miles from its mouth, was the city Messene *Mauromati*, founded by Epaminondas after the battle of Leuctra, with such zeal and activity that its fortifications and chief edifices were completed in 85 days. Its citadel was on the *Yourkano*, celebrated for the obstinate defence which the Messenians made against the Spartans: it and Acro-Corinthus were reckoned the two strongest places in the Peloponnesus. Eechalia, the city of Eurystheus, is said to have been in this neighbourhood, and must not be confounded with Eechalia in Eubœa which was conquered by Hercules. To the W. of Eechalia was Doriæ, situated on the R. Coeos, now called *Cochla*; it was these two places that the Thracian bard, Thamyris, was deprived of sight and his eyesight by the Muses, after having been conquered by a trial of skill.

CHAPTER XVI.

CRETA ET INSULÆ MARIS ÆGÆI.

THE Mare Ægæum, now called the *Archipelago*, an arm of the Mediterranean Sea separating Europe from Asia, and was accounted by the ancients very stormy and dangerous to sailors¹. It is bounded on the N. by Greece, on the N. by Macedonia and Thrace, on the E. by Asia Minor, and on the S. by Crete, which forms the locks of its entrance on that side. The islands of the Ægæan Sea are presumed to be mentioned in Scriptures as the Isles of Elishah, a name which is derived from Elishah, the son of Javan, and grand-son of Japhet.

⁵⁴ Servatum ex undis Strophadum me litora primùm
Accipiunt. Strophades Graio stant nomine dictæ
Insulæ Ionio in magno: quas dira Celæno,
Harpysæque colunt aliæ:— *Virg. Æn. III. 209.*

¹ Otium divos rogat in patente
Prensus Ægæo, simul atra nubes
Condedit Lunam, neque certa fulgent
Sidera nautis:— *Hor. Carm. II. xvi. 2.*

158 *Ægæum Mare—Thasos—Samothrace—Imbros.*

2. The origin of the word *Ægæum* is involved in considerable doubt. Some derive it from the Greek word *αἴγες* *capræ*, owing to its many islands appearing at a distance like *goats*, or from its frequent *storms*, which the Dorians called by the same name: others from *Æga*, queen of the *Amazons*, or from *Ægeus*, father of *Theseus*, both of whom perished in it: and others again from the town *Ægæ* on the Western coast of *Eubœa*, or from the rock *Æx*, which is said to have suddenly emerged from the sea between *Tenos* and *Chios*. It is doubted also, whether the modern name *Archipelago* is derived from *Egio*, or *Agio-Pelago*; the former being a corruption of its ancient appellation, and the latter arising from the number of *religious* houses at the foot of *Mt. Athos*: the term *Archipelago* is now singularly mis-applied to a group of islands instead of to a sea. The *Phœnicians*, *Persians*, *Carians*, *Greeks*, and *Romans*, all of whom aspired to be masters of the sea, colonized at various times some of the *Ægæan Islands*, and seized upon others; several of them preserved their rights and immunities under the Roman yoke till the time of *Vespasian*, who reduced the whole of them into the form of a province.

3. To the S. of *Thrace* are the islands of *Thasos*, *Samothrace*, *Imbros*, and *Lemnos*.—*Thasos Thaso*, a few miles to the S. of *Abdera*, was remarkable for its fertility, its mines of gold and silver, as well as for its beautiful wine² and marble. Its chief town was *Thasos Thaso*.—*Samothrace Samothraki*, to the E. of *Thasos* and opposite the mouth of the R. *Hebrus*, is stated to have been named *Samos* by a colony from the *Ionian* island of that name, and to have received the epithet *Thracia* by way of distinction³. It derived its chief celebrity from the mysteries of *Cybele* and her *Corybantes*, as well as from the *Cabiric* worship which was intimately connected with them. In it was the mountain *Saoce*, whence *Homer* represents *Neptune* as contemplating the fight before *Troy*.—*Imbros Imbro* lies to the S. E. of the preceding island, and about midway between it and the *Hellespont*; it was sacred to the *Cabiri*, to *Ceres*, and *Mercury*.

4. The fertile island of *Lemnos*⁴ *Lemnos* or *Stalimene* is equidistant from *Mt. Athos* and the *Hellespont*. It was formerly called *Hypsipyle*⁵ from a *Lemnian* queen of that name, and *Dipolis* from its two chief towns. These were *Hephæstia Cochino* on the Eastern side of the island, and *Myrina Lemnos* on the Western: in the forum of the latter was the famous statue of the ox, on which the ancients affirm *Mt. Athos* threw a shadow at the time of the solstice. In the North Eastern part of the island was *Mosychlos Mons*, the smithy of *Vulcan*, and the place where he is stated to have fallen when kicked out of heaven. Near it was the promontory *Chryse*, off which lay the island of *Chryse*, celebrated as the abode of *Philoctetes* during his misfortunes, and which has been completely swallowed up by the sea. *Lemnos* was rendered infamous by the massacre committed by the *Lemnian*

² Sunt Thasiæ vites, sunt et Mareotides albæ:—

Virg. Georg. II. 91.

³ Threïciamque Samum, quæ nunc Samothracia fertur.

Id. Æn. VII. 208.

⁴ Dos tibi Lemnos erit, terra ingeniosa colenti.

Ovid. Heroid. VI. 117.

⁵ Vulcanum tellus Hypsipylæa colit.

Id. Fast. III. 82.

all the male inhabitants of the island⁶, which, with other enormities perpetrated, induced the Greeks to call every atrocious crime —Between Lemnos and the South Eastern extremity of Thessaly small islands Peparethus⁷ *Piperi*, famous for its good oil and wine; is *Selidromi*, about which the Athenians and Philip of Macedon war; *Scopelus Scopelo*;⁸ and *Sciathus Skiatho*: the last mentioned is only two miles distant from the shores of Thessaly.—To the E. lies Scyros I. *Skyro*, where Achilles lay concealed in the habit of escape going to the Trojan war⁹: here also Theseus, king of Athens, into exile, and is said to have terminated his existence by falling precipice.

The Island of Eubœa, stretching along the coast of Boeotia, and Attica, is said to have derived its name from the passage of Io, who here gave birth to her son; it was anciently called *Macris* from the word *longus*, owing to its great length, and Abantia from its inhabitants the Abantes⁹. The modern name *Negropont*, formed by a series of corruption from Euripus: it was by this latter name that the Greeks knew the narrow strait between the island and the mainland, supposing it to have been formed by some convulsion of nature which separated the two. The whole island was exceedingly fertile, and from it the Athenians drew such great supplies that, if their enemies wished to starve them, their first step was the blockade of Eubœa: it is the largest island in the *pelago* after Crete. Its principal city was Chalcis, the birth-place of the poet Lycophron, situated mid-way on its Western coast, and connected with the Boeotian shores by a fortified bridge; owing to

which Ovid alludes:

Lemniadesque viros nimium quoque vincere norunt:

Milite tam forti vita tuenda fuit.

Heroid. VI. 53.

7 ——— nitidæque ferax Peparethos olivæ,—

Ovid. Met. VII. 470.

Since Virgil (*Æn. II. 477.*) calls the followers of Achilles “Scyria

Quid latet? ut marinæ

Filium dicunt Thetidis, sub lacrymosa Trojæ

Funera, ne virilis

Cultus in cædem, et Lycias proriperet catervas.

Hor. Carm. I. viii. 13.

⁹ Οἱ δ' Εὐβοίαν ἔχον μέγεια πνέιοντες Ἀβαντες,

Χαλκίδα τ', Εἰρήτριαν τε, πολυστάφυλόν θ' Ἰστίαιν.

Hom. II. B. 537.

the advantages of its situation and the strength of its defences, it was considered one of the most important fortresses in Greece. The inhabitants were supplied with water from the fountain Arethusa, celebrated, by Euripides. It was razed to the ground by the consul Mummius, shortly after the destruction of Corinth.

6. In the Northern part of Eubœa was Histiaæ *Xerochorion*, called afterwards Oreus, it gave the name Histiaotis to the surrounding country, the inhabitants of which were carried away captive into Thessaly by the Perrhæbi. Near it lay the promontory Artemisium *Syrochori*, memorable for the first sea-engagement between the Greeks and Xerxes. Lower down the Eastern coast were, Cerinthus *Kumi*, and Caphareum Pr. *C. Doro*, where the Grecian fleet was destroyed on its return from Troy¹⁰. The Southern cape of Eubœa was called Leuce Acte *C. Mantelo*: off it lies Myrtos I. *English I.*, whence some imagine the Myrtoan Sea¹¹ obtained its name; this sea was that part of the Ægæan which extended between Greece and the Cyclades. Above the cape was Carystus *Castel Rosso* or *Carysto*; it was situated at the foot of Ocha M. *S. Elias*, and was much famed for its beautiful green marble. The promontory which terminates the island to the South West, was anciently called Geræstum *C. Carysto*: the sea between it and Chalcis was termed *Coela Eubœæ Channel of Egripo*. Ascending the Western coast of Eubœa we come to Petaliæ Iæ. *Petalious*; *Dystos Disto*; and Eretria, the second city in the island. Between Eretria and Chalcis lay the Campus Lelantus, which formed a subject of contention between the two cities: and near it, at the foot of the lofty mountain Dirphe *Delphi*, stood the Æchalia of Eurytus, said to have been destroyed by Hercules¹². The sea between Chalcis and the Maliac Gulf was termed Euboicum Mare *Channel of Talanda*; on its Eastern shore, some miles above Chalcis, stood *Ægæ Akio*, from which, in the opinion of some, the Ægæan Sea derived its name. *Cenæum Pr. C. Lithada* was the North Western extremity of Eubœa, and stretched far into the Maliac Gulf; off it lay Lichades Iæ. *Lithada*, so called from Lichas, whom Hercules is reported to have there hurled into the sea.

7. To the South East of Eubœa are the Cyclades¹³ *Dodekanisa*, which received their name from the word *Κύκλος circulus*, owing to their surrounding Delos, as with a circle, this island containing the venerated shrines of Apollo and Diana, and being the great scene of religious worship for all the neighbouring people. They were at

¹⁰ ———— Scit triste Minervæ
Sidus, et Euboicæ cautes, ultorque Caphareus.

Virg. Æn. XI. 260.

¹¹ Nunquam dimoveas, ut trabe Cyprîâ
Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare.

Hor. Carm. I. i. 14.

¹² Gratulor Æchaliâ titulis accedere vestris.

Ovid. Heroid. IX. 1.

¹³ *Interfusa nitentes*
Vites æquora Cycladas.

Hor. Carm. I. xiv. 20.

considered to be only twelve in number, but were afterwards increased to fifteen; these were Andros, Tenos, Naxos, Paros, Olearos, Prepesinthos, Siphnos, Melos, Seriphos, Cythnos, Ceos, Gyaros, and

Many others, however, were in a later age added to the number of about 53, so that the name is an indefinite term for the whole group of islands Eastward of the Peloponnesus.

Delos is said to have formerly floated about the Ægean, but to have suddenly fixed as a resting-place for the persecuted *Latona*, who brought forth *Apollo* and *Diana*. As early as the days of *Homer*, it was the great rendezvous of the *Ionians*, who met here to celebrate their festival. When the island fell into the hands of the *Athenians*, it was used as a place of banishment, and all births and deaths amongst its inhabitants should take place in the neighbouring *Rhenea*, whither all persons labouring under any disease were commanded instantly to remove. After the *Persians* the *Athenians* established the treasury of the *Greeks* at *Delos*, where the meetings of the confederacy were subsequently held. The town of *Delos* is situated at the foot of *Mt. Cynthus*¹⁴ *Cintio*, whence *Apollo* derives the name of *Cynthius*.—*Rhenea Sdili* lies to the W. of *Delos*, and so that *Polycrates* of *Samos* is stated to have connected them by means of a dike.—*Andros Andro*, the nearest of the *Cyclades* to *Eubœa*, was a fertile and well cultivated island; it had a port and harbour of the same name, near which stood a temple of *Bacchus*, with a fountain, the water of which during the *ides* of *January* were said to taste like wine.—*Philo* lies to the S. of *Andros*, and is separated from it by a channel only a mile broad. It contained a noted temple of *Neptune* frequented by the inhabitants of all the surrounding isles, and the tombs of the sons of *Philo* slain by *Hercules*.—*Myconos Myconi*, to the S. of *Tenos*, was a small barren island: its inhabitants, who were avaricious and rapacious, were called *Myconion* at a very early age, whence the epithet "*Myconion*" was specially applied to a bald person.—*Naxos Naxia*, the largest and most fertile of the *Cyclades*, lies to the S. of *Delos*, and was especially sacred to *Demeter*, who was said to have been born there¹⁵: it had a city of the same name.—*Paros Pæro*, to the W. of *Naxos*, was besieged in vain by *Milermid* after the battle of *Marathon*, for 26 days, and thus proved the cause of disgrace. It was much celebrated for its beautiful marble¹⁶, and was the birth-place of the poet *Archilochus*, the inventor of the *Iambic* metre.—*Siphnos Siphanto*, to the W. of these, was famous for its gold and

Delum maternam invisit Apollo.

Ipse jugis Cynthi graditur, mollique fluentem

Fronde premit crinem fingens, atque implicat auro:

Tela sonant humeris.

Virg. Æn. IV. 147.

¹⁴ Bacchatamque jugis Naxon, viridemque Donusam,— *Id. III. 125.*

¹⁵ Stabant et Parii lapides, spirantia signa,—

Id. Georg. III. 34.

Hence *Horace* says,

Parios ego primus iambos

Ostendi Latio, numeros animosque secutus

Archilochi,—

Epist. I. xix. 23.

silver mines, of which a tenth part was for a time offered to Apollo at Delphi, but this being subsequently withheld, the whole of the mines were destroyed by an inundation.

9. Melos *Milo* is equidistant from Delos, Sunium Pr. in Attica, Malea Pr. in Laconia, and Dictynnæum Pr. in Crete. It refused to join the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war, and thus drew down upon the inhabitants the merciless revenge of the latter people, who put all the males to death, and enslaved the women and children.—Seriphos *Serpho* is a rocky island North of Melos, and was used by the Romans as a place of banishment¹⁸; Cassius Severus, the orator, died here in exile.—Still farther N. was Ceos *Zea*, stated to have been once united to Eubœa, from which it was torn by an earthquake. It is said to have introduced a great degree of elegance in female dress: its chief city Iulis *Zea* gave birth to the lyric poets Simonides and Bacchylides.—Gyaros *Ghioura*, probably the same with Homer's Gyræ, is a barren rock between Ceos and Tenos: it was used by the Romans as a place of exile for their criminals.—Syros *Syra*, between Rhenea and Cythnos, a fertile and salubrious island, was the country of Pherecydes, the philosopher, who first taught the immortality of the soul.

10. The islands called Sporades lie to the South and East of the Cyclades, and are not unfrequently confounded with them; they received their name from the word σπείρω *spargo*, owing to their *dispersed* situation, being scattered over the Cretan, Carpathian, and Icarian Seas, as well as along the coast of Caria in Asia Minor. The chief of them belonging to Europe were, Amorgos, Donusa, Ios, Sicinos, Pholegandros, Thera, Anaphe, Astypalæa, and Carpathus.

11. Amorgos *Amorgo* lies to the S. E. of Naxos, and was chiefly remarkable for a peculiar linen dress manufactured there.—Ios *Nio* to the S. of Paros, was celebrated as the place where Homer's mother was born, and where he himself, in the opinion of some, died on his voyage from Samos to Greece.—To the W. of it were, Sicinos *Sykino*, called formerly CEnoe from *οἶνος*, owing to the quantity of wine it produced; and Pholegandros *Polycandro*, so barren and rocky as to merit the appellation of the "Iron Isle."—Below these, in the Cretan Sea, was Thera *Santorin*, fabled to have been formed by a clod of earth thrown from the ship Argo. It was colonized by the Lacedæmonians, who settled here the descendants of the Minyæ after they had been expelled by the Pelasgi from Lemnos; Theras, who headed this fugitive colony, gave his name to the island. Several generations afterwards these Minyæ, under Battus, founded Cyrene in Africa.—Anaphe¹⁹ *Anaphi*, to the Eastward of Thera, is said to have risen spontaneously out of the Cretan Sea; and to have received its name from the word ἀναφαίνω *ostendo*, owing to the Argonauts, when in the midst of

¹⁸ Æstuat infelix angusto limite mundi,
Ut Gyaræ clausus scopulis, parvaque Seripho.

Juv. Sat. X. 170.

¹⁹ Hinc Anaphen sibi jungit, et Astypaleïa regna;
Promissis Anaphen, regna Astypaleïa bello.

Ovid. Met. VII. 461.

saving there suddenly seen the new moon appear.—*Astypalæa*, between Thera and Cos, is now *Stampalia*.—*Carpathus* *Scarpanto* n Rhodes and Crete, and gave the name of *Carpathium Pelagus* unding sea²⁰.

CRETA I. At the Southern extremity of the Sea, and as it were closing its entrance, is Creta ed *Candia*, the largest of the Grecian isles: it is have derived its name from Cres, a son of Jupiter nymph *Idæa*; it is otherwise called *Dolichæ*, a, *Æria*, and *Idæa*. It gave name to the Mare n *Sea of Candia*, which extends between it and lades. Crete was surnamed *ἑκατόμπολις* from its cities²¹, and was famed for having given birth to and as the place where his tomb was shown. habitants were excellent light-troops and archers, dily offered their services for hire to any state eded them. The Cretans in the earlier part of story were a just and wise people, but they dege- so far as to be charged with the grossest vices.

æ *Eteocretes*, who were governed by *Minos*, were the earliest inha- the island. It was not reduced under the power of the Romans ime of *Metellus*, thence surnamed *Creticus*, when, together with it was formed into one province and governed by the same pro- A range of mountains extends through the whole of Crete: their extremity obtained the name of *Leuci* Ms. *Lefka* from *λευκός* ing to their appearing, at a distance, like *white* clouds. In the the island rises the lofty *Ida M. Psiloriti*, where *Jupiter* was edu- the *Corybantes* (thence surnamed *Idæi*), and where his tomb was yond this, and towering above the Eastern cape of the island, is *Sitia*, in a cave of which the infant god was fed with honey by

Amongst the promontories of Crete, we may mention *Samonium* ne *Salamone*, on the East, which was passed by *St. Paul* in his o Rome; *Metallum Matala*, on the South; *Criu Metopon Crio*, on t; and *Psacum Pr. C. Spada*, on the North.

n the Northern coast of the island, near *Psacum Pr.*, was the f *Dictynna Magny*, one of *Diana's* attendants, who first invented nets, and after whom the goddess herself is sometimes called *Dic-* Farther Eastward was *Cydonia* near *Canea*, one of the most ancient ortant cities of the island, the inhabitants of which were admirable ²². Continuing in the same direction we come to *Cnossus* or *Gnos-*

²⁰ ————— te dominam æquoris,
Quicumque Bithynâ lacessit
Carpathium pelagus carinâ.

Hor. Carm. I. xxxv. 8.

²¹ ἄλλοι δ', οἱ Κρήτην ἑκατόμπολιν ἀμφενέμοντο.

Hom. Il. B. 649.

²² *Primusve Teucer tela Cydonio*
Direxit arcu :—

Hor. Carm. IV. ix. 17.

162 *Ægæum Mare—Tenedos—Lesbos—Chios—Samos.*

sus²³ *Macritichos*, the capital of Crete; it was situated about two miles inland, on the banks of the little river *Cæratas Cartero*, and owed all its splendour to Minos, who fixed his residence here: it was hither that *Dædalus* fled from Athens, and here he is said to have constructed the celebrated labyrinth that contained the Minotaur: it is also famed for the adventure of *Ariadne* and *Theseus*. A little more inland stood *Lyctus Hieraki*, the country of *Idomeneus*, who led its inhabitants to the Trojan war: not far from it was *Lycastos Lakido*. On the Southern coast of the island lay *Hierapytna Girapetra*, and farther Westward was the spot called *Caloi Limenes Calolimionas*, mentioned by St. Luke as the "Fair Havens nigh unto the city Lasea." *Gortyna Metropoli*, a very strong and ancient city on the banks of the R. *Lethæus Messara*, was famed for the excellent bows and arrows²⁴ which were made there: there is a famous labyrinth here, which is supposed to be that of the Minotaur, as no traces of any labyrinth have been discovered near *Gnossus*, although searched for as far back as the time of *Diodorus Siculus*. Farther Westward was *Phœnicis P. Sphakie*, where the ship which conveyed St. Paul to Rome endeavoured, previous to its being overtaken by the tempest, to put in and winter; and about 20 miles off is the little island *Gaudos* or *Clauda Gosso*, under which it ran shortly afterwards.

15. All the islands which have as yet been mentioned in the *Ægæan Sea*, belong to the continent of Europe; we shall now briefly describe those which remain, and are reckoned to Asia, viz. *Tenedos*, *Lesbos*, *Chios*, *Samos*, *Icaria*, *Patmos*, *Cos*, *Rhodus*, and a few others of little importance.

16. The first of these below the mouth of the *Hellespont* is *Tenedos Tenedos*, a small and fertile island. It was especially sacred to *Apollo*, and was the place to which the Greeks retired, in order to make the Trojans believe they had returned home without finishing the siege.—To the S. of *Tenedos*, and off the coast of *Æolis*, lies *Lesbos Mytilene*, the fourth island in size in the *Ægean sea*. It was very fertile, and the wine which it produced was much esteemed: the Lesbians were celebrated for their musical skill²⁵, but the general character of the people was so dissipated, that the epithet Lesbian was frequently applied to licentious extravagance. It was the birth-place of *Sappho*, *Alcæus*, *Arion*, *Theophrastus*, *Terpander*, &c. Its chief cities were, *Methymna Molivo* on the Northern side of the island; and *Mitylene* or *Mytilene Mytilene*, its capital, on the strait between it and *Æolis*.—Lower down is *Chios Scio*, off the coast of *Ionis*; its wine was in high repute²⁶, and it was one of the places which contended for the birth of *Homer*, whose school was still shown there: its chief town was *Chios Scio*.—*Samos Samo*, to the S. of *Chios*, lies also off the coast of *Ionis* opposite

²³ Jupiter omnipotens! utinam ne tempore primo

Gnosia Cecropiæ tetigissent litora puppes;

Indomito nec dira ferens stippendia tauro

Perfidus in Cretam religasset navita funem;—

Catull. LXIV. 171.

²⁴ *Spicula torquebat Lycio Gortynia cornu.*

Virg. Æn. XI. 773.

²⁵ ——— Hunc fidibus novis,

Hunc Lesbio sacrare plectro,

Teque tuasque decet sorores.

Hor. Carm. I. xxvi. 11.

²⁶ *Quo Chium pretio cadum*

Mercemur;—

Id. III. xix. 5.

2. Mare—Icaria—Patmos—Cos—Rhodus. 163

ad is divided from the promontory Mycale by a narrow channel ; as for the worship and temple of Juno²⁷, who was said to have n the island. It was the birth-place of Pythagoras, and the re- one of the Sibyls : its chief town was Samos *Megali Chora*, near f the R. Imbrasus, from which Juno and Diana were surnamed -To the W. of Samos is Icaria *Nigaria*, whence the surrounding lled Icarium Mare; the island itself derived its name from Icarus, from Crete to escape the resentment of Minos, is said to have ly directed his course too near the sun, when the wax with which vere cemented, melted, and he fell into the sea : Hercules buried ia²⁸.

even the Icarian Sea and Rhodes was Patmos *Patino*, used by as as a place of banishment, and rendered very interesting by ' St. John ; to the S. of it lay Cos *Cos* or *Stan-co*, opposite Hali- and at the mouth of Ceramicus Sinus. The latter island was the of Apelles, Hippocrates, and Philetas, and was famed for its ex- tility, as well as for its beautiful and sanative wine ; its manu- silk²⁹ and cotton were also in high reputation. To the S. of Cos Nisiros, whence Neptune, who is said to have here overwhelmed 'olybotes, was surnamed Nisyreus : below it are Telos *Piscopia*, a *Karki*.

the Southern coast of Caria is Rhodus *Rhodes*, the largest island ean Sea after Crete and Eubœa ; it is presumed to have obtained tion from the Dodanim, otherwise called Rhodanim. Its capital us *Rhodes* near the Northern point of the island, famous for its razed statue of the Sun, called the Colossus and reckoned one of the iders of the world. Rhodes was especially sacred to the Sun, and said to have never been so overcast but that he might be seen. itants were celebrated for their navigation, and were during many most powerful nation by sea. Their maritime laws were so uni- spected that they were adopted by other commercial nations, and roduced into the Roman code, whence they have been extracted to asis of the maritime regulations of modern *Europe*. The Colossus bits high : its feet rested upon the two moles of the harbour, so sailed between its legs ; a winding staircase ran to the top, e shores of Syria and ships sailing by the coast of Egypt were said ble. After having stood about a hundred years it was overthrown thquake, 224 years B. C. On the Eastern coast of the island stood n city Lindus *Lindo*, the birth-place of Cleobulus, one of the wise l of Chares, the architect of the Colossus ; here the Danaides built to Minerva, in which one of Pindar's odes was written in letters of n the Western coast were the Dorian cities Camirus *Camiro*, and Neocastro the chief hold of the Telchines, whom Jupiter is said to troved by a deluge³⁰. To the E. of Ialysus was the lofty mountain *Madona*, on which stood a temple of Jupiter, hence surnamed is.

¹ *Quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam Posthabitâ coluisse Samo.* *Virg. Æn. I. 16.*

² *Transit et Icarium, lapsas ubi perdidit alas Icarus, et vastæ nomina fecit aquæ.* *Ovid. Fast. IV. 283.*

³ *Nec Coæ referunt jam tibi purpuræ,—* *Hor. Carm. IV. xiii. 13.*

⁴ *Phœbeamque Rhodon, et Ialysios Telchinas, Quorum oculis ipso vitiantes omnia visu Jupiter exosus, fraternis subdidit undis.* *Ovid. Met. VII. 365.*

CHAPTER XVII.

ASIA MINOR.

1. THE country, which for distinction's sake we Europeans call *Asia Minor*, was not known to the Ancients by any general name. The appellation *Asia Minor* was first used in the 4th century, and only then with reference to the country previously called *Asia Propria*, to the exclusion of the provinces Pontus, Cappadocia, and Cilicia Propria. After the Romans had contrived to entangle themselves in the affairs of Asia Minor, and had obtained actual possession of Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia, they erected these into a Prætor's Province¹ under the name of Asia. Augustus subsequently gave it many immunities, and raised it to the dignity of a Consular Province, which is frequently alluded to under the names of *Asia Propria*, *Asia intra Taurum*, and *Asia Proconsularis*. The two first of these names are not unfrequently applied to the whole of Asia Minor, with the exception of the provinces Cilicia Propria, Cappadocia, and Pontus.

2. The peninsula of Asia Minor is bounded on the N. by the Euxine, on the E. by the rivers Acampsis and Euphrates, and by Mt. Amanus, on the S. by the Mediterranean, and on the W. by the Ægean Sea: to the E. it bordered upon Armenia and Syria, being separated from the former by the Euphrates, and from the latter by Mt. Amanus. Its situation is one of the happiest in the world, being washed on one side by the great river Euphrates, and on the other three by the sea: it contains 164,500 square miles, or about 7,000 less than the peninsula of Spain.

3. The principal promontories of Asia Minor are; on the Southern coast, Anemurium Pr. C. *Anamour*, the Southernmost cape of the peninsula, and Sacrum Pr., which derives its modern name of C. *Khelidonia* from the adjacent Chelidoniæ Iæ. *Khelidonia Is.* On the Western coast are Triopium Pr. C. *Krio*, on which stood the famous city Cnidus, sacred to Venus: Troglitium Pr. C. S. *Mary*, a prominent foot of Mt. Mycale, opposite the Island of Samos: Lectum Pr.² C. *Baba*, the Westernmost point of the peninsula, formed by the jutting out of Mt. Ida into the sea; and Sigæum Pr.³ C. *Ienishehr*, forming with the opposite point Mastusia in Thrace the en-

¹ ————— Bruto Prætorē tenente

Ditem Asiam, —

Hor. Sat. I. vii. 18.

² "Ἰδὲν δ' ἐκείσθην πολυπίδακα, μητέρα Θηρῶν,
Λεκτόν· ὅθι πρῶτον λιπέτην ἄλα.

Hom. Il. Ξ. 284.

³ ————— Sigæa igni freta lata relucet.

Virg. Æn. II. 312.

the Hellespont. This last promontory was adorned with a temple of Achilles, who was buried there, and was the place where in their war against the Trojans drew up their ships, and where part of the battles between them was fought. The two chief cities on the Northern coast are, Carambis Pr. *Kerempe*, and Acra *Lepte* or *ndjeh*, where the coast runs out farthest to the North.

The most considerable ranges of mountains in Asia Minor are, the Taurus, Anti-Taurus, and the Paryadres Mts. Taurus M.⁴ *Ramadan Oglu* or *Kurin* rises in Sacrum Pr. and the Southern parts of Asia Minor and after traversing the Southern provinces of the Empire, crosses the Euphrates into Mesopotamia. The Anti-Taurus is a spur of the Taurus, which it leaves near Cilicia, and passing through the midst of Cappadocia, crosses the Euphrates into Armenia, where it is the tops of Ararat. It is more elevated than the Taurus; and from one of its peaks, named Mt. Argæus, the ancients asserted that the Mediterranean and the Nine Seas were visible⁵. The range of Paryadres, sometimes *Tchisheghi* as it was afterwards called, is a continuation of the Caucasus, which enters Asia Minor near the mouth of the Euphrates, and after connecting itself with Anti-Taurus, runs Westward to Paphlagonia and the Hellespont. It was from Mt. Theches in this range, few miles above Trapezus, that the 10,000 Greeks went to the sea during their masterly retreat.

The principal rivers of Asia Minor are, the Halys, Sangarius, which enter the Euxine; the Hermus and Lycus, which run into the Ægæan Sea; and the Taurus, which flows into the Mediterranean. Of these the Halys⁶ now called *Kizil Irmak* is the largest; it rises in the angle formed by the junction of the mountains Anti-Taurus and Scydises, and after passing through the provinces of Cappadocia, Galatia, and Paphlagonia,

⁴ An te, Cydne, canam, tacitis qui leniter undis
Cæruleis placidus per vada serpis aquis?
Quantus et, ætherio contingens vertice nubes,
Frigidus intonsos Taurus arat Cilicas? *Tibull. I. vii. 16.*

⁵ Argæus was famed for its fleet horses:

— jam pascua fumant
Cappadocum, volucrumque parens Argæus equorum.
Claudian. in Ruf. II. 31.

⁶ *Croeso fatalis Halys*, ————— *Lucan. III. 272.*

enters the sea a little to the W. of Amisus. It is said to have obtained its name from the Greek word ἀλὸς, owing to its waters having a *salt* and bitter taste: it is famous for the defeat of Cræsus, the Lydian monarch, of whose dominions it formed for a long time the Eastern boundary, and who was tempted to cross it by the ambiguity of an oracle⁷. The R. Sangarius or Sagaris *Sakaria* is W. of the Halys; it rises on the frontiers of Galatia and Phrygia, and after passing Pessinus traverses Bithynia. The Hermus *Sarabat* or *Kedous* is smaller than either of the foregoing; it rises in the Northern part of Phrygia, and after running through Lydia, and receiving the tributaries Pactolus and Hyllus, enters the *G. of Smyrna*; its waters were said by the poets to roll down gold⁸. The Mæander *Mendere* is to the S. of the foregoing, and formed the boundary between Lydia and Caria; it rises in the Western part of Phrygia, near the cities Celæne and Apamea Cibotus, and falls into the Sinus Latmicus. It is celebrated for its innumerable windings⁹, from which all sinuosities have received the name of Mæanders. The Sarus *Syhoon* is the largest river in the Southern part of Asia Minor; it rises in the district of Cataonia, and after breaking through the range of Mt. Taurus flows into the Mare Cilicium.

6. Asia Minor was divided into twelve great provinces, four Northern, four central, and four Southern, the superficial extent of which may be seen in the following table:

		Square Miles.
NORTHERN:	Mysia - - - - -	8,200
	Bithynia - - - - -	12,500
	Paphlagonia - - - - -	13,700
	Pontus - - - - -	22,800
CENTRAL:	Lydia - - - - -	9,300
	Phrygia - - - - -	23,200
	Galatia - - - - -	14,100
	Cappadocia - - - - -	30,700

⁷ The words of the oracle were:

Κροῖσος "Ἄλυν διαβάς μεγάλην ἀρχὴν διαλύσει.

Herod. I. 53.

⁸ ——— auro turbidus Hermus. *Virg. Georg. II. 137.*

⁹ Non secus ac liquidus Phrygiis Mæandros in arvis

Ludit; et ambiguo lapsu refluitque fluitque:

Occurrensque sibi venturas aspicit undas:

Et nunc ad fontes, nunc in mare versus apertum,

Incertas exercet aquas.

Ovid. Met. VIII. 162.

[Caria	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,700
[Lycia	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,200
[Pamphylia	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,800
[Cilicia	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,300
Total							164,500

MYRIA was bounded on the E. by the R. Rhynda-
the N. by the Propontis and Hellespont, on the
the Ægæan Sea, and on the S. by the range of
ins which divides the waters of the Hermus and

To the E. it bordered on Bithynia and Phrygia,
S. on Lydia, and on the N. it was separated from
racian Chersonesus by the narrow strait of the
ont. In the South Western corner of the pro-
as the district of ÆOLIS or Æolia, so called from
i, the son of Javan, and grandson of Japhet; but
rfane writers state it to have obtained its name
Eolus, the son of Hellen, who led a colony of

hither sixty years after the fall of Troy (1124 B.C.);
xtended from the Gulf of Adramyttium to the
mus. Their league, like that of the Ionians, con-
of twelve cities, until the latter people, who were
more powerful, wrested Smyrna from them.

name of Mysia is presumed to have been derived from Madai, the
aphet, whose descendants crossed over to Europe and colonized
doesia and Macedonia: it was not at first applied in the extended
rwards assigned to it, its Western parts being called Troas and
Its Northern and Eastern parts, from Abydos to the R. Rhynde-
ere inhabited by a band of Phrygians, and hence obtained the ap-
of Phrygia Minor¹⁰. Troas extended from Abydos to Adramyt-
luding the sources of the Granicus and Æsepus; its limits do not
have altered during the various changes which the country under-
m those which are given as the boundaries of Priam's kingdom.
ians are thought to have derived their name and origin from Tiraz,
of Japhet, whom in their mythology they appear to have distin-
as their king and progenitor Tros: they were also called Teuceri, an
on which they are said to have derived from their king Teucer.
sians were once brave and warlike, but they degenerated so much
ysorum Ultimus" was a term proverbially used to denote a des-
person. They were frequently hired to attend funerals; as mourners,
their melancholy and lachrymose habits.

ence also Virgil uses "Phrygius" for "Trojanus:"

Namque ut conspectu in medio turbatus, inermis,
Constitit, atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspectit:—

Æn. II. 68.

9. The principal mountain in Mysia is Ida or Idæus M. *Kas Dag* or *Ida*, famous amongst the poets for Paris having there adjudged the prize of beauty to Venus, and from the gods having thence beheld the attacks made upon Troy; its highest peak was named Gargara¹¹. Amongst the principal rivers of the province we may mention the Caicus *Grimakli*, which rises in Temnos Mons, and enters the Elaiticus Sinus G. of *Sandarli*, a little above Cuma. The Simois *Mendere*, or river of Troy, rises in M^t. Ida, and after a tortuous course of forty-five miles, enters the Hellespont a little within the promontory Sigeum¹²: a few miles above its mouth it receives a little brook hardly ten miles in length, which is the famous river called Xanthus or Scamander¹³. The Granicus *Oustvola*, flowing from M^t. Ida into the Propontis, was famous for the first battle gained upon its banks, B.C. 334, by Alexander over Darius, when 100,000 of the Persians were left dead on the field: it was here also that the army of Mithridates was cut to pieces by Lucullus, B.C. 69, after raising the siege of Cyzicus.

10. On the frontiers of Mysia, towards Lydia, stood Cuma or Cyme *Guzalhissar*, on the shores of the Ægean Sea, one of the oldest and most important of the Æolian cities: it was the parent city of the Campanian Cumæ, and the birth-place of Hesiod and Ephorus. Farther to the Northward was Pergamus *Pergamo*, the residence of a famous line of kings, and the capital of the kingdom or province of Asia; it was celebrated for a noble library of 200,000 volumes, of which Ptolemy, king of Egypt, became so jealous as to forbid the exportation of Papyrus from his dominions. Upon this, the Membranæ Pergamenæ (*parchment*) were invented, and the library continued to increase, till it was transported to Egypt by Cleopatra, with Antony's permission, where it adorned and enriched the Alexandrian collection. Pergamus is one of the seven churches mentioned in the Revelation of St. John. The district of Teuthrania, the residence of the first Mysian kings, extended along the Caicus to its source. Elæa *Kliseli*, the port of Pergamus, gave name to the Elaiticus Sinus G. of *Sandarli*, at the extremity of which lay the small islands Arginusæ *Kanot*, where during the Peloponnesian war the Lacedæmonian fleet was conquered by the Athenians under Conon, B.C. 406. Farther Northward was the Adramyttenus Sinus G. of *Adramyti*, so called from the city Adramyttium, which lay at its head: it had a very convenient port, and is supposed by some to have been the same with Lyrnessus, the city of Briseis¹⁴, taken by Achilles during the Trojan war. A little N. of Adramyttium was Thebe Hypoplacia, the birth-place of Andromache, around which dwelled the petty tribe of the Cilices: between it and the promontory Lectum was Antandrus *Antandro*, near which Æneas built his fleet after the destruction of Troy. On the Western

¹¹ Illas ducit amor trans Gargara, transque sonantem
Ascanium: superant montes, et flumina tranant:—

Virg. Georg. III. 269.

¹² Καὶ Σιμόεις, ὅθι πολλά βοάγρια καὶ τρυφάλεια
Κάππεσον ἐν κονίῃσι, καὶ ἡμίθων γένος ἀνδρῶν.

Hom. Il. M. 22.

¹³ Λητοῖ δ' ἀντίστη σῶκος, ἐριούνιος Ἑρμῆς.
Ἄντα δ' ἄρ' Ἡφαίστοιο μέγας ποταμὸς βαθυδίνης,
Ὅν Ξάνθον καλίουσι θεοὶ, ἄνδρες δὲ Σκάμανδρον.

Id. Y. 74.

¹⁴ ————— domus alta sub Idâ,
Lyrnessi domus alta; solo Laurente sepulchrum.

Virg. Æn. XII. 546.

Troas was Chrysa, where was the famous temple of Apollo Sminthos whose priest was Chryses, the father of Briseis. To the N. of it was the city of Troy, called sometimes simply Troas, one of the most important places in the province.

A city of Ilium¹⁶, immortalized by the poetry of Homer and Virgil, situated in a plain on a small eminence a few miles from the mouth of the Simois, and between the two rivers Simois and Scamander; its site is supposed to be now occupied by the village of *Bunarbash*, but the more than 3,000 years has not only obliterated every trace of the city, but has also effected such changes in the face of the country, as to make it impossible to ascertain its exact position, farther than that against the ancient descriptions offer no objections. It was also called Troja¹⁷, by the Latins. Its citadel, Pergamos, was in the highest part of the plain and contained the temple of Minerva. The siege of Troy, undertaken by the whole of confederate Greece to revenge the cause of Menelaus, lasted on with valour and intrepidity for ten years, but at the expiration of time the city was taken and destroyed, when the greater part of the inhabitants were put to the sword, the others being carried away by the Greeks. This happened 1,184 years before the Christian era, 431 years before the building of Rome, and 408 years before the first Olympiad. Troy has however, to have partly risen from its ruins, for Xerxes and Alexander the Great visited it, but it never gained its former importance, being now only Ilium Novum *Tshiblak*, which was built about 30 stadia lower down the Simois than the old city.

Opposite Troy was the steep eminence Callicolone, and above it, on the bank of the Simois, was Nea *Ene*, remarkable for its silver mines. On the eastern side of Ida, near the source of the *Æsepus*, stood Scepis, the residence of *Æneas*: and nearer Troy, on the Southern shore of the Propontis, was Rhœteum, not far from which, at a place called *Æanæ*, *Alexander* was buried. Farther Northward on the same coast lay Dardanus, where peace was concluded between Sylla and Mithridates; Abydos famous for the loves of Hero and Leander, and for the bridge of *Æneas* own to the opposite point of Sestos by Xerxes; Percote, given by Xerxes, king of Persia, to Themistocles for maintaining his wardrobe; *Lampsacus* *Lamsaki*, assigned by the same monarch to Themistocles for giving him his table with wine: the last was the birth-place of the deity *Æsculapius*, whose orgies were there constantly celebrated. Farther Eastward, on the Southern shores of the Propontis, lay the district and town of *Ædessa*, where *Adrastus* first erected a temple to *Nemesis*; and hard by

¹⁶ Κλυθή μεν, 'Αργυρότοξ', δὲ Χρύσην ἀμφιβέβηκας,
Κίλλαν τε ζαθέην, Τενέδοιό τε ἱφί ἀνάσσεις.
Σμινθεῦ *Hom. Il. A. 37.*

¹⁷ Εἰ μὴ 'Ολυμπιάδες Μοῦσαι, Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο
Θυγατέρες, μνησαίαθ' ὅσοι ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἤλθον. *Id. B. 492.*

¹⁸ Postquam res Asiæ Priamique evertere gentem
Immeritam visum superis, ceciditque superbum
Ilium, et omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troja;—
Virg. Æn. III. 3.

¹⁹ Hunc lucum tibi dedico, consecroque, Priape,
Quæ domus tua Lampsaci est, quæque silva, Priape.
Nam te præcipue in suis urbibus colit ora
Hellespontia, ceteris ostreosior oris. *Catull. XVIII.*

was *Æsepus* fl. *Boklu*, or *Sataldere*, which rises in Mt. *Ida*, and passing by *Zeieia Sorikiui*, enters the Propontis.

13. The island of *Cyzicus*, which lay in the Propontis, was separated from the main-land by a very narrow channel, on the Northern shore of which stood *Cyzicus Kyzik*, one of the noblest cities of Asia, rendered famous by the siege of *Mithridates*, which was raised by *Lucullus*. The city was sacred to *Proserpine*, who was said to have received it from *Jupiter* as her dowry; it was exceedingly beautiful, and became a favourite place of retreat amongst the wealthy and discontented Latins. A few miles to the N. W. of the peninsula of *Cyzicus* lies *Proconnesus*, much famed for its admirable white marble, which has given rise to its modern name *Marmara*. *Cyzicus* was situated at the foot of *Dindymus M. Kapudag*, where *Jason* erected a temple to *Cybele*, from which, in the opinion of some, she received the name of *Dindymene*¹⁹. The island of *Cyzicus* was also called *Dolionis* from the *Doliones*, a Thracian tribe, who inhabited the country between the *Æsepus* and *Rhyndacus*: the latter river rises in the district anciently called *Abrette*, a name which is sometimes put for the whole province.

14. BITHYNIA²⁰ was bounded on the E. by the R. *Parthenius*, on the S. by Mt. *Olympus*, on the W. by the R. *Rhyndacus*, and on the N. by the Propontis and *Euxine*. To the E. it touched on *Paphlagonia*, to the S. on *Galatia* and *Phrygia*, and to the W. on *Mysia*. The *Bithyni* were Thracians, who crossed over from the banks of the *Strymon*, and seized upon a tract of country occupied by the *Bebryces*: they were composed of two tribes, the *Thyni* and *Bithyni*, the former occupying the sea-coasts, the latter dwelling inland. The *Mariandyni* appear to have been another branch of the nation, though independent of them; and with them may be also classed the *Caucones* of *Homer*, who touched to the Eastward on *Paphlagonia*.

15. In the South Western part of the province was *Olympus M. Tsheshish Dag*, one of the loftiest mountains in Asia Minor, whence the surrounding country was called *Olympe*. At its Northern foot stood *Prusa* ad *Olympum Bursa*, so called from having been built by *Prusias*, king of *Bithynia*: it was hither that *Hannibal* fled from the vengeance of his enemies, and was at first kindly received, but *Prusias* was preparing to betray his guest to the Romans, in order to gain their favour, when *Hannibal* prevented his plans by a voluntary death, n. c. 182. *Cius Kio*, called also *Prusias*, was situated on *Cianus Sinus G. of Mondania*, at the mouth of the two rivers *Cius* and *Hylas*. The latter of these is said to have received its name from *Hylas*, the favourite boy of *Hercules*, who was there stolen away

¹⁹ Non Dindymene, non adytis quatit
Mentem Sacerdotum incola Pythius,
Non Liber æque,——

Hor. Carm. I. xvi. 5.

²⁰ *Thyni* Thracæ arant, quæ nunc Bithynia fertur.

Claudian. in Eutrop. II. 246.

aphs, and was sought by Hercules for many days in the neighbourhood Arganthonius²¹. The other river was the Cius or Asd communicated with a lake called also Ascanius *L. of Isnik*; of Ascanius is presumed by the learned to be only an alteration Ashkenaz, the grandson of Japhet, after whom the *Black Sea* have been called the Sea of Ashkenaz, which appellation became altered to Pontus Axenus, and Pontus Euxinus. At the Eastern of lake Ascanius was Nicæa *Iznik*, for a long time the residence Bithynian kings, until it was finally determined that Nicomedia considered as the capital of the province: it is remarkable for the synodical council held here under Constantine the Great, A.D. 324, Nicene creed was drawn up.

the N. of Nicæa, on the shore of Astacenus Sinus *G. of Ismid*, subsequently called Olbia. After its destruction by Lysimachus, the king of Bithynia, built a new city, which he called Nicomedia *Ismid* after himself: it was the metropolis of Bithynia, very famous under the Romans, whose emperors frequently had their residence, particularly Diocletian, and Constantine during the reign of Constantinople. To the W. of Nicomedia was Libysa where Hannibal was buried; and beyond it, at the Southern end of the Bosphorus, stood Chalcedon *Kady Keui*, called by the oracle "of the Blind," in derision of the Megareans, its founders, who took the more advantageous situation of Byzantium. Nearer the opposite to it, was Chrysopolis *Scutari*, at first only the port of , but afterwards fortified by the Athenians during the Peloponnesian war. On the shores of the Euxine were, Prusa ad Hypium, so called from its situation on the R. Hypius *Kara*; and Heraclea *Erekli*, situated on the R. Pontus, from its being situated in that part of Bithynia which was annexed to the kingdom of Pontus: the latter was the most important port on the coast after Sinope. Between this city and the R. Acheron or *Meles* was the peninsula Acherusia, where was shown the cavern into which Hercules dragged Cerberus out of hell. Farther Eastward was Tium *Filbas*, near the mouth of Billæus fl. *Filbas*; and consider it stood Bithynium, called also Claudiopolis, the oldest of all Bithynian cities.

PAPHLAGONIA was bounded on the E. and S. by the Propontis, on the W. by the Parthenius, and on the N. by the Euxine Sea; to the E. it bordered on Pontus, to the S. on Galatia, and to the W. on Bithynia. It was at the Heneti²² dwelled, who, having lost their country in the Trojan war, crossed over into Italy under the command of Antenor, and expelling the original

His adjungit, Hylan nautæ quo fonte relictum
Clamassent: ut litus, Hyla, Hyla, omne sonaret.

Virg. Ecl. VI. 43.

Παφλαγόνων δ' ἡγεῖτο Πυλαιμένεος λάσιον κῆρ,
'Εξ' Ἐνετῶν, ὅθεν ἡμιόνων γένος ἀγροτεράων,
Οἳ ῥα Κύτῳρον ἔχον, καὶ Σησαμον ἀμφενέμοντο,
'Αμφὶ τε Παρθέσιον ποταμὸν κλυτὰ δῶματ' ἔβαιον,—

Hom. Il. B. 851.

inhabitants, settled in *Venice*. The Paphlagonians are described by Homer as a brave people; but according to Lucian they were silly and superstitious.

18. Paphlagonia is traversed by a very lofty range of hills called Olgasys, a name which is still preserved in that of *Ulgus Dag*: on its Western side are the springs of the Parthenius *Burtin* or *Olu*, the only river of any consequence in the province²³. A few miles to the E. of the Parthenius, on the *Black Sea*, stood Sesamos, subsequently named Amastris *Amasserah*. To the E. of it was Cyturus *Kidros*, at the foot of Cyturus M. *Alfar Dag* famous for the box-wood which grew there²⁴: beyond it was Aboni Teichos, the birth-place of the impostor Alexander, who persuaded Marcus Aurelius to change the name of the city to Ionopolis *Ineboli*, under the pretence that Æsculapius and his father Apollo would come and reside there. Still farther Eastward lay Acra Lepte, the Northernmost point of Asia Minor; and Armene *Ak-Liman*, where the 10,000 Greeks were disembarked by the people of Sinope, who had fetched them from Cotyora, but did not choose to land them on their own shores. Sinope *Sinub* was situated on a narrow peninsula, which jutted out into the Euxine, and was reported to be of such antiquity, as to owe its origin to the Argonauts. It was colonized, as were all the cities on the Paphlagonian coast, by the Milesians, and became in process of time more important and famous than any other city on the shores of the Euxine; it was taken by Pharnaces, king of Pontus, after which it became the capital of that kingdom, until retaken by Lucullus during the Mithridatic war: it was the birth-place of Diogenes the Cynic. The R. Amnias *Kara Soo* was a tributary of the Halys; on its banks the Romans and Bithynians were defeated by Mithridates, who was himself afterwards beaten by Pompey, in memory of which the latter founded the city of Pompeiopolis *Tash Kiupri*, on the banks of the river. In the South Eastern part of the province was Gangra or Germanicopolis *Changeri*, the residence of the old Paphlagonian kings.

19. PONTUS was bounded on the W. by the R. Halys, on the S. by the mountains Paryadres and Scydisse, on the E. by the R. Acampsis, and on the N. by the Euxine Sea. To the W. it bordered on Paphlagonia and Galatia, to the S. on Cappadocia, to the E. on Armenia and Colchis. Pontus was reckoned famous for its poisons and poisonous herbs²⁵.

20. The name of Pontus was first applied by the Greeks to the whole tract of country along the Southern shores of the Euxine, and thus included territories to which the subsequent kingdom of Pontus did not extend, as Sinope, Tium, Heraclea, &c., which are all described as "in Ponto:" the appellation was, however, afterwards limited to the country E. of the

²³ Partheniusque rapax, et volvens saxa Cynapes
Labitur; — Ovid. ex Pont. IV. x. 49.

²⁴ Et juvat undantem buxo spectare Cytorum,
Naryciæque picis lucos: — Virg. Georg. II. 437.

²⁵ Has herbas, atque hæc Ponto mihi lecta venena
Ipse dedit Mœris; nascuntur plurima Ponto. Id. Ecl. VIII. 95.

R. Halys, and which, after having been dismembered from Cappadocia, was erected into a satrapy under the Persian kings, and finally into a separate kingdom, about 300 years before the Christian era. The most remarkable of its kings was Mithridates the Great, whose ambitious designs upon the kingdom of Cappadocia, of which he had been stripped by the Romans, plunged him into hostilities with the latter people, and brought on a war which was one of the longest and most difficult in which the Romans had ever been engaged with a foreign power. The chief river of Pontus is the Iris *Jekil Irmak*, which rises in Paryadres M. and enters the *Black Sea* near Amisus. To the E. of it is the R. Thermodon *Thermeh*, which runs through the district Themiscyra, the residence of warlike females, who from having their right breast burnt off received the name of Amazones²⁶ (from *a non*, and *μαζὸς mamma*); they are said to have here founded a great empire, but to have been subdued by Hercules, from whose power they escaped, and after many wanderings, established a new kingdom in Sarmatia, on the shores of the Palus Mæotis.

21. The Westernmost city on the coast of Pontus was Amisus *Samsoun*, which gave name to the Amisenus Sinus *G. of Samsoun*: the kings of Pontus made it their occasional residence, until after a long siege by Lucullus it fell into the hands of the Romans. Beyond this were, Themiscyra, which was also besieged by Lucullus; and Polemonium, called Side, until Polemon was appointed king by Antony: the last-mentioned city was situated at the mouth of Sideus fl. *Balama*. Farther Eastward were, Cotyora *Bouzwak Kali*, where the 10,000 Greeks took shipping on their return; Cerasus *Keresoun*, called afterwards Pharnacia, whence Lucullus first introduced into Europe the fruit called Cerasus or *Cherry*; and Trapezus *Trebisonde*, so named from the mathematical figure in which it was built, and remarkable as the first friendly spot reached by the Ten Thousand during their masterly retreat from Cunaxa: Trapezus was a magnificent city, and became very famous under the emperors of the Eastern empire, who made it their capital. Beyond Trapezus were, Ophis fl. *Ouf*; Rhizæum *Rizeh*; and Absarus *Makria*, where the coast of the *Black Sea* assumes a Northern direction: the last mentioned town was said to have been founded by the Colchians, who went in pursuit of Medea.

22. In the Eastern part of Pontus were several barbarous tribes; amongst them may be mentioned the Heniochi²⁷, the Drilæ, the Mossynœci and the Tibareni or Tibaleni, supposed to have been so called from Tubal, the son of Japhet. The Macrones or Macrocephali, a branch of the Tzani, dwelled on the borders of Armenia; to the W. of them were the Chalybes or Chaldæi, who either gave their name to, or took it from, their iron and steel manufactures²⁸: they are reported to have been the first discoverers of iron. Near the springs of the Lycus, which was a tributary of the Iris, stood Colonia *Coyla Hissa*; and some miles above it was Neo Cæsarea *Nicsar*, the most considerable city in this part of the province. Towards the source of the Iris stood Comana Pontica *Tokat*, so called to distinguish it from another Comana in Cappadocia: it was remark-

²⁶ Quales Threïciæ cum flumina Thermodontis

Pulsant, et pictis bellantur Amazones armis. *Virg. Æn.* XI. 660.

²⁷ Heniochæ nautis plus nocuere rates. *Ovid. ex Pont.* IV. x. 26.

²⁸ Jupiter, ut Chalybôn omne genus pereat,

Et qui principio sub terra quærere venas

Institit, ac ferri frangere duritiem!

Catull. LXVI. 48.

able for a magnificent and wealthy temple, variously ascribed to Bellona, to Venus, and to Diana Taurica, the service of which was performed by 6,000 ministers of both sexes, governed by a chief priest. Lower down the Iris was Amasea *Amasea*, the metropolis of the whole province, and remarkable as being the birth-place of Mithridates the Great, and of Strabo the geographer; near it the Iris receives the waters of Scylax fl. *Geder*. This last river ran past Zela *Zela*, which was the scene of two great defeats, that of Triarius by Mithridates the Great, and of Pharnaces by Cæsar, when the latter vainly described his easy and rapid victory to the Senate, by the words, "Veni, Vidi, Vici."

23. *LYDIA*²⁹ *VEL MÆONIA*. Returning to the Ægæan Sea, the first of the central provinces of Asia Minor is Lydia or Mæonia. It was bounded on the S. by the R. Mæander; on the W. by the Ægæan Sea; on the N. by a range of hills dividing the waters of the Hermus from the Caicus; and on the E. by an irregular line from the source of the latter river to Hierapolis on the Mæander. To the N. it bordered on Mysia, to the E. on Phrygia, and to the S. on Caria. *IONIA*³⁰ was the maritime part of Lydia, and extended to the S. of the Mæander into Caria. The twelve cities which formed the Ionian league were Phocæa, Clazomenæ, Erythræ, Teos, Lebedus, Colophon, Ephesus, Priene, Myus, Miletus, Samos, and Chios; the two last were on the islands respectively so called. Smyrna was subsequently added to the league.

24. The kingdom of Lydia included under Cræsus by far the larger half of Asia Minor, but on the death of that monarch it returned to its former limits. The people were anciently brave and warlike, being accounted the best horsemen in the known world; they are said to have been the first who coined gold and silver, and who exhibited public sports. The Ionians, who first settled here, were the descendants of Javan, the son of Japhet, but the profane authors state that they were driven from the Peloponnesus by the invasion of the Heraclidæ, upon which they wandered to Attica, and thence to Asia Minor, where they formed a league to defend each other against the Leleges, Carians, and Lydians, in whose country they had settled. Each city was a separate republic of itself, subject to its own laws and institutions: the affairs of the whole confederacy being debated at a place near Priene, called from this circumstance Panionium.

25. Above the promontory of Trogilium, and opposite Samos, rises M. Mycale, *Sanson*, at the foot of which the Greeks gained their famous

²⁹ Præterea regem non sic Ægyptus, et ingens
Lydia, nec populi Parthorum, aut Medus Hydaspes,
Observant. *Virg. Georg. IV. 211.*

³⁰ At tu, seu mollis qua tendit Ionia, seu qua
Lydia Pactoli tingit arata liquor;— *Propert. L. vi. 31.*

victory over the Persians, 479 B.C. on the same day that Mardonius was defeated at Plataea. The continuation of Mycale to the Eastward, was known by the names Pactyas, and Mesogis *Kestaneh*, and was famous for the production of a generous wine; from it the ridge of Tmolus³¹ *Bus Dag*, struck out to the Westward, terminating in the Erythraean peninsula; it was highly commended by the ancients for its vines, saffron, and odiferous flowers, as well as for its salubrious air. The Hermus is the principal river of Lydia: between it and the Mæander flows the Caystrus *Little Menderes*, an inconsiderable river, which rises in a branch of M^t. Tmolus, and runs through the Asian marsh into the Ægean Sea, near Ephesus; its banks are said by the poets to have been much frequented by swans³².

26. The Northernmost city on the coast of Lydia was Phocæa *Fokies*, the inhabitants of which being grievously oppressed by Cyrus, quitted their city, after having sworn never to return to it till a heavy weight which they cast into the sea, should rise to the surface; they wandered to Gaul, where they founded the city Massilia³³. To the S. of this, at the head of Smyrnæus *Sizus G. of Smyrna*, was Smyrna *Smyrna* or *Ismir*, one of the cities which laid claim to the honour of being the birth-place of Homer, and as it appears with considerable justice: it stood on the little river Meles, whence Homer was called Melesigenes, and was so rich and powerful that it is not unfrequently called the metropolis of Asia. Smyrna was one of the Churches mentioned in the Revelation of St. John. In an island on the Southern shore of the Gulf of Smyrna stood Clazomenæ, founded by the Ionians and Dorians, who first settled on the main-land at Chytrium *Vourla*, which they quitted from fear of the Persians. To the W. of this was the peninsula of Erythræ; in it was the high mountain Mimas *Karaburun*, full of wild beasts, and covered with wood, from which the Bacchanals, who celebrated their orgies here, were called Mimalionides: the city of Erythræ *Rirah* stood on the Western coast of the peninsula. Lower down were Corycus *Sykia*, the haunt of pirates and robbers, Teos *Budrun*, the birth-place of Anacreon the poet, (hence called the Teian bard³⁴), and Lebedus *Xiagi*, where stage-players met from all parts of Ionia to celebrate an annual festival in honour of Bacchus. Hard by was Colophon *Giaoor Kioy*, one of the cities that laid claim to the honour of having been the birth-place of Homer; the proverb "*Colophonem addere*" to put a finish to any thing is said to have arisen from the excellence of the Colophonian cavalry, who usually brought victory to the side on which they fought. (Hence the term

³¹ ——— Nenne vides, croceos ut Tmolus odores,
India mittit ebur, molles sua thura Sabæi? *Virg. Georg. I. 56.*

³² Jam varias pelagi volucres, et quæ Asia circum
Dulcibus in stagnis rimantur prata Caystri,— *Id. 383.*

³³ Nulla sit hac potior sententia: (Phocæorum
Velut profugit execrata civitas,
Agros atque Lares proprios, habitandaque fana
Apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis)

* * * * *

Sed juremus in hæc; simul imis saxa renarint
Vadis levata, ne redire sit nefas:— *Hor. Epod. XVI. 17.*

³⁴ Vitabis æstus, et fide Teiâ
Dices laborantes in uno
Penelopen, vitreamque Circen. *Id. Carm. I. xvii. 18.*

Colophon often used in printing, to denote the account which the printer gives of the edition at the end of the book.) A little farther Southward was *Claros Zilleh*, famous for a temple and an oracle of Apollo³⁵; hence sur-named *Clarius*.

27. A little to the S. of the Cayster stood the illustrious city of *Ephesus*³⁶ *Ayasaluk*, said to have been founded by *Ephesus*, the son of the Cayster, or as others have it by the Amazons; it attained its highest grandeur under the Romans, who made it the first of the three capital cities of Asia, the other two being *Smyrna* and *Pergamus*. Its greatest ornament was the famous temple of *Diana* (reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world), which was burnt to the ground on the night that *Alexander* was born, by *Erostratus*, in order as it was said to gain himself an infamous celebrity. It was, however, rebuilt with greater splendour and magnificence by a general contribution of all the Greek cities of Asia. *Ephesus* is rendered very interesting from the life and writings of *St. Paul*, and as being the first of the churches mentioned in the *Revelation* of *St. John*. It suffered much from the inroads of the *Goths* in the third century, and still more from the exactions of the *Saracens* and *Crusaders*: it was, however, existing in the time of *Tamerlane*, who fixed his quarters here and is supposed to have subsequently destroyed it. The modern name *Ayasaluk* is a corruption of *Aziotzeologos*, an epithet which the modern *Greeks* apply to *St. John* the founder of the *Ephesian Church*. The *Ephesians* were supposed to be given to the use of spells and incantations; hence the words "*literæ Ephesiæ*:" are applied to letters containing such magical powers as were fancied to enable persons easily to obtain their wishes. *Priene Sanson* was the Southernmost city on the coast of *Lydia*, and was situated near the mouth of the *Mæander*, the alluvial deposit of which has now caused it to stand considerably inland; *Bias*, one of the seven wise men of *Greece*, was a native of *Priene*.

28. Near the mouth of the *Mæander* stood *Magnesia ad Mæandrum Inekbazar*, one of the three cities given to *Themistocles* by *Artaxerxes*, to support his table with bread, and the place where he is stated to have died: a little to the E. of it stood *Tralles Guzelhissar*. The other *Magnesia* from which the preceding was distinguished, was situated about 40 miles from the mouth of the *Hermus*; it was called *Magnesia ad Sipylum Manisa* from lying at the foot of *M^t. Sipylus*, the reputed abode of *Niobe*³⁷: it was the residence of *Tantalus*, king of *Mæonia*, and the capital of his dominions, but it is better known from the defeat which *Antiochus* here received from the *Romans*, B. C. 187. Near *Magnesia* the *Hermus* is joined by the *Hyllus*, which passes by *Thyatira Ak Hissar*, one of the *Seven Churches* of *Asia*. A few miles above *Magnesia ad Sipylum* the *Hermus* receives the waters of the brook *Pactolus*, the sands of which were said to have been

³⁵ ———— *Nescis, temeraria, nescis*
Quem fugias; ideoque fugis. Mihi Delphica tellus,
Et Claros, et Tenedos, Pataræaque regia servit.

Ovid. Met. I. 516.

³⁶ Laudabunt alii claram Rhodon, aut Mitylenen,
Aut Ephesum, ———

Hor. Carm. I. vii. 1.

³⁷ Νῦν δὲ που ἐν πέτρῃσιν, ἐν οὐρεσὶν οἰοπόλοισιν,
Ἐν Σιπύλῳ, ὅθι φασὶ θεῶν ἐμμεναι ἐννὰς
Νεμφῶων, ———

Hom. Il. Q. 615.

turned into gold²⁸ by Midas washing there to rid himself of his useless gift. Near the junction of the two stood Sardes *Sart*, once the capital of Lydia and the residence of its kings; it fell into the hands of Cyrus, B. C. 548, on which occasion Croesus was made his prisoner; it was burnt by the Athenians, A. C. 504, which afforded Darius his pretext for invading Attica, and burning all the Greek temples that fell into his power. Sardes was one of the Seven Churches mentioned in the Revelation of St. John. To the E. of Sardes the Hermus is joined by the little river Cogamus, near the source of which stood Philadelphia *Allah Shehr* also one of the Seven Churches of Asia: it was remarkable for the numerous earthquakes which frequently isolated the city, and by one of which it was completely destroyed in the reign of Tiberius, A. D. 17, at the same time that eleven other cities of Asia suffered a similar fate. Owing to the frequency of these natural calamities the Eastern half of Lydia and a great portion of Phrygia received the name Catacecaumene, from the burnt up appearance which the whole face of the country presented.

29. PHRYGIA was the second in size amongst the provinces of Asia Minor: its limits were altogether undefined by nature, and so very irregular that they touched upon all the other provinces of the peninsula with the exception of Paphlagonia and Pontus. To the E. it bordered on Galatia and Cappadocia; to the S. on Cilicia, Pisidia, and Lycia; to the W. on Caria, Lydia, and Mysia; and to the N. on Bithynia and Galatia. These limits include the district of Lycaonia.

30. Phrygia is supposed by some critics to have obtained its name from the Greek word *φρυγῶ* *torreo*, owing to the volcanic or burnt-up appearance presented by its surface: prior to the irruptions of the Gauls it included the province of Galatia. During the confusion which ensued after the death of Alexander, the Bithyni seized upon that part of Phrygia which was contiguous to their own territory, but it was subsequently regained from them by its original possessors and hence obtained the epithet of Epictetus. The Southern part of the province bordering upon Mt. Taurus was called from this circumstance Paroreios; but the Romans during the fourth century took it from Phrygia, and added it to their new province of Pisidia; about the same time too they divided Phrygia into Salutaris and Pacatiana, the former lying between Galatia and Pisidia, the latter between Bithynia and Caria. The Phrygians are said by the profane writers to have wandered from the Southern part of Macedonia into the districts on the Southern shores of the Propontis, many years before the Trojan war; it is likewise stated that they were called Briges in their original settlements. They are said to have invented the pipe of reeds and all sorts of needle-work, and to have brought music and dancing to such perfection that they were copied even by the Greeks.

31. In the Northern part of Phrygia, and on the borders of Mysia and Bithynia, stood Ancyra Phrygiæ. To the E. of it flows Thybris fl. *Pursak*,

²⁸ Te quoque magnanimæ viderunt, Ismare, gentes
Vulnere dirigere, et calamos armare veneno,
Mæoniâ generosæ domo: ubi pinguis culta
Exercentque viri, Pactolusque irrigat auro. Virg. *Æn.* X. 112.

which enters the Sangarius on the borders of Bithynia and Galatia; a little above their junction stood Dorylæum *Eski Shehr*, formerly a Galatian city; and considerably above this was Cotyæium *Kutaya*. Not far from the source of the river was Ipsus, famous for the decisive battle fought there, B.C. 301, between the surviving generals of Alexander, Seleucus, Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander on one side, and Antigonus and his son on the other; Antigonus was defeated and died of the many wounds which he had received. The Mæander is joined near its source by the little brook Marsyas, which was said to have sprung from the tears wept by the Satyrs and Fauns at the death of Marsyas, who was here flayed alive by Apollo; his skin was hung up in the neighbouring city Celænæ, and shown to travellers in the form of a bladder or football³⁹. Celænæ *Dingla* was once the capital of Phrygia and was remarkable for containing a favourite palace of the younger Cyrus, who exercised himself and his attendants in hunting wild beasts in an adjoining park. The inhabitants of Celænæ were carried by Antiochus Soter to people Apamea, which he founded on the ruins of Cibotus, calling his new city Apamea Cibotus, to distinguish it from others of a like name; it stood near the source of the Mæander, only a mile or two from Celænæ, and became one of the greatest marts of trade in the whole of Asia Minor. Descending the Mæander to the confines of Lydia we meet with Hierapolis *Tabuk Kalisi*, the birth-place of Epictetus, the Stoic philosopher. There was a Christian Church at Hierapolis, which is alluded to by St. Paul in his Epistle to the Colossians.

32. Lower down, the Mæander is joined by the Lycus *Dioebunar*, and near their confluence stood the city Laodicea *Eskihissar* on the borders of the three provinces Phrygia, Lydia, and Caria. Its memory is consecrated in Scripture, being one of the Seven Churches mentioned in the Revelation of St. John. To the E. of it was Colossæ *Khonus*, which derives its chief interest from one of the first Christian Churches having been established there, to the converts of which St. Paul has addressed one of his Epistles. Themisonium, near the springs of the Lycus, appears to be replaced by the modern *Teseni*. To the S. of it on the borders of Caria and Lycia stood Cibra⁴⁰ Major; it gave name to the district Cibyrate, and was situated on the R. Indus, which enters the *Mediterranean* opposite Rhodes. The whole of the mountain-country on the borders of Phrygia, Pisidia, Lycia, and Caria received the name of Milyas, after the Solymi⁴¹ had been driven from their original possessions in Lydia; the people were called Milyæ and sometimes Solymi. The Eastern part of it was wrested from them by the Pisidæ, who called it Cabalia. In the centre of Phrygia was Synnada, said to have derived its name from the Phrygians and Greek colonists dwelling together here; it was much famed for its beautiful marble.

33. The Greeks derived the name of ΛΥΚΑΟΝΙΑ from Lycaon, an Arcadian, who is said to have set out hither with a band of colonists, and founded a city to which he communicated his name. In its Northern part

³⁹ Quique colunt Pitanen, et quæ tua munera, Pallas,
Lugent damnatæ Phœbo victore Celænæ:— *Lucan.* III. 206.

⁴⁰ ——— Cave ne portus occupet alter;
Ne Cibyratice, ne Bithynæ negotia perdas:—

Hor. Epist. I. vi. 33.

⁴¹ Δεύτερον αὖ, Σολύμοισι μαχήσατο κυδαλίμοισιν
Καρπίστην δὴ τήν γε μάχην φάτο δόμεναι ἀνδρῶν.

Hom. Il. 2. 184.

was Tatta Palus *Kadua Tusla*, a long lake, the waters of which are so impregnated with salt, that any thing flung into it is shortly afterwards covered with chrystals. The chief cities in Lycaonia were Laodicea Combusta *Iorgos Ledik*, and Iconium *Konia*. The former is said to have received its epithet from the soil sparkling with flame, and from its tremulous motion caused by earthquakes: Iconium was the capital of Lycaonia, and was facied by the Greeks to have derived its name from *εἰκών imago*, owing to a little *status*, which was here set up by Prometheus or Perseus: it is rendered very interesting from the labours of St. Paul, as are also two cities to the S. of it, called Derbe and Lystra *Illisera*. The Southern part of Lycaonia was called Antiochiana; its chief town was Laranda, still known as *Laranda* or *Karaman*.

34. GALATIA⁴² was bounded on the N. by Bithynia and Paphlagonia, on the E. by Pontus, on the S. by Cappadocia and Phrygia, and on the W. by the latter province. It owed both its name and origin to the Gauls, who wandered from Europe B. C. 278, under their leader Brennus shortly after their defeat in Greece. It was also named Gallo-Græcia from its being surrounded by Greek colonies; and Gallia Parva to distinguish it from Gallia Propria, which the Greeks also called Galatia.

35. The Galatæ are said by Josephus to have been originally called Gomerites from Gomer, the son of Japhet. They seem to have preserved themselves distinct from the Greeks and other nations by whom they were surrounded, for their language appeared to St. Jerome, 600 years after their migration, to be the same as that spoken in his time at Augusta Treverorum in Gaul. The various tribes divided themselves into three principal divisions, the Trocmi, Tectosages, and Tolistoboi; of these the Trocmi dwelled to the E. of the Halys, the Tectosages were cantoned about Ancyra, and the Tolistoboi round Pessinus. The Trocmi are conjectured to have obtained their name from Togarmah, the son of Gomer, and grandson of Japhet; and both they, and the Galatians generally, seem to be alluded to by the Prophet Ezekiel as the house of Togarmah and the bands of Gomer.

36. In the North Eastern corner of Galatia was Tavium *Tchourumi*, the chief city of the Trocmi, only a short distance from the right bank of the Halys. Ancyra *Angora*, the chief town of the Tectosages and the metropolis of all Galatia was in the Northern part of the province and to the W. of the R. Halys. It was the most Northern point in the interior of Asia Minor which was visited by Alexander. Augustus greatly beautified and enlarged it, and he is hence not unfrequently called its founder; the inhabitants erected a temple to him, and in honour of him called their city Sebaste. Ancyra was especially famed for its beautiful manufactures of goat's hair, an advantage which it retains to the present day. St. Paul is said to have here preached to the Galatians. To the W. of Ancyra, and on the left bank of the Sangarius, was Pessinus, the capital of the Tolistoboi, and famous for a very ancient temple dedicated to Cybele, in which was a

⁴² Aut si Romano compleri sanguine mavis,
Istis parce, precor: vivant Galatæque, Syrique,— Lucan. VII. 540.

wooden image of the goddess, said to have dropped from heaven, and which was carried to Rome during the second Punic war. Pessinus was situated at the foot of Dindymus M., whence Cybele is said to have obtained the epithet Dindymene⁴³. Lower down the Sangarius stood Gordium *Sarilar*, famous for the knot of the Phrygian king, Gordius, which Alexander cut to pieces with his sword. Between Ancyra and the Halys was the citadel Corbeus, besieged and taken by the Galatian prince Deiotarus, who there put to death his son-in-law and his own daughter, and who, upon being accused by his grandson of attempts upon Cæsar's life, was ably defended by Cicero in the Roman Senate.

37. CAPPADOCIA was bounded on the N. by the R. Cappadox, and by the range of mountains called Paryadres and Scydisse; on the E. by the Euphrates; and on the S. by Mt. Taurus. It touched to the N. on Galatia and Pontus; to the E. on Armenia; to the S. on Cilicia; and to the W. on Phrygia: it was the largest province in the whole peninsula.

38. The name of Cappadocia is said to have been derived from the little R. Cappadox *Konak*, which is a tributary of the Halys. It was first applied in history to the whole country between the Euxine and Mt. Taurus, from the Euphrates to the Halys; and the limits above given refer only to the kingdom of Cappadocia, surnamed Magna or Propria, in opposition to the Cappadocia Pontica which had been dismembered from it and was afterwards known as the kingdom of Pontus. The Eastern part of Cappadocia being inhabited by Armenians was called ARMENIA MINOR, and was governed by its own princes till the time of Mithridates the Great, who seized upon it as well as upon many other provinces of Asia Minor. The district of CATAGONIA included the Southern part of Cappadocia, from the borders of Armenia Minor to Lycaonia; its inhabitants were at first independent of Cappadocia, but afterwards joined that power. The Cappadocians are characterized as a hardy and ferocious people, exceedingly mean and faithless, and addicted to every vice: they formed one of the three bad Kappas, the Cretans and Cilicians being the other two. Many of the Roman slaves were of Cappadocian origin⁴⁴, and hence the word *Syrus* is frequently used to denote a slave. The horses of the country were so highly esteemed, that the inhabitants, for want of money, paid their tribute to Persia with them; it was also in other respects exceedingly productive.

39. In the North Eastern part of Cappadocia was the city of Cabira, containing a famous temple dedicated to the Moon; it was fortified and considerably increased by Mithridates, who made it his residence till he was defeated near it in a great battle by Lucullus. When it fell into the hands of Pompey he called it Diopolis, a name which was again changed by Pythodoris, the queen dowager of Polemon, king of Pontus, for that of *Sebaste Sivas* in honour of her protector, Augustus. Mazaca, the metropolis of Cappadocia, was situated at the foot of Argæus M. and near the source of

⁴³ Agite, ite ad alta, Gallæ, Cybeles nemora simul,
Simul ite, Dindymenæ dominæ vaga pecora. *Catull.* LXIII. 12.

⁴⁴ Hence Horace says,
Mancipiis locuples eget aris Cappadocum rex:—

Epist. I. vi. 39.

the R. *Melas Karasou*. It was also known by the title of *Eusebia*, but was called *Cæsarea ad Argæum* by Tiberius, in honour of Augustus, a name which it has preserved to the present day in that of *Kasaria*. To the W. of Mt. Argæus stood the little town *Cybistra Karahissar*. Hard by was the strong castle *Nora* or *Neroassus Nour*, whither Eumenes, one of Alexander's best officers, fled when defeated by his rival Antigonos, who, having here besieged him for upwards of a year, at length gained possession of the place by treachery and put Eumenes to death. The city *Garsaura*, called afterwards *Archelais Ak Serai*, stood on the borders of Phrygia, in a district which from it was called *Garsauritis*. A little above it was *Nazianzus*, the birth-place of Gregory, one of the early fathers of the Church, who died A. D. 389: still higher up was *Castabala Nigdeh*, famous for the temple of *Diana Perasia*, so called because brought over the sea. To the S. of these, and at the foot of the Anti-Taurus, lay *Tyana*⁴⁵ *Kiliss Hissar*, supposed to be the same with *Dana*, through which Cyrus passed on his way to Syria: it gave name to the district *Tyanitis*, and was also called *Eusebia ad Taurum*. To the S. of *Tyana*, and close to the source of the *Cydus*, lay the *Pylæ Ciliciæ* or *Pass* in Mt. Taurus, through which the armies of the younger Cyrus and of Alexander entered Cilicia. At the source of the R. *Sarus Syhoon*, stood *Comana Bostan*, surnamed *Cappadociæ* to distinguish it from the *Comana* of Pontus; it was famed, like the latter, for its celebrated temple of *Bellona* or *Diana Taurica*, the service of which was performed by 6,000 ministers, governed by a chief priest. Both the temples are said to have been built by *Orestes*, when he and *Iphigenia* fled into Asia Minor with the statue of *Diana*.

40. The principal city of Armenia Minor was *Melitene* or *Melita Malatia*, situated in a fertile district of the same name, so called, probably, from the R. *Melas Koremoz* or *Karasou*, which runs through it: this river rises on the Northern side of Mt. Argæus, and flows Eastward into the *Euphrates*. The city of *Melitene* derived its chief importance from the Romans, who here stationed the *Legio XII Fulminatrix*. To the Eastward of *Melitene*, on the *Euphrates*, was the Roman colony *Ciaca*; higher up the river stood *Sinerva Snarvier*, where *Mithridates* kept his treasures, and the place in which he took shelter when beaten by the Romans. *Satala Arsingan* or *Shaygran*, was a fortress of considerable importance in the North Eastern extremity of the province, commanding the passage into Pontus; not far off stood *Nicopolis*, built by Pompey on the spot where he first conquered *Mithridates*, near a city called *Tephrike Devriki*.

41. **CARIA.** Returning to the South Western corner of the peninsula, we find the province of *Caria*. It was bounded on the N. by the R. *Mæander*, on the W. by the *Ægæan Sea*, and on the S. by the *Mediterranean*; it touched to the N. on *Lydia*, to the E. on *Phrygia* and *Lycia*. It was the second smallest province in Asia Minor. The Dorians, shortly after the siege of *Troy*, are said to have sent out a colony from Greece into the South Western part of *Caria* and its neighbouring islands,

⁴⁵ ——— Ostendit adhuc Tyaneius illic

Incola de gemino vicinos corpore truncos. Ovid. Met. VIII. 719.

where they established a defensive league. Their territory here was called DORIS⁴⁶, and sometimes Hexapolis from its *six* principal cities, Halicarnassus, Cnidus, Cos, Lindus, Ialysus, and Camirus, the three last being in the island of Rhodes. Caria was a fruitful country, and abounded especially in figs which were hence called Caricæ. The inhabitants were despised by the Greeks for their barbarous manners⁴⁷; they let themselves as auxiliaries to any nation that would pay them, and had otherwise so low a character, that the name of Carian was synonymous with that of slave.

42. There were two great cities belonging to the Ionian league in the North of Caria, viz. Myus and Miletus. Myus *Sarukomer*, situated at the mouth of the Mæander, suffered such inroads from the river, that the sacred vessels and relics of the city were removed to Miletus, and its vote in the Panionic assembly was transferred to the latter city: Myus was given to Themistocles by Artaxerxes to supply his table with meat. Miletus *Palatia* was to the S. W. of Myus, also on the sea-shore, but the face of the country has been here so much changed by the alluvial deposit of the Mæander, that they are now both found considerably inland; the Sinus Latmicus, so called from M^t. Latmos which towered above it, has disappeared and left no trace of its existence but a small inland lake. Miletus was the metropolis of Ionia, and one of the most considerable cities in Asia Minor; its inhabitants applied themselves early to navigation, and are said to have founded no fewer than 380 colonies in different parts of the world. Miletus was famed for its excellent wool. It was the birth-place of Thales, one of the seven contemporary wise men of Greece, and of his scholar Anaximander; of Pittacus, another of the sages; of Anaximenes, the mathematician; Hecataeus, the historian: and Timotheus the musician. To the E. of Miletus rises M^t. Latmus, celebrated as the dwelling-place of Endymion, of whom Diana (or the Moon) was so enamoured that she came down from heaven every night to enjoy his company; a fable which probably arose from his knowledge of astronomy, and his passing the night on Latmus to observe the motions of the heavenly bodies⁴⁸.

43. To the S. of Miletus, at *Ieronda*, was a highly venerated temple of Apollo Didymeus, built by Branchus of Miletus, upon whom Apollo was said to have bestowed the gift of prophecy, and whose successors, the Branchidæ, were its hereditary priests; it possessed a famous oracle inferior only to Delphi. The temple was plundered and burned by Xerxes, who carried away the Branchidæ captive to Sogdiana, but the Milesians rebuilt it with increased grandeur. Lower down the coast of Caria stood Iassus *Asyn Kale*,

⁴⁶ Tecum sub altâ (sic Jovi gratum) domo,

Beate Mæcenæ, bibam,

Sonante mistum tibiis carmen lyrâ,

Hâc Dorium, illis Barbarum?

Hor. Epod. IX. 6.

⁴⁷ Νάστης αὖ Καρῶν ἡγήσατο βαρβαροφώνων,—

Hom. Il. B. 867.

⁴⁸ Latmius Endymion non est tibi, Luna, rubori;—

Ovid. de Ar. Am. III. 83.

a wealthy city, which gave name to the Sinus Iassius *G. of Asya Kale*; and Myndus *Gumishlu*, besieged in vain by Alexander. Halicarnassus *Bodrum*, opposite the I. of Cos, was the largest and most beautiful city in Caria, and the metropolis of Doris until disunited from the league in consequence of a dispute which took place at one of their solemn festivals. It was the residence of the Carian kings, to one of whom, Mausolus, his queen Artemisia raised such a magnificent sepulchre, that it was considered one of the Seven wonders of the world, and from it all splendid tombs were afterwards called Mausolea. Halicarnassus was the birth-place of Herodotus, the father of history: of Dionysius Halicarnassensis; and of the philosopher Heraclitus. It stood on the Northern shore of Ceramicus Sinus *G. of Cos*, so called from Ceramus *Keramo*. On the Southern point of the gulf, named Triopium *Pr. C. Krio*, was the city Cnidus, celebrated for the worship of the Cnidian Venus⁴⁹, whose temple was rendered famous by a marble statue of the goddess, which was considered the masterpiece of Praxiteles. The gulf between Cnidus and the promontory Cynossema *C. Volno* was called Doridis Sinus *G. of Symi*. The coasts between it and the borders of Lycia belonged to the Rhodians, and obtained the name of *Peræa* from the word *πέραν*, owing to their lying *beyond* their island: its two chief cities were Phycus *Marmara*, and Caunus near *Karagatch*. To the N. of Caunus in the interior of the country were, Stratonicea *Eskihissar*, and Mylasa *Melaso*, reckoned the most beautiful and important city in the interior of Caria. In the Northern part of the province was Alabanda *Arabhissar*, situated on the banks of the rivulet Marsyas *Tshina* a tributary of the *Mæander*, and remarkable for the wealth and voluptuousness of its inhabitants. Farther Eastward on the borders of Phrygia stood Aphrodisias *Gheira*, sacred to Venus, which, in the later ages, was considered the metropolis of Caria.

44. LYCIA⁵⁰ touched to the E. upon Pamphylia and Pisidia, to the N. upon Phrygia, and to the W. upon Caria; it was washed on the S. by the sea. It was the smallest amongst the provinces of Asia Minor; and is first mentioned under the name of Milyas: its inhabitants the Solymi⁵¹ were accounted aboriginal. The Lycians were admirable archers, and are much commended for their sobriety and love of justice; their country was very mountainous but tolerably fertile, and famous for its cedars, which almost equalled those of Lebanon.

45. In the Western part of the province was the sea-port town of Telmissus *Macry*, the inhabitants of which were famed for their skill in augury; it

⁴⁹ Nunc, O cæruleo creata ponto,
Quæ sanctum Idalium, Uriosque apertos,
Quæque Ancona, Cnidumque arundinosam,
Colis,—— *Cutull. XXXVI. 13.*

⁵⁰ Qualis, ubi hybernâ Lyciam Xanthique fluenta
Deserit, ac Delum maternam invisit Apollo,——
Virg. Æn. IV. 143.

⁵¹ Δεύτερον αὖ Σολύμοισι μαχήσατο κυδαλίμοισιν
Καρτίστην δὴ τὴν γε μάχην φάτο δύνειαι ἀνδρῶν.
Hom. Il. 7. 184.

gave name to the Sinus Telmissicus *G. of Maery*, called also Glaucus from the rivulet Glaucus which runs into it. Farther Southward was the woody mountain Cragus, one of the extremities of Taurus, sacred to Diana, and opposite to it was Anti-Cragus. Between these two mountains was the glen Chimæra⁵², which derived its name from the monster said to have been subdued there by Bellerophon. Lower down was the little river Xanthus⁵³ *Etchen-chay*, on the banks of which stood Xanthus *Senes*, at one time the capital of Lycia. The inhabitants of this town, after having bravely resisted the attack made on them by the Romans under Brutus, set fire to their houses, and rushed into the flames with such obstinacy, that Brutus, though he wished to save them, and offered rewards to his troops for all that they brought alive to him, was only able to take 150 of them prisoners. A little to the E. of the mouth of the Xanthus stood Patara *Patara*, the metropolis of the whole province, famous for a temple and oracle of Apollo, hence surnamed Patareus; the god was said to reside and give responses here during the six winter months, the other six being spent by him at Delphi⁵⁴. Farther Eastward lay Myra *Myra*, the port whence St. Paul sailed in his first voyage to Rome, and Limyra *Phineka*. Above Sacrum *Pr. C. Khelidonia* were the towns of Olympus *Deliktash*, and Phaselis *Tekrova*, both destroyed by Servilius Isauricus for their piracy: the inhabitants of the latter were censured for their impiety in contemptuously offering only their smallest fishes in sacrifice to the gods, whence arose the proverb "*Phaseltarum Sacrificium*." Above Phaselis rises the lofty Solyma M. now *Taktalu*.

46. PAMPHYLIA and PISIDIA were two districts separated by the range of M^t. Taurus, the former lying along the sea-shore, the latter in and beyond this great chain of mountains. They formed but one province, the limits of which were exceedingly irregular; it touched to the E. on Cilicia and Phrygia, to the N. and W. on the latter province and Lycia, and to the S. on the Mediterranean Sea. The Eastern part of the province was called ISAURIA from the Isauri, a branch of the Pisidæ; they were a fierce and lawless set of robbers, who in conjunction with their neighbours the Cilicians, carried on a bold system of piracy till they were checked by the Romans under Servilius Isauricus⁵⁵, and finally by Pompey.

⁵² Πρῶτον μὲν ῥα Χίμαιραν ἀμαιομακίτην ἐκέλευσε
Πεφνέμεν ἢ δ' ἄρ' ἔην θείον γένος, οὐδ' ἀνθρώπων,
Πρόσθε λέων, ὀπίθεν δὲ δράκων, μέσση δὲ χίμαιρα,
Δεινὸν ἀποπνεύουσα πυρὸς μένος αἰδομένοιο.

Hom. Il. 2. 179.

⁵³ Phcebe, qui Xantho lavis amne crines,— *Hor. Carm. IV. vi. 26.*

⁵⁴ ——— qui Lyciæ tenet

Dumeta, natalemque silvam,

Delius et Patareus Apollo.

Id. III. iv. 64.

⁵⁵ Africa victorem de se vocat: alter Isauras,

Aut Cretum domitas testificatur opes.

Ovid. Fast. I. 593.

47. In the Westernmost part of Pamphylia properly so called was *Climax M. Delik Daghy*, a spur of Mt. Taurus on the borders of Lycia, so steep and so close to the sea that the army of Alexander, when entering Pamphylia by this road, marched for nearly a whole day up to their middles in water. To the E. of it were Olbia, and Attalia *Adalia* or *Satalia*; the latter, which was a much frequented port, was situated at the mouth of *Carnabactes fl. Duden*, the only river of any consequence in the province: this city has given name to the *G. of Adalia* the ancient Mare Pamphylium. Farther Eastward was the little river *Cestrus Aksoo*, near the mouth of which stood *Perga*, famous for a magnificent temple of Diana hence sur-named *Pergæa*. Attalia and Perga were both visited by St. Paul during his labours in Asia Minor. Beyond this was *Eurymedon fl. Kaprisoo*, near which the Persians were defeated both by sea and land in one day by the Athenians under Cimon, *a. c.* 470. Side *Eski Adalia*, to the Eastward of the preceding, was especially sacred to Minerva, and was founded by an Æolian colony from Cuma. Advancing inland to Pisidia, we come to *Termessus Schenet*, on the borders of Lycia and Milyas; and *Selga*, the greatest city of Pisidia founded by the Lacedæmonians, and remarkable for the intrepidity of its inhabitants, as well as for their sobriety and honesty. Above these, in the Northern part of the province, were *Sagalassus Aglason*, the inhabitants of which are said to have been the bravest of all the Pisidians; and *Cremna Kebrinaz* a very strong place situated on an eminence. *Baris*, farther North, is now *Isbarta*; and, above it, close on the borders of Phrygia (to which it formerly belonged) was the important city *Antiochia Pisidia*, colonized by the Romans under Augustus, who made it the metropolis of their province Pisidia, and called it *Cæsarea*. The district of *Isauria* received this name from its chief town *Isaura Bei Shehr*, which was destroyed by the Romans under *Publius Servilius* hence surnamed *Isauricus*: in the age of Augustus, however, *Amyntas*, king of Galatia, built the inhabitants a new city hence called *Isaura Nova Sidi Shehr*, where he himself took up his residence.

48. CILICIA was the South Easternmost province of Asia Minor. It was bounded on the N. by the range of Mt. Taurus, on the E. by Mt. Amanus, and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea: to the E. it bordered on Syria, to the N. upon Cappadocia and Phrygia, and to the W. upon Pamphylia. It corresponds in a general way with the modern *Turkish* province *Its'hili*. The Western part of Cilicia was called *Cilicia Trachea*, from the rugged nature of the country, and *Isauria* from the *Isauri* who broke into it: *Cilicia Campestris* or *Propria* was the Eastern portion of the province, and was much more level and fertile. The inhabitants of *Cilicia Trachea* were attacked for their piracies by the Romans under Pompey; he soon reduced them to submission, and having declared the Eastern Cilicia a province of the Roman empire made *Cicero* proconsul of it. The *Cilicians* were bold and enterprising; their country was famous for its saffron, as well as for its manufacture of hair-cloth.

49. In the W. part of Cilicia Trachea was the sea-port town Coracesium *Alaya*, the great hold of the Cilician pirates, who were here totally defeated by Pompey, B.C. 67. Farther Eastward, also on the coast, was Selinus *Silinty* giving name to the district Selentis; it was here that Trajan died, A.D. 117, after which the city was for a time called Trajanopolis. Lower down the coast stood the town Anemurium, on a promontory of the same name, which is the most Southern point of Asia Minor; beyond it was Cenderis now *Chelindreh*. In the Eastern part of Cilicia Trachea was the little river Calycadnus *Ghiuk*, towards the mouth of which stood Seleucia Trachea *Selefkeh*, which, when the Isauri gained possession of this district, they made their metropolis and called Isauria. A little below the mouth of the Calycadnus was Zephyrium Pr. C. *Lissan el Kahpeh*, between which and the opposite promontory Ammodes *Karadash* in Cilicia Propria was the Mare Cilicium. Towards the source of the Calycadnus was Homonada *Ermenek*, the haunt of a set of robbers, who lived in caves and pillaged the surrounding country; below it stood Olba.

50. The most Western town of Cilicia Propria was Corycus *Korghos*, much celebrated for its saffron⁵⁶: a little above it were several large caverns, one of which was called the Corycium Antrum; and another, much farther inland, was fabled to have been the resort of the monstrous Titan, Typhon. Farther E. lay the city Eleusa or Sebaste *Ayash*, and beyond it was Lamus *Lamas*, on a river of the same name, in the district Lamotis or *Lamuzo*. Soloe or Soli *Mezetta*, one of the principal towns of Cilicia Propria was reported to have taken its name from Solon: it is said that the Greeks who settled here completely lost the purity of their native language, owing to which the term Solœcism was afterwards applied to an incorrect or inelegant expression. This circumstance is, however, applied by some to Soli in Cyprus. It was here that Pompey established such of the pirates as had been admitted to a capitulation, after which the city was called Pompeiopolis. Farther Eastward was Anchiale *Karadouwar*, said to have been built by Sardanapalus in one day with Tarsus: here was his cenotaph, with an inscription adapted to the dissipation which distinguished the whole course of his life. Beyond this the little river Cydnus⁵⁷ *Tersoos* runs into the sea; its waters were remarkably clear and cold, and nearly proved fatal to Alexander, who imprudently bathed in them when in a state of perspiration. But the Cydnus is better known from Cleopatra's visit to Antony at Tarsus, when summoned thither by him to answer for the support which she had given to the cause of Brutus: she ascended the river in her elegant barge, with all the pomp and magnificence of eastern splendour; a stratagem of her offended and ambitious beauty, which succeeded too well with the courteous Antony. The city of Tarsus *Tersoos*, the metropolis of the province, was not many miles up the river; it is called Tarshish in the Bible and is presumed to have derived its name from Tarshish, the son of Javan. Tarsus was famed at an early period for the expertness of its seamen, who appear to have built ships for some of their distant voyages of a larger and stronger make than the vessels ordinarily used in navigation: hence ships of large burden appear to be denoted in the Scriptures by the appellation "Ships of Tarshish." The whole of the Mediterranean Sea seems to have

⁵⁶ Utque solet pariter totis se effundere signis

Corycii pressura croci, sic omnia membra

Emisere simul rutilum pro sanguine virus,

Lucan. IX. 809.

⁵⁷ Nec pudor est oculos tenui signare favilla,

Vel prope te nato, lucide Cydne, croco.

Ovid. de Ar. Am. III. 204.

been at one time comprehended under the name of the Sea of Tarshish, though it is very probable that this appellation was at first applied to the sea in the immediate vicinity of Tarsus, or to that part of it which the profane writers distinguish as the Mare Cilicium. Tarsus was made a free colony by the Greeks, an honour which was granted to it by the Romans also; and hence St. Paul, who was a native of the city, styles himself a free-born Roman.

51. Adana *Adana* was to the Eastward of Tarsus, and stood on the right bank of the Sarus. The Pyramus *Jyhoon* is to the East of the Sarus, and flows past Anazarbus *Anzarba* into the Mediterranean Sea at Mallos: on its banks was Mopsuestia *Messis*, said to have been so called from being the residence of Mopsus the diviner. The Pyramus is joined in the upper part of its course by the little river Carmalus, on which stood Cocusus *Cocson*, whither the great St. John Chrysostom, bishop of Constantinople, was banished for opposing the raising of a statue to the empress Eudoxia, wife of Arcadius. Issus *Oseler* was situated at the foot of Mt. Amanus, and on the frontiers of Syria. It has been rendered famous by the second battle between Alexander the Great and the Persians under Darius, fought here, A. C. 333, in which the latter were defeated with terrible slaughter: in consequence of this victory Alexander built the neighbouring town Nicopolis. It was also the scene of another battle, in which the emperor Severus defeated his rival Niger, A. D. 194. Issus gave name to Issicus Sinus *B. of Iskenderoon*, which extends between Ammodes Pr. in Cilicia and Rhossicus *Scopulus* in Syria.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SYRIA ET CYPRUS.

1. SYRIA¹ *Syria*, or *Sham* as it is called by the natives, was bounded on the W. by the Mediterranean; on the N. by Mt. Amanus, and by Mt. Taurus; on the E. by the R. Euphrates and the Desert of Palmyra; and on the S. by the R. Arnon, the Dead Sea, and the Torrent of Egypt. To the N. it touched upon Asia Minor,

¹ Syria was much commended for a particular kind of pear: hence Virgil says,

— nec surculus idem
Crustumis, Syriisque pyris, gravibusque volemis. *Georg.* II. 88.

It was, likewise, famed for its perfumes and spices; but these were brought hither from Arabia and India, and were not indigenous productions. Hence Horace:

Cum quo morantem sæpe diem mero
Fregi, coronatus nitentes
Malobathro Syrio capillos.

Carm. II. vii. 8.

to the E. on Mesopotamia, and to the S. on Arabia and Egypt: it contained 55,800 square miles, and was divided into the three great divisions of Syria Superior or Syria properly so called, Phœnice, and Palæstina or Judæa. Syria is also called Assyria, as forming part of that great empire; and the two names, though sufficiently defined in geography, are often used indiscriminately in history.

2. The name of Syria, which is supposed to have been derived from Sora or Tyre, does not appear to have been applied to the country until this city had risen to the preeminence it enjoyed. The old Greeks called the inhabitants of Syria, Armenia, and Mesopotamia, Arimæi or Arimi; a name which they doubtlessly derived from Aram, one of the sons of Shem, to whose lot these countries first fell (with the exception of Phœnice and Palestine). From the hands of the Assyrians and Medes the whole of Syria fell under the Persian yoke, to which it remained subject until wrested from it by Alexander the Great, after whose death Seleucus Nicanor, one of his generals, received this province as a part of his lot in the division of the Macedonian dominions: he raised it B. C. 312 to an empire, which is known in history as the Kingdom of Syria or Babylon. The Seleucidæ, or successors of this prince, governed the country for more than 200 years, during which they contested parts of it with the Egyptians, the Parthians, and the Jews; the last of their race was Antiochus Asiaticus, who was dethroned by Pompey, B. C. 65, and from that time Syria became a Roman province.

3. The Western half of Syria is intersected with several ranges of hills, running for the most part parallel with the coast, and forming as it were a connecting chain between Mt. Taurus in Asia Minor, and Mt. Sinai on the borders of the Red Sea. Amanus M.^o *Lokham* or *Alma Daghy* is a spur of the Taurus, which terminates on the coast of the Mediterranean a little above the mouth of the Orontes. It forms two great passes leading into Asia Minor, viz. the Syriæ Pylæ *Saggal Doutan*, and the Amanidæ Pylæ near *Bylan*. On the Southern side of the Orontes, not far from its mouth, rises Mt. Casius *Ocal*, which was said to be so lofty that from it the sun might be seen rising when the surrounding country was enveloped in darkness: on its summit stood the temple of Jupiter Casius. The ranges of Libanus and Anti-Libanus, mentioned in Scripture under the common appellation of Lebanon, and so famous for the large and

² *Cappadoces, duri populus nunc cultor Amani,*—

Lucan. III. 244.

beautiful cedars which they produced, still maintain their names. Mt. Libanus terminates on the sea-coast a little to the S. of Sidon, whilst the Anti-Libanus diverges from it between the sources of the Orontes and Leontes, and at the source of the Jordan divides into two ridges, one of which enters Arabia, the other joins the mountains of Galilee and Judæa. Mt. Carmel or Carmelus *Carmel*, is a spur of the Anti-Libanus on the borders of Judæa and Phœnice, which terminates on the Mediterranean Sea in Carmelum Pr. C. *Carmel*; it is celebrated for the miracle wrought there by Elijah, and was a favourite residence of Pythagoras the philosopher.

4. The three great rivers of Syria are, the Orontes in the North, the Leontes in the centre, and the Jordanes or Jordan in the South. Of these the Orontes³ is much the longest; it rises in the angle formed by the Libanus and Anti-Libanus, and enters the Mediterranean opposite the Island of Cyprus. It is a rapid and troubled river, and is said to have been formerly called Typhon: it was also named Axius by the Macedonians after the great river of their own country, an appellation which it still preserves in that of *Aaszy*. The Leontes *Liettani* rises in Mt. Libanus not far from the preceding, and flows South Westward into the Mediterranean between Tyre and Sidon. The Jordanes *Orden* or *Sherya* rises in a little lake, which, owing to its round figure, was called Phiala from the Greek word *φιάλη* *phiala*, and lies on that part of Anti-Libanus which is named Mt. Hermon: hence it flows through Samachonites L. *Hoolya*, which is thought to be the same with the waters of Merom mentioned in the Bible, and subsequently enters the Lake of Gennesareth or Cinereth, which was also called the Sea of Tiberias or of Galilee L. of *Tabaria*. The Jordan after leaving this lake flows through a spacious valley called Aulon or Magnus Campus *El Ghor*, until it is lost in the Lacus Asphaltites, which was also known by the names of Mare Mortuum and Salsum *Bahr Lout*, *Al-Motana*, or *Dead Sea*. The fertile Vale of Siddim,

³ Jam pridem Syrus in Tiberim defluxit Orontes
Et linguam et mores——

Juv. Sat. III. 62.

remarkable in Holy Writ for the battle of the four kings with five, is said by the Sacred Historian to be the same with the Salt Sea; and from its being stated in the same place that the Vale was well watered, previous to the Divine Vengeance overtaking the wicked cities which stood in it, it has been surmised that the Jordan flowed farther Southward, and emptied itself into that arm of the Red Sea which is called the *Ælanitic Gulf*. The vale of Siddim contained five principal cities, viz. Sodom, Gomorrhah, Admah, Zeboim, and Bela, of which the first four were overwhelmed by the judgment of God, Bela being spared at the entreaty of Lot who fled hither from Sodom.

5. SYRIA properly so called was divided into Syria Superior and Cœle-Syria, the latter of which designated a small tract of country about Mt. Lebanon and the Trachonitis, on the borders of Phœnice, Judæa, and Arabia.

6. The first town on the coast of Syria, below Issus in Asia Minor, was Baïe *Bayas*, a little S. of which was Alexandria ad Issum *Iskenderoon*, built in honour of Alexander the Great. Lower down, near the mouth of the Orontes, stood Seleucia ad Mare *Souvadia*, surnamed also Pieria from its situation at the foot of Pieria M.; it was one of the cities founded by Seleucus Nicanor, and was an exceedingly strong place. Farther Southward was Laodicea Ad Mare *Ladkeyah*, one of the four principal cities of the country; Dolabella, the governor of Syria, was here besieged by his rival Cassius, and finding no hopes of safety laid violent hands on himself. About 20 miles up the Orontes stood Antiochia or Antioch, now called *Antakia*; it was founded by Seleucus Nicanor, who named it after his father. It was not only the capital of Syria but of all Asia, and was once the third city in the world for beauty, size, and population: it was the royal seat of the Syrian kings, and after the Roman conquest it became the ordinary residence of the prefect or governor of the Eastern provinces. It was here that the disciples of Christ first received the name of Christians, A. D. 39, having been before commonly called Nazarenes and Galilæans: it was the birth-place of St. Luke the Evangelist, and was called in the middle ages Theopolis. It was surnamed ad Orontem from the river on which it stood; and ad Daphnen from the neighbouring grove Daphne⁴ *Douair*. This grove was said in the mythology of the Greeks, to be the scene of Daphne's metamorphosis when pursued by Apollo: it was a delightful place, but became at last devoted to voluptuousness and the most infamous dissipation, hence the proverb "Daphnici mores."

7. Higher up the Orontes stood Seleucia ad Belum *Shogr*; and above it, on the left bank of the river, was Apamia *Kalaat el Medyk*. The latter

⁴ ————— nor that sweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes,— Milton, *Par. Lost*, Book IV. 273.

was founded by Antigonus, who called it Pella after the famous city of that name in Macedonia; but Seleucus afterwards improved it, and named it Apamia in honour of his consort; it was a place of such plenty that Seleucus made it the great depôt of his army, and kept in it 500 elephants. To the S. of Apamia, likewise on the Orontes, stood Epiphania, the Hamath of the Scriptures, which is still called *Hamah*; and some distance above it was Emesa *Homs*, famous for a splendid temple of the Sun, whose priest Helio-gabalus, though only 14 years of age, was invested with the imperial purple by the Roman soldiery, A. D. 218, and after an infamous reign of nearly four years, was put to death. Emesa was famed for the fatal defeat which Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, suffered near it from the emperor Aurelian shortly before she was taken prisoner by him. To the W. of it, at the foot of M^t. Libanus, lay the district Laodicene, the chief town of which was *Laodicea Jauschia*, surnamed ad Libanum and Scabiosa. To the N. E. of Antioch, in the interior of the country, was *Cyrrhus Corus*, the capital of the district *Cyrrhestica*: so called by the Macedonians after a people in their own country, although it is fabled by some to have been named after Cyrus, who founded it and settled certain Jews there after their return from captivity. About midway between Antioch and the Euphrates lay Chalybon *Haleb* or *Aleppo*, the name of which was changed to *Beroea* when it fell into the hands of the Macedonians: it stood in the district Chalybonitis, and on the banks of the R. Chalos *Coich*, the fish of which were considered gods by the Syrians, who would not suffer them to be injured. This river terminates a little to the S. of *Aleppo* in a small sea, on the banks of which stood Chalcis *Kinzerin*, the capital of the district Chalcidice.

8. Advancing into the N. of Syria we meet with the district of Comma-gene, extending between M^t. Amanus and the Euphrates, which has left its name in the modern *Kamash*. Its capital and the residence of its kings was Samosata *Samisat*, a strong city on the right bank of the Euphrates, celebrated as the birth-place of Lucian. To the Westward of Samosata, and close on the territory of the Eleuthero-Cilices, lay Pindenissus, which was taken by Cicero, after a siege of 25 days, when he was proconsul of Cilicia. Farther Southward on the Euphrates was Zeugma⁵, where as the name imports, was a bridge over the river: this bridge was composed of boats fastened together by iron chains, and was constructed by Seleucus Nicanor, who fortified it strongly at both ends; the castle on the Eastern side in Mesopotamia was called Apamia or Birtha *Bir*. Zeugma was for some time the boundary of the Roman empire in this direction. To the S. of Zeugma, and at a little distance from the Euphrates, was Bambyce, or *Mabog* as it was called by the Syrians, and now known as *Bumbouch* or *Mambouf*: it was sacred to the Syrian goddess Atargatis (*Venus*), and from this circumstance the town was called Hierapolis when it fell into the hands of the Macedonians. Batnæ *Adenah*, not far from Hierapolis, was such an agreeable and elegant place, as to vie with the allurements of Daphne: lower down on the Euphrates were, Sura *Surieh*, and Zenobia *Zebebi*, a colony of the famous Queen of Palmyra. To the Westward of these, in an extensive plain named Barbaricus Campus *Siffin*, stood Resafa *Resafa*, the Rezep of the Scriptures, taken by Sennacherib king of Assyria. To the S. of Zenobia, in the Eastern part of Syria, was Thapsacus *Der*, called Tiphah in the Bible, from which to Gaza on the Mediterranean and to

⁵ Tot meritis obstricta meis, nunc Parthia ruptis
Excedat claustris vetitam per secula ripam,
Zeugmaque Pellæum.

Lucan. VIII. 237.

Elath on the Red Sea, the whole country was under the dominion of Solomon : when it fell into the hands of Seleucus Nicanor he changed its name to Amphipolis. There was a great ford of the Euphrates here, which is celebrated in history by the crossing of three great armies : first, by Cyrus, in his expedition against Artaxerxes B.C. 401 ; subsequently by Darius, when defeated at Issus B.C. 333 ; and three years afterwards by Alexander in pursuit of him, previous to the decisive battle of Arbela. Below this lay Auzara Osara, and Oruros Gorur, which last was settled by Pompey as the frontier town of the Roman empire in this direction.

9. Palmyra Tadmor was in the South Eastern part of Syria, on the borders of Arabia and midway between Damascus and the Euphrates ; it gave name to the district Palmyrene, and to the Palmyrena Solitudo, which was a part of that immense desert commencing in Syria and extending over the greater part of Arabia. Palmyra is the same with Tadmor in the Wilderness, mentioned in Holy Writ as having been founded by king Solomon : both names are derived from the *palm-trees*, with which the city was surrounded. It arrived at but little importance till after the conquest of Syria by the Romans, subsequent to which it rose to great wealth and power : but the ambition and warlike spirit of its queen, Zenobia, at last provoked the jealousy of Aurelian, who defeated her in two hardly fought battles, and having laid siege to Palmyra summoned her to submission. His summons was answered by a letter of defiance from her minister and secretary, Longinus, the well-known author of the treatise on the sublime, which so incensed Aurelian, that after he had made himself master of the city, he ordered Longinus to be put to death. Zenobia herself was carried away captive to Italy, A.D. 273, and the city was subsequently totally destroyed.

10. Advancing into Cœle-Syria, we find Heliopolis *Baalbec* near the source of the R. Leontes ; it was celebrated for its worship of the Sun, and for its splendid temple said to have been built by Antoninus Pius. To the S. of it lay the Tetrarchy of Abilene, the chief town of which was Abila Lysaniæ *Nebi Abel* so called from its ruler Lysanias. Upon the death of Herod the Great, his kingdom was divided into *four governments*, hence called Tetrarchies from the Greek words *τέτρα* quatuor and *ἀρχή* imperium. These were the tetrarchy of Galilee, belonging to Herod Antipas ; the tetrarchy of Ituræa and Trachonitis, belonging to his brother Philip ; the tetrarchy of Abilene, belonging to Lysanias ; and the tetrarchy of Judæa, Samaria, and Idumæa, which Archelaus, Herod's eldest son, governed with the title of king till he was displaced, and his dominions made a province of the Roman Empire governed by Pontius Pilate at the time of our Saviour's crucifixion. To the S. of Abilene, in the district of Damascene, stood the important city Damascus⁶ *Damascus* or *Sham*, the metropolis of Cœle-Syria. It was once the capital of Syria and the residence of its kings, but it was subsequently raised into a separate kingdom. It is situated on the R. *Barrada*, which from its fertilizing waters was called by the Greeks Chrysorrhœas, but by the Syrians, Bardines and Pharpar ; it runs into the lake now known as *Bahr el Margi* or *L. of the Meadows*, as does also the Abana or *Berde*. To the S. of Damascus were the Trachones M^t. *Khiara*, giving name to the district Trachonitis, which upon the death of Herod the Great was united with Ituræa⁷ into one tetrarchy. The district Auranitis, which still pre-

⁶ Accedunt Syriæ populi, desertus Orontes,

Et felix, sic fama, Ninos : ventosa Damascus, — *Lucan.* III. 215.

⁷ The inhabitants of Ituræa were admirable archers : hence Virgil :

——— Ituræos taxi torquentur in arcus : —

Georg. II. 448.

serves its name in that of *Haouran*, was to the S. of *Ituræa*; its chief cities were *Dium Dehama*, and *Bozrah* or *Bostra Bosra*, the latter of which was much celebrated for its vineyards, and was afterwards included in the limits of Arabia, the boundary between the two countries being formed by *Alsadamus M. Kelb Haouran*. Still farther to the Southward, and immediately E. of *Peræa*, was *Ammonitis*, so named from its chief city *Ammon* or *Philadelphia* which is still called *Amman*.

11. PHŒNICE, or Phœnicia as it is sometimes called, was a small tract of country between Mt. Libanus and the Sea, corresponding with the modern *Pachalic of Acre* and the Southern part of the *Pachalic of Tripoli*; it extended from the R. *Cherseus* on the South, to beyond *Aradus* on the North, though its limits in the latter direction were subsequently formed by the R. *Eleutherus*. To the N. and E. it touched upon Syria, to the S. upon Palestine; it was nearly the same in size as the Island of Cyprus, and contained 2,900 square miles. The Phœnicians were descendants of Canaan, and from their not having been driven out by the Children of Israel, their country preserved the name of Canaan much longer than the other portions of it, which were better inhabited by the Israelites: the more inland part of Phœnicia touching upon Syria was termed Syro-Phœnicia. They were the early merchants of the world⁸, having sent out colonies to all parts of the Mediterranean, and ventured beyond the straits of Gibraltar to the *Cassiterides* and to the Western coasts of Africa. They were the first who invented arithmetic and steered their ships by the stars⁹; and according to the Greeks, *Cadmus*, a Phœnician, was the inventor of letters: so great indeed was their fame that the temple of Solomon, the most magnificent building mentioned in the Holy Scriptures, was raised under the direction of Tyrian artists.

12. The most Northern city in Phœnice, and one of its three principal places, was *Aradus Ruad*, situated on an island only seven stadia in circuit and twenty distant from the coast. It is said to have been originally founded by fugitives from *Sidon*, and is supposed to be the same with *Arvad*, the country of the *Arvadites*, mentioned in the Old Testament. *Eleutherus fl. Nahr el Kebir*, a few miles to the S. of *Aradus*, was considered in the latter

⁸ Ἐνθα δὲ Φοίνικες ναυσίκλυτοι ἦλυθον ἄνδρες
 Τρώεσσι, μὲνι' ἄγοντες ἀθύρματα νηϊ μελαίνῃ. *Hom. Od. O. 414.*

⁹ Quæritis et cœlo Phœnicum inventa sereno,
 Quæ sit stella homini commoda, quæque mala.

Propert. II. xx. 61.

ages as the boundary of Phœnice in this direction : below it was *Sabbatum fl. Abrosh*, so called on account of its waters pursuing their course for six days but failing on the seventh ; it was the boundary of Agrippa's dominion in this quarter. A little farther Southward stood *Arca Cesaria Arca*, the birth-place of Alexander Severus, and *Tripolis Tripoli*, so called in consequence of its having been built by the people of the *three cities* Tyre, Sidon, and Aradus, for the convenience of there assembling the several federal bodies of Phœnice, for the discussion of such matters as related to the whole country. Farther Southward were *Calamos Callamone* ; the promontory *Theouprosopon C. Madonna*, famed as the lurking-place of a set of robbers, who were routed out by Pompey ; *Botrys Batroom*, so old that it was said to have been built by Saturn ; and *Byblos Djebail*, sacred to Adonis. The last mentioned place was not far from the mouth of *Adonis fl. Ibrahim* : on the anniversary of the death of Adonis, who was killed by a wild boar on the neighbouring Mt. Libanus, the waters of this river were said to be tinged with red, owing as it was fancied to his wounds bleeding afresh¹⁰, but actually to the ochrous earth which during the rainy season rolled down from the mountains. Farther Southward were the R. *Lycus Nahr el Kelb* ; and *Berytus Beirut*, which the Romans under Agrippa raised to the rank of a colony with the title of *Felix Julia*.

13. In the Southern part of Phœnice was Sidon, or Zidon as it is called in the Bible, *Sayda*, the most ancient place in the country and the greatest maritime city in the ancient world : it is thought to have taken its name from Sidon, the first-born of Canaan. It rose to a high pitch of power and splendour through the ingenuity and industry of its inhabitants¹¹, who rendered themselves very famous by their manufactures of glass and fine linen¹², and working of metals, as well as by their purple dye. It was not fortified, as Tyre was, and therefore always fell a prey to every invader : the surrounding district was named *Sidonis*, whence Queen Dido, who was a native of it, is not unfrequently called *Sidonia*. A little lower down on the coast stood *Sarepta Sarfend*, famous as being the place whence the mythologists represent Jupiter to have carried away Europa to Crete. *Sarepta* is the same with *Zarephath* of the Scriptures ; it was the place to which *Elijah* was sent to dwell after quitting the banks of the brook *Cherith*, and was the scene of some of his miracles.

14. Crossing the R. *Leontes* we come to *Tyrus*¹³ or *Sarra*¹⁴, called by

¹⁰ ——— Thammuz came next behind,
Whose annual wound in Lebanon allur'd
The Syrian damsels to lament his fate
In amorous ditties all a summer's day ;
While smooth Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea, suppos'd with blood
Of Thammuz yearly wounded. *Milton, Par. Lost*, Book I. 446.

¹¹ Non qui Sidonio contendere callidus ostro
Nescit Aquinatam pottania vellera fucum, — *Hor. Epist. I. x. 26.*

¹² "Ενθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι παμποικίλοι, ἔργα γυναικῶν
Σιδονίων, τὰς αὐτὰς Ἀλέξανδρος Σεοειδῆς
Ἦγαγε Σιδονίηθεν, — *Hom. Il. Z. 289.*

¹³ Fluctibus ambitæ fuerant Antissa, Pharosque,
Et Phœnissa Tyrus : quarum nunc insula nulla est.
Ovid. Met. XV. 288.

¹⁴ Ut gemmâ bibat, et Sarrano indormiat ostro. *Virg. Georg. II. 506.*

the Hebrews *Sor* and now *Soor*; it was a colony of Sidon, whence it is styled in Scripture her daughter. It became in process of time a very large, rich, and populous city, powerful at sea, and the rival of Sidon; its inhabitants were famed for their wealth and extensive commerce¹⁵, as well as for their manufactures of fine linen and their beautiful purple dye¹⁶. It was governed by its own kings until it was attacked by Nebuchadnezzar, when after a difficult siege of 18 years it was taken by assault and razed to the ground, as had been predicted by the prophets Isaiah and Ezekiel. The blockade of Nebuchadnezzar being incomplete owing to his want of a navy, the inhabitants of Tyre, foreseeing what must happen, removed their valuable effects into a small island only three stadia from the shore. The ruins of the old city obtained the name of *Palæ Tyrus*, and stood on the spot now known as *Ras el Ais*. The new city, which they built on this island, increased in dignity and importance until it was attacked by Alexander, who took it and named it, B.C. 332, after a hard siege of seven months, having connected the island with the mainland by a causeway. Both this second capture of it by Alexander, and the extraordinary mode in which it was accomplished, were likewise foretold in Holy Writ. Tyre recovered from this second desolation, and retained its strength and free government both under the Syrians and Romans, being raised by the latter in the time of the emperor Severus to the rank of a colony.

15. Farther Southward was Ecdippa, the same with the Achzib of the Scriptures, still called *Zib*. Below it was Aco or Accho *Acre*, called by the Greeks *Ace*, and subsequently named Ptolemais from one of the Egyptian kings who had for some time possession of Southern Syria. It stood at the mouth of the little R. Beles *Naamany*, which furnished the best sand for the manufacture of glass, and is said to have been the place where it was first invented. Farther Southward is the R. Kison or Kishon *Mukatta*, which rises in M^t. Tabor; it was the scene of a great battle, fought between the Israelites under Deborah and Barak, and the Canaanites under Sisera, and the place where the priests of Baal were put to death by command of Elijah. Lower down, on the declivity of M^t. Carmel, stood Ecbatana, where Cambyzes, king of Persia died, having as it is said been foretold that Ecbatana should be fatal to him, which he had understood of the great city in Media, and avoided it accordingly.

16. CYPRUS. The island of Cyprus, which still retains its name, lay to the W. of Phœnice and to the S. of Cilicia in Asia Minor; the channel by which it is separated from the latter was known as the Aulon Cilicius. Cyprus contains 3,000 square miles, and is the second island in size in the Mediterranean Sea, Sicily being the first. It is celebrated in mythology for the birth of Venus, hence called *Cypris*, to whom the whole island was especially consecrated¹⁷.

¹⁵ Ne Cypriæ Tyriæque merces
Addant avaro divitias mari. *Hor. Carm. III. xxix. 60.*

¹⁶ Ille caput flavum lauro Parnaside vinctus
Verrit humum, Tyrio saturatâ murice pallâ. *Ovid. Met. XI. 166.*

¹⁷ Illa Paphon genuit: de quo tenet insula nomen. *Id. X. 297.*

17. On the Northern coast of Cyprus, near the promontory Acamas, stood Arsinoë *Poli Chrisofou*, and near it was Æpea, an Athenian colony, which was visited by Solon when in banishment here; he persuaded the king of it to remove to a more commodious situation lower down the river, which he accordingly did, calling his new city Soloe *Soglia* after Solon. The inhabitants of this place so far forgot the purity and elegance of their language as to express themselves very incorrectly, whence an incorrect expression is called a Solœcismus. Farther Eastward were Lapethus *Lapitho*, Cerynia *Cerina*, and Carpasia *Carpas*. On the Eastern coast of Cyprus was its capital city Salamis, said to have been built by Teucer, B.C. 1270, when expelled from Salamis, and to have been so called after his native island¹⁸. During the reign of Constantius an earthquake completely destroyed the city and killed most of its inhabitants; it was, however, restored by the emperor, who called it Constantia *Costanza*. Salamis was especially sacred to Venus, hence surnamed Salaminia. A little farther Southward was Arsinoë, which afterwards changed its name to Ammochostos or *Famagosta*, now one of the chief cities of the island. Below these, on the Southern coast of Cyprus, was Citium *Chiti* on the shores of Citius Sinus *G. of Salines*; it was the birth-place of the philosopher Zeno, and in it Cimon died during his campaign against the islanders.

18. Farther Westward stood Amathus *Old Limesol*, a very ancient place, especially sacred to Venus, hence surnamed Amathusia¹⁹. The city of Palæ Paphos or Old Paphos *Councilia* was near the South Western point of the island, and was celebrated for its beautiful temple of Venus²⁰, built on the spot where she landed when she rose from the sea: there were 100 altars in her temple, which smoked daily with a profusion of frankincense, and though exposed to the open air they were never wetted by the rain. A few miles to the Northward of this lay New Paphos *Baffa*, or Paphos properly so called; it was formerly named Erythra, and possessed several beautiful temples of Venus. It suffered much from earthquakes, and was nearly destroyed by one during the reign of Augustus, who rebuilt the city and commanded it to be called Augusta. In the interior of the country was Tamasea or Tamassus *Piscopio*, famous for its extensive mines of copper²¹: it was on the banks of the R. Pedæus *Pedia*, near *Leucoia*

¹⁸ ——— Teucer Salamina patremque

Cum fugeret, tamen uda Lyæo

Tempora populeâ fertur vinxisse coronâ,

Sic tristes affatus amicos:

Quo nos cumque feret melior fortuna parente,

Ibimus, o socii comitesque.

Nil desperandum Teucro duce, et auspice Teucro;

Certus enim promisit Apollo,

Ambiguam tellure novâ Salamina futuram. *Hor. Carm. I. vii. 29.*

¹⁹ Est Amathus, est celsa mihi Paphos, atque Cythera,

Idaliæque domus: —

Virg. Æn. X. 51.

²⁰ Ipsa Paphum sublimis adit, sedesque revisit

Læta suas: ubi templum illi, centumque Sabæo

Thure calent aræ, sertisque recentibus halant.

Id. I. 415.

²¹ Est ager, indigenæ Tamasenum nomine dicunt;

Telluris Cypriæ pars optima: quem mihi prisci

Sacravere senes: templisque accedere dotem

Hanc jussere meis: —

Ovid. Met. X. 644

Nicosia. Hard by were, *Idalium Dalin*, with a grove sacred to Venus who is hence surnamed *Idalie*; and *Cythræ* or *Cythera Citria*, which was also a favourite residence of the goddess, but must not be confounded with the island of that name off the Southern extremity of the Peloponnesus.

CHAPTER XIX.

PALÆSTINA VEL JUDEÆ.

1. PALÆSTINA was washed on the W. by the Mediterranean, or Great Sea as it is called in the Bible: to the N. it touched upon Phœnice and Syria, to the E. and S. upon the latter country and Arabia Petræa. It was separated from Egypt by a little river called the Torrent of Egypt. It was about half as large again as the principality of *Wales*, and contained 7,900 square miles, or 300 more than Sicily.

2. Upon the dispersion of mankind the country lying at the South Eastern extremity of the Mediterranean, from Sidon to Gaza, fell to the lot of Canaan, and is therefore in Scripture called The Land of Canaan; it is also called The Land of Promise and The Land of Israel, from Almighty God having given it as an inheritance to the Children of Israel. The name of Palæstina was derived from the Philistines, who dwelled in a part of it bordering upon Egypt; and who, though they were subjected by David, and some of his successors, became afterwards so powerful as to furnish the Greek and Latin writers¹, as well as the neighbouring people, with a general appellation for the whole country. The name of Judah or Judæa was first applied to the Southern part of Palestine when ten of the twelve tribes revolted from the house of David, and erected themselves into a distinct kingdom under the title of the Kingdom of Israel; the

¹ ——— et dubia est, de te, *Babylonia*, narret,
Derceti, quam versâ squamis velantibus artus.
Stagna Palæstini credunt celebrasse figurâ. *Ovid. Met. IV. 46.*

two remaining tribes, viz. Judah and Benjamin, being then comprehended under the title of the Kingdom of Judah : after the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity the name of Judæa was extended to the whole country, or at least to all parts of it inhabited by the Jews. The name of the Holy Land is applied to it by us Christians in nearly all the languages of *Europe*, chiefly and eminently from its having been the residence of our Blessed Saviour, and the scene of His sufferings.

3. The nation of Canaan was divided into several families ; viz. the Sidonians, Hittites, Jebusites, Amorites, Girgasites, Hivites, Arkites, Sinites, Arvadites, Zemarites, and Hamathites. These Abraham found in the land when he left his own country, *a. c.* 1927, to come and sojourn here ; and here his descendants remained for more than 200 years, till Jacob went down with his sons into Egypt. The Israelites left Egypt *a. c.* 1497, and after wandering for forty years in the wilderness, two tribes and a half of them were settled E. of the Jordan by Moses, who died shortly afterwards : the remaining nine tribes and a half crossed over the river under the conduct of Joshua, and, after six years of successful fighting against the Canaanites, divided their land amongst them. The two tribes and a half who settled E. of Jordan between the R. Arnon and Mt. Hermon, were Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh. Reuben touched to the E. on Arabia Petræa, to the S. on the Moabites, and to the N. on Gad : the latter tribe bordered to the E. on the Ammonites, and to the N. upon the half-tribe of Manasseh, which again extended to Mt. Hermon and the source of the Jordan. The Southern part of the country between the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean, from the Torrent of Egypt to Jabneel, was at first allotted to the tribe of Judah : but as it was subsequently found that this was too much for them, the Western part of it was given to the tribes of Simeon and Dan : Judah therefore bordered to the S. upon Edom, to the W. upon Simeon and Dan, and to the N. upon Benjamin. The last mentioned tribe, which contained within its limits the city of Jerusalem, touched to the E. on a small part of the Jordan, and to the W. upon Dan. To the N. of these, extending from the Jordan to the Sea, was the inheritance of the tribe of Ephraim ; and beyond it, between the same limits, was the half-tribe of Manasseh. Issachar lay to the N. of the latter, between the Jordan and the Kison : and above it, touching upon the sea of Gennesareth, lay the inheritance of Zebulun. The tribe of Asher inhabited part of Phœnice from Zidon to Mt. Carmel, and touched to the E. upon Naphtali ; the latter tribe extended as far as the springs of the Jordan on the E., and to the limits of Zebulun on the South.

4. Upon the death of Joshua, the Israelites were governed by Elders and Judges, the last of whom was Samuel, when the people becoming clamorous for a king, Samuel anointed Saul king over them, *a. c.* 1102. Upon the death of Solomon *a. c.* 982, the kingdom was divided ; Rehoboam his son being chosen by the tribes Judah and Benjamin, and Jeroboam by the remaining ten tribes : the former was henceforward called The Kingdom of Judah, the latter The Kingdom of Israel. The two kingdoms maintained their freedom for many years, but at last the king of Assyria invaded Israel,

and having besieged Samaria for three years, reduced it to ashes; such of the inhabitants as survived the dreadful carnage which ensued, were carried away captive into Assyria a. c. 729, and the kingdom of Israel was now at an end. After this Judah also was attacked by Nebuchadnezzar, who having tyrannized over the people for some years, at last levelled Jerusalem with the ground, carried away the inhabitants to Babylon, and thus put an end to the kingdom of Judah, 596 years a. c. When Cyrus became king of Persia he permitted all the Jews to return to their own land, but from the length of their captivity only a few, comparatively speaking, did so: these were principally from the tribes of Judah and Levi, and having settled in the country round Jerusalem, the Southern part of Palestine was from them henceforth called Judæa. To the N. of them sate a mixed race of people, the descendants of those who had been casually left behind in the great captivity, and had been joined by the idolatrous natives of the surrounding districts as well as by colonies from the Assyrian monarchy: thus forming a nation half Jewish and half heathen. They were called Samaritans from their dwelling round the old capital of the Kingdom of Israel; and were looked upon by the Jews as so impure that they had no dealings with each other.

5. After this Palestine fell into the hands of Alexander the Great, and subsequently into that of his ambitious successors, the kings of Syria, who exercised such tyranny over the Jews, that they revolted, and under their general Judas Maccabæus gained their freedom. The Jews now raised themselves up a king, a. c. 107, but his successors, having quarrelled amongst themselves, referred the matter to Pompey who was then in Asia. The Roman general being irritated by the disrespect which was shown him, resolved on the conquest of Judæa: he accordingly reduced Jerusalem a. c. 63, an event which was soon followed by the subjugation of the whole country. In the time of Marc Antony, Herod was made king of Judæa, and it was during his reign that our Saviour was born. Judæa remained subject to the Romans till A. D. 66, when a contest arose between the Jews and Syrians respecting the possession of Cæsarea; the case being referred to Nero, he decided in favour of the latter, upon which the Jews took up arms and drove all the Romans and Syrians from Judæa. Vespasian was sent against them with a powerful army, and would soon have brought them to obedience, but on his march to Jerusalem he received the intelligence of his having been chosen emperor; he accordingly left the command of the army to his son Titus, who, A. D. 70, reduced the city to ashes, and put an end to the Jewish nation, as had been prophesied for ages beforehand.

6. In the time of the events recorded in the history of the New Testament, Palæstina was divided into five principal parts. These were Galilæa, Samaria, Judæa properly so called, Batanæa, and Peræa: the three first of which were on this side Jordan, and the two last beyond it.

7. The superficial extent of these provinces, as well as of the territory presumed to have been occupied by each of the Twelve Tribes of Israel, may be seen in the following table:

	Provinces.	Tribes.	Square Miles.	
	Phœnice Meridionalis	Asher - -	550	
On this side Jordan :	Galilæa	{ Naphtali - -	485	930
		{ Zebulun - -	220	
		{ Issachar - -	225	
	Samaria	{ Manasseh on this side Jordan - -	745	1,330
		{ Ephraim - -	585	
	Judæa	{ Benjamin - -	230	3,135
		{ Judah - -	1,150	
		{ Dan - -	335	
		{ Simeon - -	1,420	
Beyond Jordan :	Batanæa	{ Manasseh beyond Jordan - -	1,000	1,000
	Peræa	{ Gad - -	930	1,505
{ Reuben - -		575		
Total Territory of the Twelve Tribes - -			8,450	7,900 { Superficial extent of Palestine.

8. GALILÆA or Galilee, the Northernmost province of Palestine, touched to the W. on Phœnice, to the N. on Cœle-Syria, to the E. on Batanæa, and to the S. on Samaria. It was subdivided into Inferior and Superior, so named with respect to the R. Jordan, the latter being also called Galilæa Gentium or Galilee of the Gentiles from its being inhabited not only by Jews, but by Syrians, Greeks, Phœnicians, and Egyptians. This province was above all the others most honoured with our Saviour's presence. It was here that he was conceived, and it was hither that Joseph and Mary returned with him when a child out of Egypt: it was here that he lived with his reputed parents, till he began to be about 30 years of age and was baptized of John. He returned hither after his temptation by the devil; and though during his public ministry he frequently visited the other provinces, yet it was here that he took up his dwelling. And lastly, it was here that our Lord first appeared to the eleven Apostles after his Resurrection. To all which may be added that the most considerable part, if not all, of his

Apostles were of this country, wherefore they were styled by the angels "Men of Galilee."

9. Galilæa Superior belonged formerly to the tribe of Naphtali. In its Northern part close to the source of the Jordan, stood Dan, (formerly called *Lais*) the Northernmost town in the Holy Land, in the same way that Beersheba was the Southernmost; hence the frequent definition of the Land of Israel, "from Dan to Beersheba." At the entrance of the Jordan into the lake of Gennesareth lay Bethsaida or *Julias Tallanihie*, the country of the three Apostles, Peter, Andrew, and Philip; it was the scene of some of our Lord's mighty works, for its disregard of which woe was denounced against it by him. A few miles below it, on the shore of the lake to which it gave name, was Chinnereth or Gennesar; and still lower down the lake lay Capernaum *Tel Hoom*, chosen by our Saviour as his dwelling-place. Farther South was Chorazin, against the wretched incredulity of which Christ denounced woe; and *Magdala Migdal*, the country of Mary thence surnamed Magdalene. To the W. of the latter, on the borders of Galilæa Inferior, was Bethulia, where Judith delivered the Jews from the power of Holofernes, the general of the Assyrian army; and farther Northward was Iotapata, a very strong place, defended by the historian Josephus against Vespasian, who took it with great difficulty and razed it to the ground.

10. The Northern part of Galilæa Inferior belonged to the tribe of Zebulun, and its Southern part to that of Issachar. Tiberias *Tabaria*, the metropolis of the province, stood on the shore of the Sea of Tiberias; to the . . of it, in the interior of the province, was Cana *Kefer Kenna*, the birth-place of the Apostle Nathaniel, otherwise called Bartholomew, where our Lord performed his first miracle when he honoured the marriage-feast with his presence. To the W. of it lay Sepphoris *Sepphoury*, called also *Dio Cæsarea*: and Nazareth *Nassera*, the place of the Annunciation or Conception of our Saviour, and of his residence till he entered on his public ministry. At a little distance from the latter towards the E. rose M^t. Tabor or Itabyrius, now called *Tor*; it is supposed to have been the mountain on which our Saviour's transfiguration took place. The brook Kishon or Kison rises in M^t. Tabor, and is now called *Mukatta*; upon it stood Naim, where our Lord raised to life the widow's son. A little lower down the river was Shunem, remarkable for the Shunamite woman who was so kind to Elisha. The city of Jezrael or Esdraelon was situated on the borders of Samaria, and was a favourite residence of the kings of Israel, particularly Ahab; it stood in the midst of a great plain named after the city.

11. SAMARIA touched to the W. on the Mediterranean, to the N. on Phœnice and Galilæa, to the E. on Peræa, and to the S. on Judæa. It occupied the whole country between the Jordan and the Sea, and therefore such as travelled from Judæa into Galilee must needs go through Samaria. It derived its name from its metropolis Samaria, which was so called after one Shemer, of whom Omri, king of Israel, bought the ground for the building of the city; the name of Samaria is frequently used by the Sacred Writers of the Old Testament to denote the whole of the kingdom of Israel.

12. The Northern part of Samaria was formerly the lot of the half-tribe of Manasseh, and its Southern part that of Ephraim. Mount Gilboa, celebrated for the death of Saul and Jonathan, and for the defeat of the Israelites by the Philistines, was in the Northern division of the province, and formed part of that range of hills, which traverses it from North to South. Upon the division of the Jews into the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel, Jeroboam, king of the latter built Sichem or Shechem in Mount Ephraim about the centre of Samaria, and made it the capital of his dominions; it was here that Jacob, on his flight from Haran, bought a parcel of ground, which he subsequently gave to his son Joseph, and here he digged the well, which, many ages afterwards was rendered so memorable by the conference held there between our blessed Saviour and the woman of Samaria. Sichem was situated between two hills, Ebal to the North and Gerizim to the South, both famous for the solemn recital of the law of Moses; the curses being pronounced from the former and the blessings from the latter. It appears to have been also called Sychar, and to have fallen into decay during the time of the Romans, who erected a city close to it, which they named Neapolis *Nablous*.

13. Samaria, the subsequent metropolis of the Kingdom of Israel till the time of the Assyrian captivity, when it was nearly destroyed, was only a few miles to the N. of Sichem. It became a very important and flourishing place under the Maccabees, but, being once more destroyed, it was again rebuilt and beautified by Herod, who named it Sebaste in honour of Augustus; it is still called *Sebaste* or *Kalaat Sanour*. The principal city of Samaria in the time of the Romans was Cæsarea Palæstinæ *Kysaryah*, the seat of the Roman Proconsul; it was an insignificant place called *Turris Stratonis*, until Herod built on the spot a magnificent city naming it Cæsarea in honour of Augustus Cæsar. It was here that St. Peter converted Cornelius and his kinsmen; it was here that St. Paul defended himself against the Jews and their orator Tertullus; and here in the amphitheatre Herod Antipas, the son of Herod the Great, was smitten by the angel of God. Cæsarea was built at the Western termination of the plain of Megiddo, so called from the city Megiddo *Schis*, at the foot of Mt. Carmel, remarkable in sacred history for the death of Ahaziah and Josias, the two kings of Judah, and for the battle with Sisera. To the N. of Cæsarea was En-dor, where Saul consulted the witch previous to the fatal battle of Gilboa.

14. Nearer the borders of Judæa stood Antipatris *Raslaken*, called formerly Capharsabe; it was situated in a part of the valley of Sharon, so much celebrated for its beautiful roses. Farther Southward lay the district of Thamnitica, so called from Thamna or Timnath Serah, which was the inheritance of Joshua, and the place where he was buried; a little E. of it stood Gofna, a considerable city, which gave name to the district Gofnitica. Between these and the R. Jordan was Shiloh or Silo, celebrated as the place, where the whole congregation of the Children of Israel assembled: to this place the tabernacle was removed from Gilgal by Joshua, and here the ark remained during the remainder of his life till the time of the prophet Samuel. Shiloh was situated near the source of the brook Cherith, where Elijah was miraculously fed by ravens; near its junction with the Jordan was Archelais. To the N. of this last lay the mountainous district Acrabatene, so called from Acrabbim the principal place in it. The city of Bethshan or Bethsean *Bysan* was in the North Eastern corner of Samaria close to the R. Jordan: to this place the Philistines brought the body of *Saul after the battle in Gilboa*, and fastened it to a wall. It was afterwards

called Scythopolis from the Scythians, and became the metropolis of the Decapolis, or those ten cities which were chiefly inhabited by Syrians, and united themselves into a league to resist the oppressions of the Maccabees. The other nine cities, which constituted the Decapolis, were all on the Eastern side of the Jordan: they were Capitolias, Canatha, Abila, Hippos, Gadara, Pella, Diom, Gerasa, and Philadelphia. To the S. of Scythopolis upon the Jordan stood Enon, near to Salim, where John baptized after he had quitted Bethabara.

15. JUDÆA² properly so called was bounded on the N. by Samaria, on the E. by the Dead Sea, on the S. by Arabia Petræa, and on the W. by the Mediterranean Sea. It constituted the inheritance of four out of the twelve tribes, viz. of Benjamin, Dan, Judah, and Simeon, the two last being in the Southern part of the province.

16. The frontier between Judæa and Arabia is formed by a range of mountains connected with Mt. Seir, and known by the names of Halak and Maaleh Acrabbim; this latter gives the adjacent district the name of Acrabattene. These mountains separated the possessions of the Children of Israel from the land of Edom, or Idumæa as the Greeks called it, which, however, in later times extended as far Northward as Hebron, and was noted, as was the whole of Judæa, for its fine palm-trees³. To the Northward of this towards Samaria stretched a range of hills, which caused the district they traversed to be called Orine, or The hill-country of Judæa; it was here that the Virgin Mary came to visit her cousin Elizabeth.

17. The city of Jerusalem, the metropolis of all Palestine, was in the Northern part of Judæa about mid-way between the Mediterranean and Dead Seas. It first occurs in Scripture under the name of Salem, of which Melchisedec is recorded to have been the King; in the time of Joshua it was possessed by the Jebusites, and from being their chief city it was called Jebus: from these two names, Jebus and Salem, some have imagined that it came to be called Jerusalem. By the inspired writers it is frequently dignified with the title of The Holy City; in allusion to which the Greeks no doubt fashioned the name Hierosolyma, an appellation which is also used by the Evangelists. It is mentioned by Herodotus under the name Cadytis, a word which denotes its holiness, as does also the appellation *Khoddes* by

² Cappadoces mea signa timent, et dedita sacris
Incerti Judæa Dei, mollisque Sophene. *Lucan.* II. 593.

³ Primus Idumæas referam tibi, Mantua, palmas:—
Virg. Georg. III. 12.

Cui alter fratrum cessare, et ludere, et ungi,
Præferat Herodis palmetis pinguibus;— *Hor. Epist.* II. iii. 184.

which it is known in the present day. Jerusalem was besieged by Titus, and after an obstinate defence was taken and completely destroyed by him, according to the prophecy of our Saviour, A. D. 70: this occurred, according to Josephus, 2,177 years after its foundation. It is said that during the siege 1,100,000 persons perished, and that 97,000 more were made prisoners, most of whom were afterwards either sold for slaves, or exposed to the fury of wild beasts. The zeal of the Jews, however, induced them to rebuild the city, though without any of its former splendour: but owing to an uproar amongst them during the reign of Hadrian, they were all banished from it upon pain of death, and their temple was wantonly profaned by the erection of an altar to Jupiter Capitolinus. The city was made a Roman colony, and called *Ælia Capitolina* until the Christian emperors ascended the throne.

18. The Jebusites were not driven out of Jerusalem by the Children of Judah, but lived together with them. They kept possession also of the strong hold of Zion until the reign of David, who took it from them, and, calling it the City of David, dwelled in it. Hereupon, Hiram, king of Tyre, sent skilful architects, who built David's royal palace and many other large edifices so as to cover nearly the whole of Mt. Zion. Sion or Zion was the Southern part of Jerusalem, and was called the Upper City from its being considerably elevated above the ancient Salem, which lay to the N. of it and was separated from it by a wall. This Lower City of Salem was afterwards known by the name of Acra, and was built on the Western part of Mt. Moriah or Morius. It is presumed to have been on the Eastern part of this mountain that it pleased God to make trial of Abraham's obedience, by commanding him to sacrifice his only son Isaac: and it was here that many ages afterwards Solomon built his glorious temple. To the N. of the temple lay Bezetha, the smallest of the four hills upon which Jerusalem was built; it was also called Cænopolis, from the Greek words *καινός* *novus* and *πολις* *urbs*, it having been built to contain the increasing population of Jerusalem. In it was the pool of Bethesda, allotted for washing the sheep to be sacrificed, and memorable for the cure which our Saviour there wrought upon the impotent man. The citadel Antonia was built on the common limits of Bezetha, Acra, and Mt. Moriah properly so called; it was very extensive, commanded a full view of the temple, and could accommodate a whole Roman legion.

19. Beyond the walls of Jerusalem, on its Northern side, was a part of Mt. Moriah called Calvary, or in Hebrew Golgotha, a name which has been supposed to be derived from its resemblance to a human skull; in this execrable and polluted place, appropriated to the execution of malefactors, our Saviour underwent the last part of His most meritorious Passion. On the Southern side of Jerusalem stretched the valley of Hinnom, remarkable for the *inhuman and barbarous* worship there paid to Moloch, to whom parents *sacrificed their children* by burning them in the fire. The place where these

abominations were performed was named Tophet or Gehenna: near it lay the Potter's Field, which was afterwards called Aceldama or the Field of Blood, from its being purchased with the pieces of silver which were the price of the Blood of Christ. To the Eastward of the city lay the memorable Mount of Olives, in which was the Garden of Gethsemane, the scene of our Lord's agony a few hours previous to his Crucifixion. Between this mountain and the city was the Valley of Jehosaphat, called also the Valley of Kedron, from the brook Kedron which ran through it and emptied itself into the Dead Sea. Not far from Gethsemane were Bethphage, whence our Saviour commenced his triumphal entry into Jerusalem; and Bethany, where he raised Lazarus from the dead, and near which his ascension took place. To the N. of these was Emmaus, whither our Lord accompanied two of his disciples after his Resurrection; it was subsequently called Nicopolis. Near it were, Ajalon, in the vale of which Joshua commanded the sun and moon to stand still until the Israelites had avenged themselves upon their enemies; and Gibeon, the inhabitants of which were defended by him against five other cities. To the N. of these were the cities of Ephraim and Luz; the latter was also called Bethel from its lying close to the place where Jacob had his remarkable dream⁴.

20. In the North Eastern part of Judæa was Jericho or Hierichus *Rah*, the first city taken by Joshua from the Canaanites; it was delivered into the hands of the Children of Israel in a miraculous manner, the wall falling down flat, so that they went straight up into the city. Between it and the Jordan was Gilgal or Galgala, where the Israelites first encamped on this side after they had passed over the river on dry ground. A few miles to the S. of Jericho stood Engedi or Engaddi, remarkable for the quantity of camphire and balsam produced in its neighbourhood. About five miles to the S. of Jerusalem was Bethlehem or Ephrata *Bethlehem*, the birth-place of our Blessed Saviour as well as of King David; it was here and in the neighbouring towns that Herod caused all the children from two years old and under, to be put to death: Rama was one of these towns, and is alluded to by Jeremiah in his prophecy concerning this massacre.

21. To the S. of Jerusalem was Tecoa *Tecoa*, remarkable for a signal overthrow there given to the Ammonites, Moabites, and Edomites, during the reign of Jehosaphat, as well as for being the birth-place of the prophet Amos: near it stood Ziph, which gave name to a mountain and wilderness, where David lay hid from Saul; this wilderness was part of the Great Desert of Judah, stretching along the whole Western coast of the Dead Sea. Below these was Kiriath-Arba *Kabr-Ibrahim* whither Abraham removed when separated from Lot, and where he bought a burying-place for his family: when the Israelites took it they named it Hebron, and in after ages it became famous as being the place where David kept his court during the first seven years of his reign till he took Jerusalem. Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, as well as Sarah, Rebecca, and Leah, were all buried here. It was situated in the plain of Mamre, remarkable in sacred history from Abraham's entertaining in it three angels under an oak. In the Southern parts of Judæa, on the

⁴ The stairs were such as whereon Jacob saw
Angels ascending and descending, bands
Of guardians bright, when he from Esau fled
To Padan-Aram, in the field of Luz,
Dreaming by night under the open sky,
And waking cried, 'This is the gate of Heaven.'

Milton, *Par. Lost*, Book III. 510.

borders of Edom, was Beer-Sheba or Bersabe, i. e. the *Well of the Oath*; between it in the South and Dan in the North the greatest length of the Land of Israel is frequently reckoned. Joppa or Japho, now called *Yaffa*, was said to have been built by Japhet, who gave it his name; it was the frontier-city between Judæa and Samaria, and the haven of Jerusalem. It was hither that Jonah fled and took ship for Tarshish: here too the Apostle Peter raised Dorcas to life, and fell into his remarkable trance. Joppa is mentioned by the profane authors, as the spot where Andromeda is said to have been chained to a rock to be devoured by a sea-monster, from which she was rescued by Perseus. To the S. E. of Joppa lay Arimathea *Ramla*, of which place was Joseph, who came to Pilate begging the body of Jesus and buried it in his own tomb. Arimathea was formerly called Ramah, and was the birth-place of the prophet Samuel: near it stood Lydda *Lyd*, or Diospolis as it was called by the Greeks, remarkable in Sacred Writ for the cure of Æneas by St. Peter.

22. PHILISTÆI or PHILISTINES. The maritime part of Judæa Propria was inhabited by the Philistæi or Philistines, sometimes called Allophyli; their ancestors were the Philistim or children of the Caphtorim and Casluhim, who were descendants of Mizraim and came originally from Egypt. After having dwelled for some time in the Eastern part of Egypt called Casiotis, they passed into Canaan, whence they drove out the ancient inhabitants, and were possessed of a considerable tract of country at the time when Abraham came to sojourn in Canaan: they extended their conquests as far Northward as Ekron, and nearly to Joppa, and divided their territory into five lordships called after their principal cities; viz. Ekron, Ashdod, Gath, Ascalon, and Gaza.

23. The Northernmost town of the Philistines was Iamnia or Iabneel *Yebna*, taken from them by Uzziah. Below this ran the brook Sorek *Roubin*, on the banks of which dwelled Sampson's Dalilah: not far from its mouth was Ekron or Accaron celebrated for its idolatrous worship of Beelzebub; it held out for a long time against the Israelites, and was the place to which the ark of God was brought before it was sent back to them at Bethshemesh. A little farther S. was Ashdod or Azotus *Shdood*, famous for its temple of Dagon, into which the Philistines brought the ark they had taken from the Israelites in a battle hard by, but which, from the vengeance it drew upon them, they afterwards sent to Ekron. Gath lay to the Eastward of Ashdod, and is memorable for the birth of the giant Goliath, slain by David. About midway on the coast of Judæa was the brook Eschol, whence the spies sent by Moses to the Land of Canaan brought a sample of its produce: at its mouth stood Ascalon *Ascalaan*, a city of great note amongst the Gentiles for a temple of Derceto or Astarte, the same with the Ashtaroth of the Scriptures. Below Ascalon was Gaza *Gaza*, called in the Old Testament Azzah, the gates of which Sampson took away, and whither he was afterwards taken when he pulled down the house of Dagon upon the heads of the Philistine lords. Farther S. were Ienysus *Younes*, and Raphia *Refah*; the latter was famous for the victory gained in its neighbourhood over Antiochus the Great

by Ptolemy the IVth. of Egypt. To the E. of Gaza, and close upon the borders of the Israelites, stood Gerar, which gave name to the district Geraritica.

24. BATANÆA was bounded on the W. by Galilee, on the N. and E. by Syria, and on the S. by Peræa, and corresponded nearly with the inheritance of the half-tribe of Manasseh beyond Jordan. It derived its name from the Basan or Bashan of the Bible, which was the kingdom of Og, and was noted for its fine cattle and good pasturage; its lofty hills were likewise much celebrated for their beautiful oaks.

25. In the Northern part of the province was Mt. Hermon *Heish*, on the Western portion of which, known by the name of Paneum, lay the little round lake Phiala the reputed source of the R. Jordan. Not far from the entrance of this river into the lake Samachonites stood Paneas *Banias*; it was enlarged by Philip, son of Herod, and hence called Cæsarea, in honour of Augustus, with the surname Philippi. Canatha, now *Kanneytra*, one of the cities of Decapolis, was on the Eastern side of Mt. Hermon; on the Western side of the mountain was Argob, the capital of a region of the same name. Farther Southward, on the Eastern shore of the Galilean Lake, stood Hippos *El Hossn*, and near it was Gaulan or Golan. Batanæa was watered by the river Hieromax *Sheriat el Mundhour*: one of its tributaries ran through the valley of Mizpeh, the residence of Jephtha, on the borders of which Jacob and Laban concluded their covenant of friendship by erecting a heap of stones, and hence its name Mizpeh or *watch-tower*. In the South Western corner of the province was Gadara *Om Keis*, the country round which is called in the New Testament the country of the Gadarenes or Gergesenes. In the South Eastern corner of the province stood Astaroth *El Mezareib*, and Edrei *Draa*, the two chief cities of Og's kingdom of Bashan; it was near Edrei that Og was conquered in a decisive battle by the Israelites under the command of Moses.

26. PERÆA was bounded on the N. by Batanæa, on the W. by Samaria, on the S. by Arabia, and on the E. by Syria. It derived its name from the Greek word *ὑπὲρ ultra*, owing to the circumstance of its lying *beyond* the Jordan; the appellation was first applied to the whole country on the Eastern side of the river, but its limits, after the return of the Jews from the Babylonian captivity, did not extend much farther North than Pella. The Southern part of Peræa, between the two rivers Arnon and Jabok, formed the kingdom of the Amorites, whose king Sihon was defeated by the Israelites; subsequent to this the whole province was divided between the two tribes Reuben and Gad, the portion of the latter being towards the North.

27. The R. Jabok or *Zerkah*, the common boundary between the Amorites and Bashan, rises in the district Ammonitis on the borders of Arabia Deserta, and flows Westward through the midst of Peræa into the Jordan: The Arnon *Ledjoun*, the Southern boundary of Peræa, formed the original limit between the Amorites and the Moabites; it rises not far from the preceding river, and flows with a tortuous course into the Dead Sea. In the centre of Peræa rose the lofty Mt. Gilead or Galaad *Djelaoud*, near which Jacob and Laban raised a heap of stones in token of mutual friendship, wherefore the place was named Gilead, i. e. *The heap of witness*: from it the name of Gilead or Galaaditis was applied to the surrounding district. Connected with Mt. Gilead was Mt. Abarim; one of its tops was called Nebo or Pisgah *Attarous*, which God commanded Moses to ascend, and, having taken a view of the Land of Canaan, to die there. Gamala *Sammagh* was a very strong place in the North Western corner of the province; below it, and likewise on the river, was Bethabara, where John was for some time baptizing, and the place whither our Lord retired when the Jews sought to take him at the feast of the Dedication. To the Eastward of these lay Pella, in which the Christians, before the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, took refuge. Below Pella were Gerasa *Djerash*, and Jabesh Gilead; the latter was besieged by the Ammonites but relieved by Saul. Ramoth-Gilead was situated on the R. Jabok, near the junction of which with the Jordan stood Amathus *Amata*.

28. Heshbon or Hesebon *Eshan*, the metropolis of the Amorites, was situated in the Southern part of the province: near it stood Medaba *Madeba*. Between Heshbon and the Dead Sea were, Betharan or Livia and the citadel Machærus, where John the Baptist is said to have been beheaded. A little above Heshbon was the valley of Shittim, so famous for the wood called in Scripture Shittim-wood; and to the Eastward of it was Bamoth-Baal, whither Balaam was brought by Balak, the king of Moab, to curse the Children of Israel. Campestria Moab, or the Plains of Moab, where the Israelites encamped prior to their passage of the Jordan, lay Eastward of this river on the brook Arnon. The district Ammonitis, at the source of the R. Jabok, was in Syria, and received its name from Ammon, a son of Lot. Its capital was Rabboth-Ammon *Amman*, afterwards called Philadelphia, memorable in Sacred History for being besieged and taken in the reign of David, as also for the death of Uriah.

CHAPTER XX.

COLCHIS, IBERIA, ALBANIA, ARMENIA, MESOPOTAMIA,
ASSYRIA, ET BABYLONIA VEL CHALDÆA.

COLCHIS.

1. Colchis was bounded on the N. by the R. Corax and Mt. Caucasus, on the E. by the Moschici M^s., on the S. by the R. Acampsis, and on the W. by the Euxine

Sea; to the N. it touched upon Sarmatia, to the E. upon Iberia, and to the S. upon Armenia and Pontus: it contained 8,400 square miles. It was celebrated in fable for the golden fleece, and for the expedition undertaken to obtain it by all the young princes of Greece headed by Jason¹.

2. Colchis was inhabited by several tribes, the most important of which were the Lazi, who dwelled in the Southern part of the country, and from whom Colchis was named Lazica. Near them, on the common border of Armenia and Iberia, were the Moschi, who have given name to the Moschici M^t., a range of hills connecting the Caucasus with the Scydisas of Asia Minor. The Moschi are thought to have obtained both their appellation and their origin from Meshech, the son of Japhet. The Maurali, who appear to have left their name in the modern district *Mingrelia*, dwelled in the Northern part of the province: close to them, on the W., were the cruel and piratical Heniochi, said to be descended from the Ἡνίοχοι, or *charioteers* of Castor and Pollux; the latter were subsequently displaced by the Abasci, whose name still exists in that of *Abkhas*. The Colchi were a simple, unaffected people, and exceedingly clever in the manufacture of linen: their country produced excellent flax, and abounded in poisonous herbs².

3. Mount Caucasus³ *Caucasus*, forming the Southern frontier of Sarmatia Asiatica, extends from the Bosphorus Cimmerius *St. of Enikale* to the mouths of the Cyrus or *Kur*. One of its highest peaks was named Strobilus, and on it was said to be the rock to which Prometheus was chained by Jupiter, till he was delivered by Hercules. M^t. Caucasus has been conjectured to have been so called from Gog, or Magog, Japhet's son, who settled hereabouts.

4. In its Western part, called Corax, was the source of Corax fl. *Soukoum*: near the mouth of this little river was Pityus *Soukoum*, destroyed by the Heniochi, upon whose frontier it stood; it was afterwards rebuilt twice by the Romans, who made it their border-town in this quarter, but it was as often razed to the ground. Below it, likewise on the sea-coast, stood Dioscurias *Iskuria*, afterwards called Sebastopolis, fabled to have been founded

¹ Hei mihi cur unquam juvenilibus acta lacertis
Phryxam petiit Pelias arbor ovem?

Cur unquam Colchi Magnetida vidimus Argo,
Turbaque Phasiacam Graia bibistis aquam?

Ovid. *Heroid.* XII. 7.

² ——— Ille venena Colcha,
Et quicquid usquam concipitur nefas,
Tractavit, ———

Hor. *Carm.* II. xiii. 8.

³ ——— duris genuit te cautibus horrens
Caucasus.

Virg. *Æn.* IV. 367.

by Castor and Pollux. The principal river of Colchis was the Phasis⁴ *Phaz*, which rises in the M^t. Moschici and flows Westward into the Black Sea; it was remarkable for the beautiful birds which frequented its banks, some of which are said to have been brought by the Argonauts to Greece, and called *φασίαναι phasianæ aves*, Anglice pheasants, after the river. The Rhion *Rhion* is a tributary of the Phasis, and its name is not unfrequently applied to the whole stream. At the mouth of the river stood the cognominal town Phasis *Poti*: above it was *Æa*, the old capital of *Æetes*, where the golden fleece was preserved when Jason reached the country. *Cyta* or *Cutasium Kutais* lay some distance to the Eastward of *Æa*, on the R. *Rhion*; it was the birth-place of the fair enchantress *Medea*, who is hence called *Cytæis*. In the Southern part of Colchis were, *Bathys fl. Batoum*, and *Acampsis fl. Tchorak* which formed the boundary between this province and Pontus.

IBERIA.

5. Iberia was bounded on the W. by Colchis, on the N. by Sarmatia Asiatica, on the E. by Albania, and on the S. by Armenia; it contained 12,200 square miles, and corresponded in a general way with the modern province of *Georgia*.

6. Iberia was a mountainous and fertile country, but had otherwise nothing in common with the European Iberia except the name. *Josephus* states that *Tubal*, the son of *Japhet*, was the father of the Asiatic Iberians, and that these people, whom the Greeks called *Iberi*, were originally named *Thobeli*. The appellation of the neighbouring province *Albania* is likewise thought by some critics to carry with it the remains of *Tubal*. The tradition preserved by the Iberians or *Spaniards* that they are descended from *Tubal*, can only be maintained by their having been a colony of the Asiatic *Iberi*: they were generally termed *Celtiberi*, by way of distinguishing them from the Asiatic *Iberi* here mentioned. The River *Cyrus Kur* rises in the *Moschici M^t*, and, after flowing Eastward through the midst of Iberia, and along the Southern frontier of Albania, is joined by the *Araxes* and enters the Caspian Sea. On the left bank of the *Cyrus* was *Sura Surami*; and lower down stood *Zalissa Tiflis*, the chief city of Iberia. The *Cambyses fl. Jora*, rises in *M^t. Caucasus*, and flows through the Eastern part of Iberia (which from it received the appellation *Cambysene*) into the *Alazon*, a tributary of the *Cyrus*. There was but one pass from Sarmatia over the Caucasus into Iberia; it was called *Sarmaticæ* or *Caucasiæ Pylæ*, and was fortified by the castle *Cumania* now known as *Kaishair*.

ALBANIA.

7. Albania was bounded on the N. by the R. *Soana*, on the E. by the Caspian Sea, and on the S. by the R. *Cyrus*; to the N. it touched upon Sarmatia Asiatica, to the W. upon Iberia, and to the S. upon Armenia: it occupied the modern provinces of *Daughistan* and *Shirvan*, and contained 23,200 square miles.

⁴ *Namque ferunt olim Pagasæ navalibus Argo
Egressam longe Phasidos isse viam;—*

Propert. l. xx. 18.

8. The inhabitants were said by the profane authors to be descended from the Scythian Alani, who pushed their conquests from the borders of India to the Caucasus; from this circumstance the name Albani was thought to have been only a corruption of Alani. But the Albani were said in mythology to have derived their name from M^t. Albanus in Italy, whence they had come with Hercules after his conquest of Geryon, and to have further laid claim to the appellation from the *whiteness* of their hair. The R. Alazon *Alason* or *Alaks* was in the Western part of the province, running from M^t. Caucasus into the Cyrus: on its right bank, near the borders of Iberia, stood *Sanua Signag*. Soana fl., the Northern boundary of Albania, is now known as the *Sulak*; below it was *Diauna* or *Derbent*. At this last is a narrow pass, anciently called the *Pylæ Caspiæ*, which must not be confounded with the celebrated defile of the same name in Persia; it is formed by the jutting out of a spur of the Caucasus into the sea, named *Ceraunii M^t*. The *Gelæ* were a tribe of some consequence hereabouts, who still preserve the name of *Lesghis*. Still farther Southward stood *Albana Nisabad*, to the Westward of which, in the interior of the country, was *Calalaca* the capital of the whole province. *Gætara* or *Gangara*, in the Southern part of Albania, is now *Buku*, so remarkable for the springs of *Naphtha* which light up the country in its environs; *Camechia*, nearer the *Cyrus*, has changed its name but little in that of *Schamachia*.

ARMENIA.

9. Armenia⁵ was bounded on the N. by the *Moschici M^t*. and the R. *Cyrus*; on the E. by a small portion of the *Caspian Sea*; on the S. by parts of the rivers *Araxes* and *Tigris*, and by M^t. *Masius*; and on the W. by the *Euphrates*. To the N. it touched upon *Colchis*, *Iberia*, and *Albania*, to the S. upon *Media*, *Assyria*, and *Mesopotamia*, and to the W. upon *Armenia Minor*: it contained 66,300 square miles, or about as many as the whole of *Great Britain*. Armenia appears to have derived its name from *Aram*, the son of *Shem*, to whose lot it fell, as well as *Syria* and *Mesopotamia*: its Northern part is still called *Armenia*.

10. The Armenians were fabled by the Greeks to have obtained their name from *Armenus*, a Thessalian and one of the *Argonauts*; or as others say from his native town *Armenium*, on the Eastern shores of the L. *Bœbeas* in Thessaly. They seem in the earliest times to have been successively conquered by the *Assyrians*, the *Medes*, and the *Persians*, and afterwards to have submitted to *Alexander* without the least resistance; upon the death of this monarch, their country fell into the hands of the *Seleucidæ*, who maintained possession of it till the defeat of *Antiochus the Great* by the Ro-

⁵ ——— nec Armeniis in oris,
Amice Valgi, stat glacies iners
Menses per omnes; —

Hor. Carm. II. ix. 4.

mans. Upon this, with the assistance of the latter people, Artaxias⁶, the governor who commanded in Armenia, made himself independent, and his successor Tigranes subsequently seized upon Cappadocia and nearly the whole of Syria. Tigranes the 2d was deprived of his kingdom in the beginning of the first century, and shortly afterwards lost his life by the hand of Tiberius: Armenia became henceforward a continual subject of contention between the two great empires of Rome and Parthia from its lying on their common limits. The whole country was exceedingly fertile, and produced excellent corn, wine, and oil, as well as beautiful cattle and horses.

11. The range of Scydisses or Paryadres entered Armenia on the borders of Pontus and Cappadocia, where one of its peaks, called Capotes, still preserves the name of *Cap Dag*. To the Southward of it is the Anti-Taurus, which crosses over the Euphrates from Asia Minor, and terminates on the confines of Media in Mt. Abus *Agri Dag*. This last mountain, which immediately overhangs the Araxes, is supposed to be the same with the Mountains of Ararat, on which the ark rested after the flood; and the land of Ararat is likewise thought to be the same with the country called Armenia by the Greeks and the other Western nations. Farther Southward is the chain of Niphates⁷ *Barema* or *Sepan*, which strikes out from Mt. Taurus on the borders of Mesopotamia, and trends Eastward till it joins Mt. Ararat. The Gordiaci or Carduchii M^s. *Jeudi M^s*. quit the chain of the Niphates about the source of the Tigris, and run parallel with this river till they enter Assyria and join the range of Zagros.

12. The R. Euphrates⁸, still called *Frat* or *Euphrates*, formed for several centuries the boundary between the Roman and Persian dominions. It has two distinct sources, the Northern one of which is in the Anti-Taurus not far from the borders of Cappadocia, Pontus, and Colchis, and the Southern one in Mt. Ararat: both these

⁶ Horace is thought by some to mean Artaxias, in the passage

— Claudii virtute Neronis

Armenius cecidit: —

Epist. I. xii. 26.

and to have followed the account of those, who referred the death of Artaxias to Tiberius.

⁷ Cantemus Augusti tropæa
Cæsar, et rigidum Niphaten.

Hor. Carm. II. ix. 20.

⁸ — Cæsar dum magnus ad altum

Fulminat Euphraten bello, —

Virg. Georg. IV. 561.

branches unite opposite Sinerva in Asia Minor. It forms the line of separation between Asia Minor and Armenia, as also between Syria and Mesopotamia, after which it enters Babylonia, and joining the Tigris flows into the Persian Gulf. After its junction with the Tigris the united stream was indifferently called Euphrates or Tigris⁹, and occasionally Pasitigris from a little river of this name which runs into it. This part of it is now known by the name of *Shut ul Arab*: but the Euphrates itself is said to have once entered the Persian Gulf by a separate arm a little to the Westward, which has long since disappeared. The Tigris¹⁰ *Tigris* or *Teer* rises in Mt. Niphates, and after forming the boundary between Mesopotamia and Assyria, as well as between Susiana and Babylonia, is joined by the Euphrates, and enters the Persian Gulf; its course is nearly parallel with that of the Euphrates, but it is a much smaller river than the latter. From the upper part of it having been known by the appellation Diglito, as well as from other concurrent circumstances, it is supposed to be the same with the Hiddekel mentioned in Holy Writ as one of the rivers of Paradise. The Araxes *Aras* rises in the Anti-Taurus, only a few miles from the Northern source of the Euphrates, and having joined the Cyrus, flows with an Easterly course into the Caspian Sea¹¹: towards its source was the district Phasiane, still called *Pasiani*, from which the 10,000 Greeks, who in their retreat forded the river hereabouts, were led to call it the Phasis. There were two considerable lakes in Armenia, one in the Northern part of it called Lychnitis *L. of Erivan*, which is joined to the Araxes by a little river; the other and larger one in the South Eastern part of the province,

⁹ Quaque caput rapido tollit cum Tigride magnus
Euphrates, quos non diversis fontibus edit
Persis, et incertum, tellus si misceat amnes,
Quod potius sit nomen aquis. *Lucan.* III. 259.

¹⁰ Te, fontium qui celat origines,
Nilusque, et Ister, te rapidus Tigris,— *Hor. Carm.* IV. xiv. 46.

¹¹ Tu tamen injecta tectus, vesane, lacerna
Potabis galea fessus Araxis aquam. *Propert.* III. x. 8.

was called Arsissa Palus *L. Van*, and lies at the foot of Mt. Niphates.

13. The metropolis of Armenia was Artaxata¹² *Ardashat*; it was situated in the Eastern part of the province, a few miles to the S. of the modern *Eriuan*, and only a mile or two from the Araxes. It was said to have been built by Hannibal for Artaxias, the king of the country, after whom it received its name. To the S. of this, on the banks of the Araxes and on the confines of Media, stood Arxata, the old capital of the kingdom; close to it was Naxuana *Nakhjuwan*. To the W. of Artaxata the Araxes is joined by the little river Harpasus *Arpa Sou*, through which the Ten Thousand waded when retreating to *Trebisonde*; one of its branches runs through the district Chorsene *Kars*, so called from its chief town *Charsa Kars*. Farther Westward, on the borders of Pontus and Colchis, were cantoned the Sanni or Tzani, who lived chiefly upon plunder. They dwelled on the banks of the Glaucus *Teborah* and Boas *Tourak*, which are both tributaries of the furious Acampsis; the Boas runs past the town Hispiratis *Ispira*. Between the sources of the Araxes and Euphrates was Arzes *Arzroum*, and not far from it stood Theodosiopolis *Hassan Caleh*, at one time the most important city in this part of the province; beyond it on the Euphrates was Elegia *Ilja*.

14. The district of Acilisene *Ekilis* was at the confluence of the two branches of the Euphrates; the more Southern of these branches now known by the name of *Murad*, runs past Mauro-Castrum *Malazgherd*. Between this river and Arsissa Palus lay the district Moxoene *Moush*: upon the shore of the lake itself there were several towns, the principal of which were, Arzes *Aijish*, and Artemita *Van*. Tigranocerta *Sert*, in the South Eastern part of the province, was built by Tigranes, king of Armenia, who fortified it strongly and peopled it chiefly with Greeks, whom he had forcibly carried hither from Asia Minor: it was situated on the left bank of the Nicephorius or Centrites fl. *Khabor*, which is a tributary of the Tigris and was crossed by the 10,000 in their retreat from Cunaxa. Farther Westward, near the Eastern source of the Tigris, lay the district Thospitis or Arzanene, the chief town of which was Thospia or Arzaniorum Oppidum *Erzen*. The district Sophene¹³ *Zoph* lay beyond this on the borders of Cappadocia and Mesopotamia: its chief city was Amida *Diarbekir* or *Kara Amid*, situated on the Western branch of the Tigris close to its source. In the South Western corner of the province was the little river Arsanias *Arsen*, a tributary of the Euphrates; not far from their confluence stood Arsamosata *Simsat*, which was strongly fortified by the Romans.

MESOPOTAMIA.

15. Mesopotamia was bounded on the N. by Mt. Masius, on the E. by the R. Tigris, on the W. by the Euphrates, and on the S. by a little stream which nearly connects these two great rivers. To the N. it bordered on Armenia, to the E. upon Assyria, to the S. on Baby-

¹² Sic prætextatos referunt Artaxata mores.

Juv. Sat. II. 170.

¹³ ————— mollisque Sôphene.

Lucan. II. 593.

lonia and Arabia, and to the W. upon Syria: it contained 40,500 square miles, or rather more than *England*.

16. Mesopotamia derived its name from the Greek words μέσος *medius* and ποταμός *fluvius*, owing to its situation *between two great rivers*; from this circumstance it is sometimes called Syria inter fluvios. The Hebrews distinguished it by the appellation Aram-Naharaim or Aram between the rivers, it being part of that country which fell to the lot of Aram: it is still called *Al Gezira* or *The Island*. Mesopotamia was divided by the R. Chaboras into two parts, the Northern and Southern. The former of these was exceedingly fertile, and is therefore distinguished in Scripture by the peculiar title of Padan-Aram and Sedan-Aram, both signifying *the fertile Aram*. Mesopotamia formed part of the great Assyrian monarchy, and fell with it into the hands of the Medes and subsequently of the Persians; it is hence frequently included in the general names of Assyria and Babylonia.

17. Mt. Masius *Karadja Dag*, the Northern boundary of Mesopotamia, was a spur of the Taurus, which crossed the Euphrates on the confines of Syria and Armenia, and trended Eastward till it joined the Gordiaci M^s. in Assyria. Between the sources of the Chaboras and Mygdonius it threw out a spur called Singaras *Sinjar*, from the city Singara, above which it towered. The Chaboras *Khabour* rises in the lower part of Mt. Masius, and flows with a circuitous course into the Euphrates at Circesium; it is supposed to be the same with the Habor of the Scriptures, called also the River of Gozan from its running through the district of Gozan, and on its banks the king of Assyria settled some of the ten tribes of the Israelites, whom he had carried into captivity. The Mygdonius *Huali* rises also in Mt. Masius, and joins the Chaboras at the town Halah; it gave name to the district Mygdonia, which extended along its banks, and is thought to have been so called by the Macedonians after the Mygdonia of their own country. The district Anthemusia is also supposed to have received its name from them; it extended from the Chaboras to the Euphrates, and was the most fertile part of the whole province. To the S. W. of it was Osroene *Diar Modzar*, so called from the Arabian chief Osroes, who contrived to wrest it from the Seleucidæ.

18. Edessa *Orfa* or *Roha*, the chief city of Osroene, received this name from the Macedonians, but was also called Callirhoe; it was situated near the source of the mountain-torrent Scirtus *Daisan*. A few miles to the

S. E. of Edessa stood Charrae or Haran *Harran*, thought to have been so named after Haran, the father of Lot, and remarkable as the place whence Abraham departed for the land of Canaan. It was here that Crassus the Triumvir took refuge after his defeat by the Parthians B. C. 53; but flying by night towards Armenia, he was overtaken at a neighbouring place, called Sinnaca, and was there put to death by his enemies, who in derision of his avarice poured melted gold down his throat¹⁴. The inhabitants were greatly addicted to Sabæism or the worship of the host of heaven; their chief deity was the Moon, which was adored under the masculine denomination of Lunus. To the W. of Edessa stood the town of Anthemusia *Sharmelick*. The little river Belias or Bilicha *Beles* flows into the Euphrates at Nicephorium; upon it stood Ichnæ, where Crassus gained a victory over the Parthians. Nicephorium *Racca* was first colonized by Alexander, but being subsequently enlarged by one of the Syrian kings, it was called Callinicum. Descending the Euphrates to the mouth of the R. Chaboras, we meet with Circesium *Karkisia*, supposed to be the same with the Carchemish of the Scriptures; it was the last frontier town of the Roman empire in this direction. Lower down the Euphrates at *Zozo Sultan* was the tomb of the younger Gordian, which was raised to him by his soldiers. Alæ *Al Nah-rain*, at the confluence of the Mygdonius and Chaboras, is the same with the Halah of the Bible where the king of Assyria settled some of the Children of Israel whom he had carried away captive. *Ressaina Ras al Aia*, not many miles from the source of the Chaboras, was famous for the defeat which the Persians there suffered from the emperor Gordian: and hard by stood Tela or Antoniopolis *Enzeli*. To the W. of these and of the R. Mygdonius was Dara *Dara*, which when the Romans had lost Nisibis was fortified by them under Anastasius, and hence called Anastasiopolis.

19. Nisibis *Nisibin* stood on the left bank of the R. Mygdonius in Mygdonia, and was the capital of the whole district; when it fell into the hands of the Romans it was strongly fortified, and became exceedingly important as the frontier-city between them and the Persians. Some distance to the Southward of it was Singara *Sinjar*, which gave name to Singaras Mons: it is betwixt this place and the junction of the Euphrates with the Tigris that the land of Shinar, conquered by Nimrod, is supposed to have extended. To the E. of Singara near the Tigris, was the citadel *Ur Kasr Sker-ridge*, in which the Roman army took refuge after the defeat of Julian: it is, in all probability, the same place with Ur of the Chaldees, mentioned in Holy Writ as the residence of Abraham before he went to Haran. To the S. of Singara, in the desert was Hatra *Hadhr*, which was sacred to the Sun. To the Eastward of Nisibis, on an island in the R. Tigris, stood Bezabde *Jezirah*, and farther Southward, on the river were, Cænæ *Senn*, and Birtha or Virta *Tekrit*, said to have been built by Alexander, and supposed to be the same with Rehoboth mentioned by Moses as one of the cities built by Nimrod. Below it, in the South Eastern corner of the province, was Apamea Mesenes, so called from the island Mesene, at the Northern extremity of which it stood: this island was formed by the R. Tigris and a branch of it called Archous or the little Tigris.

¹⁴ ————— sic, ubi sæva

Arma ducum dirimens, miserando funere Crassus
Assyrias Latio maculavit sanguine Carras,
Parthica Romanos solverunt damna furores.

Lucan. I. 104.

ASSYRIA.

20. Assyria¹⁵ comprehended the tract of country between the range of Mt. Zagros and the R. Tigris. It touched to the N. upon Armenia, to the E. upon Media, to the S. upon Susiana and Babylonia, and to the W. upon Mesopotamia: it corresponded generally with the modern province of *Kourdistan*, and contained 35,200 square miles. This was Assyria taken in its confined sense, and must not be confounded with the kingdom of Assyria which included also Mesopotamia and Babylonia: this kingdom was one of the most ancient in the world, and derived its name from Ashur, the son of Shem.

21. The Assyrian empire was founded a. c. 2059 by Ninus or Belus, who extended his conquests over a great part of Eastern Asia; and his queen Semiramis afterwards pushed the boundaries of her dominions as far as *Æthiopia* and *Libya*: it was hence from the greatness of his power and dominion, that the king of Assyria generally styled himself King of Kings. This great empire flourished nearly 1240 years, at the end of which time Sardanapalus, the last of its kings, having been besieged in his capital by the Medes and Babylonians, and finding his affairs desperate, burned himself in his palace. Upon this Assyria, Media, and Babylonia, were erected into separate kingdoms: the first of these included Mesopotamia, and it was Shalmaneser, one of its monarchs, who put an end to the Kingdom of Israel and carried the people away captive. Assyria afterwards fell under the dominion of the Medes; subsequent to which period, the latter people as well as the Babylonians were reduced by Cyrus, who erected the whole three provinces of Assyria, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia, into one enormous Satrapy, which was thenceforward called Assyria from its inhabitants, or Babylonia from its important metropolis.

22. The only mountains in Assyria of any consequence are the Gordiaci or Carduchii M^s. *Jeudi Ms.* which strike out from Niphates Mons in Armenia, and running through the Northern part of Assyria, join Mt. Zagros. This latter mountain, now called *Aiagha Dag*, is another spur of the Niphates, which strikes out from it nearer to Ararat and runs Southward into Persia. The great pass which led over it from Assyria into Media, was named Zagræ

¹⁵ _____ et rosâ

Canos odorati capillos,

Dum licet, Assyriâque nardo

Potamus uncti.

Hor. Carm. II. xi. 16.

The terms Syria and Assyria, though very distinct from each other, are sometimes used indiscriminately in the ancient authors.

or Mediæ Pylæ, and is now known as the *Pass of Allah Akbar*; it was said to have been the work of Semiramis. The Zabus or Zabatus fl. *Great Zab*, called also Lycus, enters the Tigris a few miles to the S. of Nineveh: below it is the Zabus Minor or Caprus *Altun Sou*. In the Southern part of the province is Delas or Silla fl. *Dealla*, which enters the Tigris a little above Ctesiphon: below it is the Gyndes *Synnee*, which stopped the course of the army of Cyrus when marching against Babylon; in it too he lost one of his favourite horses, and out of revenge ordered the river to be divided by his soldiers into 360 channels that it might for ever afterwards be forded knee-deep¹⁶.

23. The Carduchi or Cordueni, now called *Kourds*, dwelled in the Northern part of Assyria, and extended into the adjacent provinces of Armenia and Media; they were a daring and independent set of robbers, who have preserved their character as well as their name to the present day. To the S. of them, on the Eastern bank of the Tigris, lay the district of Aturia, bounded on the S. by the Lycus. In it was Nineveh or Ninus¹⁷, generally supposed to have been built by Nimrod, and called after his son, Ninus: it was the metropolis of the Assyrian Empire, and is stated in Holy Writ to have been an exceeding great city of three days journey (i. e. in circuit), and the profane authors estimated its circumference at 480 stadia or sixty Roman miles. It escaped the destruction threatened it for the wickedness of its inhabitants, by repenting at the preaching of Jonah; but the people having afterwards returned to their former abominations, it was at last overthrown (as was foretold by the prophets Nahum and Zephaniah) by the united armies of the Medes and Babylonians, brought about by the instrumentality of the river, and the drunkenness and carelessness of its inhabitants. There is still a village on its site called *Nunia* opposite to *Mesul*, which stands on the Western side of the river. Nineveh was surrounded by walls 100 feet high, which were so broad that three chariots could run on the top of them abreast: along these walls there were 1,500 towers, each of which was 200 feet high. It was considered impregnable, a notion which was much strengthened by an old prediction that the city should never be taken until the river became its enemy: it was owing, as it is said, to this prediction that Sardanapalus made it the seat of war against his enemies, Arbaces the Mede and Belesis the Babylonian, who having besieged him here for three years without success, at last gained possession of the city by the river's overflowing its banks and carrying away 20 stadia of the wall; upon this Sardanapalus burned himself in the midst of his treasures, and Nineveh was reduced, B. C. 817. To the S. of Nineveh were the two desolated towns Mespyla and Larissa, passed by the 10,000 in their masterly retreat: the

¹⁶ Nec qua vel Nilus, vel regia lympha Choaspes
Profluit, aut rapidus, Cyri dementia, Gyndes
Radit Arectæos haud una per ostia campos. *Tibull.* IV. i. 141.

¹⁷ Accedunt Syriæ populi, desertus Orontes,
Et felix, sic fama, Ninos:—

Lucan. III. 215.

latter, supposed to have been the same with Resen one of the cities built by Nimrod, is still called *Nimrud*.

24. To the Eastward of Nineveh is the little river *Bumadus Hæsir*, upon the banks of which was *Gaugamela Kamalis*, so called from its territory having been assigned by Darius Hystaspis for the maintenance of the camel upon which he returned from his Scythian expedition. *Gaugamela* was rendered very important by the decisive victory gained on its plains by Alexander over Darius the third, a. c. 331, which put an end to the Persian empire 228 years after it had been founded by Cyrus: in consequence of the insignificance of this place, and of the baggage of Darius having been posted at Arbela, this battle was styled the battle of Arbela. The latter place, still called *Arbel*, stood on the opposite side of the Zab and in the district *Adiabene*. Between Arbela and the Tigris is the mountain *Karadjag* named *Nicatorius* by Alexander, in consequence of his victory over Darius. *Siaruros Shahrasour* was in the interior of the country, and on the borders of the district *Arrapachitis*, so called from *Arphaxad*, a son of Shem, who settled hereabouts. Below this, on the banks of the river, were *Charcha Kark* or *Old Bagdad*; *Sumere Samara*, near which the emperor Julian lost his life a. d. 363, in an engagement with the Persians; and *Opis* or *Antiochia Al-Horash*, situated at the junction of the Tigris and the little river *Physcus*, whose modern name of *Odorneh* seems to preserve that of *Tornadotus* fl. with which it was also connected. Still lower down were *Baradun Dokhara*, and *Baraphtha Bagdad*, the present metropolis of the whole country. Ascending the R. *Delas* we find *Dastagherda Duscara*, *Apollonia Shahrahan*, which gave name to the district *Apolloniatis*, and *Albania Holwan*. To the S. of this last, and near the springs of the R. *Gyndes*, was *Chala* or *Colone Ghilanee*, giving name to the district *Chalonitis*: it has been supposed by some to be the same with *Calne*, mentioned in the Scriptures as belonging to the kingdom of Nimrod. *Artemita Beladroud*, a few miles to the Southward of *Apollonia*, was also called *Chalasar*. *Ctesiphon*, the Southernmost city in the province of Assyria, was founded by the Parthians on the Eastern bank of the Tigris, to rival *Seleucia*, which lay opposite to it: it soon became a very important place, the kings of Parthia passing the winter here, as they did the summer at *Ecbatana*. It had at first no walls, but was notwithstanding this so populous, that when the emperor *Severus* attacked it he carried off 100,000 captives: it was afterwards very strongly fortified, and became the residence of the Persian kings until they fell under the power of the Arab Califs in the seventh century. It is now, together with the Babylonian *Seleucia*, a heap of ruins, which is only separated by the Tigris and known by the common name of *Al Moduin* or the *Two Cities*.

BABYLONIA VEL CHALDÆA.

25. *Babylonia* touched to the S. and W. on *Arabia Deserta*, to the N. on *Mesopotamia*, and to the E. upon *Assyria* and *Susiana*, being separated from the two last by the R. *Tigris*, and washed on a part of its Southern coast by the Persian Gulf. It corresponded generally with the modern province of *Irak Arabi*, but contained, in addition, that part of *Arabia* which touches immediately upon the *Euphrates*: it comprehended 26,300

square miles. It was also called Chaldea, although this name properly belonged only to that portion of the country which lay to the Westward of the Euphrates: but on the other hand the Southern and Eastern parts of Mesopotamia, as far as the borders of Armenia, were once known as Chaldæa or The Land of the Chaldees, from their having been in the possession of this people. The Chaldæans were very famous for their early knowledge of astronomy and the deep skill which they showed in its cultivation; they were also especially addicted to judicial astrology¹⁸.

26. The Chaldæans are called in Hebrew Chasdim; and hence they are supposed to have derived their name from Chesed, a son of Nahor, Abraham's brother, who dwelled here: the name is also thought to have some reference to the science which they pursued, inasmuch as whenever they are mentioned in connection with it they are called Chaldeans rather than Babylonians. The latter appellation was no doubt derived from Babel or Babylon, which became their chief city and thus furnished a distinguishing name for the whole country. Babylonia formed part of the great Assyrian monarchy until the fall of Nineveh, when it shook off the yoke and was governed by its own kings. One of these was Nebuchadnezzar, who put an end to the kingdom of Judah, and carried away the people captive to Babylon. The last monarch of this country was Belshazzar, whom Cyrus defeated B. C. 538.

27. The River Euphrates completely intersects Babylonia from North West to South East: upon its right bank, not far from the borders of Arabia and Mesopotamia, stood Is or Izannesopolis *Hit*, on a rivulet of the same name which afforded the bitumen for building the walls of Babylon. Farther Southward lay the fatal plain of Cunaxa, where Cyrus the younger was defeated and slain by his brother Artaxerxes, B. C. 401. The Greeks, who had joined in the expedition of Cyrus, are stated to have fought with such great heroism as to have remained victorious in the field, but, being surrounded by enemies ten times more numerous than themselves, they were compelled to force a retreat, which for its boldness and success is so celebrated in history as the Retreat of the Ten Thousand; this retreat has been described by the pen of Xenophon, who was one of its leaders and a personal friend of Cyrus. A little to the S. of Cunaxa the Euphrates and Tigris approach each other within a distance of 18 miles: the country between them was intersected with a great number of canals. Amongst these may be mentioned the *Nar-raga Isa Canal*, and the *Regium fl.* called in the Syrian tongue *Naarmaleha*, and still known as *Nahr Malka*: the latter was the largest and most important of all the canals, and is said by Pliny to have been dug by one Gobares, from which, as well as from other concurrent circumstances, some critics have supposed it to be the R. Chebar, mentioned by the prophet Ezekiel as the place where he had a vision, and where some of the Jews were

¹⁸ Tu ne quæsieris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi
Finem Dii dederint, Leuconoe: nec Babylonios
Tentâris numeros; ut melius, quicquid erit, pati —

Hor. Carm. l. xi. 2.

kept in captivity. In the space betwixt these two canals was an immense wall built across the isthmus between the two rivers; it was erected by the Babylonians to keep out the Medes, and hence called *Murus Mediæ*, though from its having been said to be the work of Semiramis it was also known as the *Murus Semiramidis*. Farther Southward stood *Perisabora Jedida*, a very important city, and *Vologesia Mesgid Hossain*, so called after *Vologeses*, a king of the Parthians. To the Westward of this last was the *R. Maarsares Chavernak*, which quits the Euphrates on the borders of Mesopotamia, and runs nearly parallel with it till it enters the great lake to the South of Babylon. This lake, now called *Roomyah*, was said to have been formed by excavation for the purpose of preserving Babylon from the inundations of the Euphrates, with which river it was connected by a cut, called *Pallacopa*; upon its banks Alexander built the city *Alexandria Mesjid Ali*, which was afterwards called *Hira*.

28. The city of Seleucia stood on the right bank of the Tigris; it was built by Seleucus Nicanor, and was the most famous of the thirteen cities which received their name from him. He constituted it the capital of his kingdom, in consequence of which Babylon soon became deserted: it rose to such a pitch of opulence and splendour, as to be the largest and most wealthy city of the then known world: its population was reckoned at 600,000 souls. It was taken and plundered by Trajan, and afterwards completely destroyed by the emperor Verus, the colleague of Marcus Aurelius: it is now together with Ctesiphon in Assyria a heap of rubbish, the two ruins being only separated from each other by the Tigris, and known by the common name of *Al Modain* or *the Two Cities*. A few miles to the N. of Seleucia was *Sitace*, which gave name to the district *Sittacene*. The famous city of Babel or Babylon¹⁹, the most ancient in the world, was situated on the Euphrates near a place now called *Hillah*. It was built by Nimrod round the spot where the Tower of Babel had been left unfinished upon the confusion of tongues: it was afterwards much beautified and enlarged by his son and successor, Ninus, as well as by Semiramis, the wife of the latter; *Nebuchadnezzar* also increased it much both in size and beauty. It was taken by Cyrus, king of Persia, a. c. 538, according to the prediction of the Jewish Prophets, and fell afterwards into the hands of the Macedonians. Alexander the Great died at Babylon, a. c. 323, having retired hither loaded with the spoils of the East: and shortly afterwards this great city began to decline in consequence of Seleucus Nicanor, one of his generals, having built Seleucia on the Tigris. Babylon was thus gradually deprived of its glory and greatness; it was reduced to desolation in the time of Pliny, and in the days of St. Jerome it was turned into a park in which the kings of Persia followed the sports of the chase. The site of Babylon is still called *Ard Babil*. The Tower of Babel, the top of which was intended by its builders to reach unto heaven, has been calculated to have been more than 5,000 paces in circumference at its base, and to have attained the same height, when it was suddenly stopped owing to the Confusion of Tongues: it is supposed to have been the same with the one which afterwards stood in the famous temple of Belus. The circuit of Babylon is said to have amounted to 480 stadia, or 60 Roman miles; the whole of which space, however, was not inhabited, by far the greater part of it being covered with gardens and fields for the nourishing of cattle during a siege. Semiramis surrounded it with a wall 50 cubits thick and 200 cubits high; it had 100 brazen gates, and was built of bricks baked

¹⁹ Nec Babylon æstum, nec frigora Pontus habebit.—

Ovid. ex Pont. II. iv. 27.

in the sun, which were cemented together with bitumen²⁰. The Temple of Belus or Bel, built for the most part of the same materials as the walls, was one of the most wealthy temples on the face of the earth. There was a famous Hanging garden in the city, so called from its seeming at a distance to hang in the air; it was not made upon the ground, but raised a considerable height from it upon square pillars. The inhabitants of Babylon are thought to have invented embroidered cloth²¹, or cloth of many colours; and the skill they showed in its manufacture was one among the many causes which led to the fame of their city.

29. A mile or two below Babylon was Borsippa or Barsita, noted for its elegant manufactures of linen, as well as for a peculiar sect of Chaldeans who were called after the town. Lower down the river stood Urchoa or Orchoe *Arja*, likewise remarkable for a peculiar sect of astronomers and astrologers; and below it, at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, was *Apmia Corny*. The island once formed by the Tigris and the old bed of the Euphrates was called *Mesene*, a name which may still be traced in that of *Missan*. The town of *Asia*, not far from the mouth of the Tigris, is replaced by the modern city of *Bassora*; and still nearer the Persian Gulf lay *Teredon* or *Diridotis Dorah*, the port made by all ships bound from India to Babylon and Seleucia. The situation of the land of Eden, and the Garden of Paradise which God planted there for our first parents, seems to accord remarkably well with the country at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris. Of the four rivers mentioned in connection with it, the Pison is conjectured to have been one with that arm of the Euphrates, which once entered the Persian Gulf to the Westward of its present mouth; the Gihon is thought to be the same with the lower part of the Tigris, called *Pasitigris*; the Hiddekel is believed to have been the Tigris itself; and the Euphrates still keeps its name.

CHAPTER XXI.

ARABIA.

1. ARABIA¹ *Arabia* was bounded on the E. by the Persian Gulf, on the S. by the Erythræan Sea, and on

²⁰ Persarum statuit Babylona Semiramis urbem,
Ut solidum cocto tolleret aggere opus;
Et duo in adversum immissi per mœnia currus,
Ne possent tacto stringere ab axe latus.
Duxit et Euphraten medium, qua condidit arces,
Jussit et imperio surgere Bactra caput. *Propert. III. ix. 21.*

²¹ Non ego prætulerim Babylonica picta superbe
Texta, Semiramia quæ variantur acu.
Mart. VIII. ep. xxviii. 17.

¹ Aspice et extremis domitum cultoribus orbem,
Eoasque domos Arabum,—— *Virg. Georg. II. 116.*

the W. by the Arabian Gulf or Red Sea : to the N. it touched upon Babylonia and Syria, and was only separated from Egypt by the narrow *Isthmus of Suez*. Its peninsular shape has led the natives to call it *Geziret el Arab* i. e. *the island of Arabia* ; it contains 834,400 square miles, or about as many as the modern countries of *Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, and Germany*. It was divided into Arabia Petræa, Arabia Felix, and Arabia Deserta, which names are still used by us *Europeans* to distinguish the same portions of country.

2. Arabia took its name from its inhabitants being a mixed race, composed of the Cushites, Ishmaelites, Medianites, and Amalekites, the word Arab signifying in the Hebrew language to *mix* or *mingle* ; it is hence that they are sometimes denoted in Holy Writ as The Mingled people who dwell in the desert. Arabia is called Cush in the Scriptures, from its having been peopled chiefly by Cush, the son of Ham, and his descendants. In our translation the name Cush is rendered Ethiopia, but this must be understood as the Asiatic Ethiopia, and not as the African. Cush had several sons whose names may be readily traced in those of some of the Arabian towns. From Aram and Arphaxad, the descendants of Shem, sprung Uz and Joktan, whose sons also dwelled in various parts of the peninsula : Uz being established in the North on the confines of Syria, where was the Land of Uz ; and the descendants of Joktan occupying the Southern part of the country, where one of them, Hazarmaveth, seems to have given rise to the Adramites of the profane authors, and *Hadramaut* of our own times. Many centuries after the settlement of Cush and his descendants in Arabia, Ishmael, the son of Abraham by Hagar, came to dwell in the wilderness of Paran near Mt. Sinai ; here he married a wife out of Egypt, and became the father of twelve sons, whose posterity took possession of the Northern part of the peninsula. They are called Ishmaelites and Hagarens in the Bible. From Nebaioth, Ishmael's eldest son, were descended the Nabathæi, whose dominions were in Arabia Petræa, and on the borders of the Red Sea ; near them settled Kedar, another son of Ishmael, whose descendants were afterwards known to the heathen writers as the Cedreni or Sideni. The children of Abraham by Keturah also obtained settlements in Arabia adjacent to those of Ishmael : the principal of these were the Midianites, whose lot fell from the border of Palestine to the Red Sea. Besides these, Moab and Ammon, the two sons of Lot, took possession of a part of the country upon the borders of the Dead Sea, and became the fathers of the Moabites and Ammonites. Some time after this, Esau, the son of Isaac, quitted Canaan and came to dwell in Mount Seir, where his possessions and those of his posterity were known by the name of Edom or (as the Greeks called it) Idumæa. The Amalekites, or the descendants of Esau's son Amalek, dwelled hard by on the borders of Palestine.

3. Arabia produced so few things to maintain life, that the inhabitants were glad to exchange for them those commodities for which their country

was so famous; these were gold, precious stones, pearls², myrrh, frankincense, aloes, balsam, and some spices³. The best kind of frankincense being white, was called by the natives Liban or Olibanon; and from this name the Greeks derived that of Libanos, and the moderns that of Olibanum. But Arabia was still more remarkable for the trade it carried on with India, through its connection with which the people on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea were supplied with all the productions and luxuries of the East. The Indians are said to have first furnished the Arabians with the numerical figures, 1, 2, 3, &c., which have received the name of Arabic figures; we are also indebted to them for the invention of Algebra. Arabia was often invaded by the great Asiatic powers, but it was never conquered. The only expedition which the Romans ever made into the interior of Arabia, was undertaken during the reign of Augustus⁴, who appears to have been spurred on by the enormous wealth which the Arabians were said to possess⁵. He gave his governor of Egypt, Ælius Gallus, orders to proceed into the country with 10,000 men, 1,000 of whom were Nabathæan Arabs under the command of their prince; this prince was to guide the Roman army through the trackless wastes which they had to traverse, and he fulfilled his commission in such a politic manner that only a few of those who composed this unfortunate expedition ever returned home.

4. The Sinus Arabicus or *Arabian Gulf*, which bounded the whole Western coast of Arabia, was considered as an arm of the Erythræum Mare, for which reason it is often called by this name. It is otherwise known as the Mare Rubrum or the Red Sea, from its having been erroneously supposed that the appellation Erythræum (a corruption of Edom) was given it on account of the redness of its sands or waters, Ἐρυθρὸς in Greek signifying *red*. Its Northern part was divided into two arms or heads, the Eastern one of which, called Ælaniticus Sinus from the town Ælana which stood at the head of it, is now known as the *G. of Akaba*. The Western arm bordered upon Egypt, and was called Heroopoliticus Sinus *Sea of Suez* from the city Heroopolis at its Northern extremity. It was over this latter

² ———— Quid censes munera terræ?

Quid maris extremos Arabas ditantis et Indos?

Hor. Epist. I. vi. 5.

³ Urantur pia tura focis, urantur odores,

Quos tener e terra divite mittit Arabs.

Tibull. II. ii. 3.

⁴ Icci, beatiss nunc Arabum invades

Gazis, et acrem militiam paras

Non ante devictis Sabææ

Regibus, —

Hor. Carm. I. xxix. 1.

⁵ Intactis opulenter

Thesauris Arabum, —

Id. III. xxiv. 1.

arm of the Red Sea that it pleased God to show his Almighty power, by causing the Children of Israel to pass through it on dry ground, whilst the Egyptians, who pursued after them, were utterly destroyed by the sea returning to its strength. The Persicus Sinus *Persian Gulf*, which bounded Arabia on its Eastern side, was so called from its washing the coast of Persis or Persia. It was also considered as an arm of the Erythræan Sea, and hence this name is frequently applied to it.

5. Mount Seir *Shehr*, the continuation of Mt. Lebanon in Syria is in the North Western part of Arabia on the confines of Egypt and Palestine; it was formerly called Mt. Hor, and was the dwelling of the Horites till they were destroyed by Esau and his children. The name of Hor was afterwards confined to a small portion of the ridge now known as *Mt. Haroun*, and remarkable as being the mountain into which Aaron went up at the commandment of God, and died, in the 40th year after the Children of Israel had come out of Egypt. Mt. Seir was part of the range known to the Greeks by the name of Melanes Montes, and terminated to the Southward in the tops of Sinai *Mt. S. Catharine*, and Horeb *Om Shomar*: it was from the former of these that God was pleased in an awful manner to deliver His law to the Israelites. Between these two mountains lay Rephidim *Wady Rahaba*, where the Israelites having murmured for want of water Moses was ordered to smite the rock Horeb, upon which water came out for the people to drink; Rephidim was also remarkable for Joshua's victory over the Amalekites. The country round Mt. Sinai was called the desert of Sinai, and touched to the N. upon the Desert of Paran where Ishmael took up his residence.

6. Amongst the principal promontories of Arabia may be mentioned Posidium Pr. *Ras Mahomet*, the Southern extremity of Arabia Petræa in the Red Sea; it was a few miles below Mt. Sinai, and obtained its name from a temple which was there erected to Neptune. There was another Posidium Pr. C. *Bab-el-Mandeb* at the South Western extremity of Arabia, which formed, with the opposite Dire Pr. in Africa, the *Angustia Diræ* leading from the Erythræan Sea into the Arabian Gulf; this strait is now called *Bab-el-Mandeb* or *The Gates of Death*, and is fourteen miles across. The Easternmost point of Arabia seems to have borne the name *Didymi M.* from its two great capes *Ras el Had* and *Ras el Hubba*; above it were Cox-

rodamum Pr. *Corroomb* P^t., and Maceta Pr. *C. Musseldom* : the last-mentioned cape formed together with the opposite Carpella Pr. in Persia, the entrance to the Persian Gulf, and was also called Asabo Pr. from the tribe Asabi who dwelled near it.

7. ARABIA PETRÆA, the North Western portion of Arabia, touched upon Egypt and Syria; it was the smallest of the three divisions of the country, and is not mentioned by the earliest authors, they having included it within the limits of Arabia Deserta. It derived its name from its metropolis Petra. Its principal tribe were the Nabathæi⁶, a powerful people, so called from Ishmael's son, Nebaioth: they are said, as were all the Nomadic tribes, to have lived by robbing their neighbours who again plundered them in their turn; a character still maintained by all the descendants of Ishmael, concerning whom it was prophecied that he should be a wild man, that his hand should be against every man, and every man's hand against him. The Western part of Arabia Petræa was formerly called Edom after Esau, who came and resided here; the Greeks named it Idumæa: it was famous for its palm-trees⁷.

8. The wilderness of Shur lay between the two heads of the Arabian Gulf; it is mentioned by Pliny under the name of Tyra, which it retains to the present day in that of *El Tyh* or *The Wandering*. In the Western part of Shur, upon the borders of the Red Sea, was Marah *Amarah*, where the Israelites met with the bitter water which was miraculously sweetened for them. Not far hence lay Elim with its palm-trees and twelve wells; and Paran or Faran *Phara*, where Ishmael and his mother Hagar dwelled when sent away by Abraham. Beyond this stood Ælath or Ælana *Akaba*, which gave name to the Ælaniticus Sinus: and Eziongeber *Aszyoun*, a very convenient harbour, afterwards called Berenice; it was here that Solomon made his navy of ships, which under the conduct of the Tyrians set sail to Ophir to fetch gold, and here those ships which Jehosophat had built were broken to pieces. Lower down the coast was Modiana *Moilah*, in the country of the people of Kedar the dwelling-place of Jethro, the father-in-law of Moses. About midway between Palestine and the head of the Ælanitic Gulf was Petra, the metropolis of the Nabathæi and of all Arabia Petræa; it obtained this name from its situation on a rock, for which reason it appears to be called Selah in the Scriptures, and sometimes merely The Rock: it was also known by the names of Recem and Arce, and was taken by Amaziah, son of Joash. It is now nothing but a heap of ruins, as had been minutely prophecied concerning it in Holy Writ: these ruins are scattered about a spot

⁶ Eurus ad Auroram, Nabathæaque regna recessit,—

Ovid. Met. I. 61.

⁷ *Primus Idumæas referam tibi, Mantua, palmas:—*

Virg. Georg. III. 12.

called *Wady Moussa* or *The Valley of Moses*, above which rises Mt. Hor or *Haroun*, where Aaron was buried, and where the *Arabs* still show his sepulchre. To the N. of this lay *Carcaria Kerek el Shobak*; Phœno or Phynon *Tafyle*, noted for its copper mines; and Oboth, an encampment of the Israelites, near which they murmured against God and against Moses, and were therefore tormented with fiery serpents.

9. At the Southern extremity of L. Asphaltites was Bela, one of the five cities which stood in the Vale of Jordan and were guilty of such great and wicked abominations; four out of these, viz. Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeboim, were destroyed by fire from heaven, but Bela was spared at the earnest entreaty of Lot; and because one reason made use of by him was, that it was a little city, hence it was ever after called Zoar; i. e. *the little city*: it is now known by the name of *Ghor Safiye*. To the North Eastward of this lay the country of the Moabites, the descendants of Lot's son Moab, which extended to the borders of the province Peræa. Characmoba, one of their towns, is now *Kerek*, and to the N. of it was their metropolis Moab, with the epithet Rabbath, denoting *great* or *populous*; this latter city was also called Ar, a name which the Greeks changed into that of Areopolis, fancying it to have been obtained from *Αρης* or Mars, their god of war: it was situated on the Southern bank of the brook Arnon, and is now known as *Mehalet el Hadj*. Still farther Northward, upon the borders of Cœle-Syria, stood Bostra *Bosra*, an important city, the birth-place of the emperor Philip, hence surnamed Arabs: to the E. of it was the Land of Uz, so called from Uz, the grandson of Shem, who settled here, and celebrated in the Scriptures as the dwelling-place of Job. Hard by were Sabe, whence the Sabæans made their descent upon the cattle belonging to Job, and Tema the residence of his friend Eliphaz.

10. ARABIA FELIX or EUDEMON was the South Western part of the peninsula, touching upon the Arabian Gulf and the Erythræan Sea. It derived its name from the great quantity of perfumes which it yielded, as well as from the spices and other precious commodities, which were for some time imported into it from India, unknown to the surrounding nations, and were hence deemed to be the productions of the country. And it is from the circumstance of these valuable commodities being likewise found in the Eastern part of Arabia, that it also is frequently included within the limits of Arabia Felix.

11. The Arabes Scenitæ, so called from their living in *tents*, inhabited the Northern parts of Arabia Felix, as well as those portions of Arabia Petræa and Deserta, which bordered upon it. A branch of them called Saraceni, were a savage people, attacking and murdering all who fell in their way; hence, in the course of time all the Arab tribes addicted to plunder obtained the name of Saraceni or *Saracens*. Upon the Northern coast of Arabia Felix lay Hippus *Castel*, and the tribe Batnizomenes, amongst whom there was a celebrated temple held in great veneration by all the Arabs. Lower down was Iambia *Yambo*, the port of the neighbouring city Iathrippa, now called *Medina* or *Iatrib*, so famous amongst the Mussulmans as containing the tomb

of the impostor Mahomet. Still farther Southward lay Leuce Come or Albus Pagus *Ioncaite*, whence Ælius Gallus commenced his march into the country; and Thebæ, which still preserves its name in *Ras Hateeba*. Hard by was Badei Regia *Jiddah*, the port-town of Macoraba, now known as *Mecca*, and so celebrated as the birth-place of Mahomet and the first seat of his power.

12. To the Southward of Mecca dwelled the Minæi, one of the most considerable people of the whole country; their chief city Carnana *Karn-al-Manzil* stood upon the borders of the Smyrnophoros Regio Interior, the productions of which gained them their principal consequence. Below them in *Yemen* were the Sabæi, another powerful people, who were thought to be more wealthy than any other nation not only of Arabia but of the whole known world. Their country is called by the Orientalists The South Country, and in the Scriptures its Queen is called the Queen of the South; she is said to have come from the uttermost parts of the earth, to hear the wisdom of Solomon, from her dominions lying at the Southern extremity of the then known world. The chief city of the Sabæi was Sheba *Suade*, so named after Sheba, the grandson of Cush; it is sometimes called Saba in the profane authors, or otherwise Mariaba a word signifying *metropolis* in the language of the country. It was here that the vast wealth was seen, of which they had become possessed, and which has led some to suppose that their territory was the Ophir of the Bible, from which Solomon fetched great quantities of gold: the length of time, however, employed in the voyage seems to render it probable that Ophir was much more distant, possibly in the island of *Sumatra*. The winds which blew from the country round Sheba were laden with the smell of such an exquisite variety of spices, that their fragrance was quite overpowering and not to be described^a.

13. The coast of the Red Sea to the S. of *Mecca* was inhabited by a savage people, called Canraitæ; their chief city was Mamala *Camfida*, to the Eastward of which, a long way in the interior of the country, lay *Negera* *Nageran*, taken by the Romans under Ælius Gallus. On the Southern frontier of the Canraitæ stood Gassandi *Ghesan*, so named from the Gassandæ or Cassanitæ. Farther Southward was the territory of the Elisari extending to the *St. of Bab-el-Mandeb*; it seems to be the same with the Ellasar of the Scriptures, whose king was a confederate of the king of Elam. Their chief town was Musa *Mauschid*, a place rendered very important by the trade which was there carried on with the Egyptians and other nations, and which in modern times has been transferred to the neighbouring *Mocha*, the ancient *Pseudocelis*. *Ocelis* itself was a city of the Sabæi, only a few miles from the *Angustia Diræ* or *Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb*. In the South Western corner of Arabia dwelled the Homeritæ, who were latterly conquered by the Axomitæ, and converted by them to the Christian faith. Their chief city was Saphar *Dhafar*, which was rendered interesting from the Christian Churches established here during the reign of the emperor Constantius.

14. On the Southern coast of Arabia, a little beyond the Straits, was Arabia Felix, a famous haven of the Homeritæ, also called Adana and Eden *Aden*. The Chatramotitæ and Adramitæ were beyond these on the coast in *Hadramaut*: the Smyrnophoros Regio Exterior, whence the greater part of the Arabian Incense and Myrrh was obtained, lay on the borders of their country. Their chief city was Sabatha or Sabota, which, from having been called Mariaba or the *metropolis*, has obtained its present name of *Mareb*: it

^a *India mittit ebur, molles sua thura Sabæi. Virg. Georg. I. 57.*

— solis est thurea virga Sabæis. *Id. II. 117.*

is some distance in the interior, and is the same with the *Marsyabæ* mentioned in the invasion of *Ælius Gallus*, who besieged it for a time but was at last compelled to retreat from before it. To the Eastward of these was *Sachalites Sinus*, so called from the little tribe *Sachalitæ*, who dwelled upon it and whose name is still preserved in the district *Segar*: the surrounding country produced a great quantity of frankincense, which was collected by criminals and slaves on account of the deleterious air of the place, and shipped at the neighbouring port of *Moscha Morehat*. The promontory *Syagros* is now *Ras Vire*; from it the ships which sailed to India took their departure and crossed the Erythræan Sea.

15. *Dioscoridis I. Socotra* is nearly 200 miles distant from the Arabian coast, and about 110 from the North Eastern promontory of Africa, to which continent it properly belongs; in ancient times it was tributary, as it still is, to the Arabians, and was inhabited by a mixed population of the latter people, as well as of Indians and Greeks: it produced a great quantity of aloes, which the ancients held in high estimation. The island of *Panchaia**, so glowingly described by the ancient authors, appears to have existed only in their imagination. Some of them placed it in Arabia near the *Sabæi*, considering it as a fertile and well-cultivated *oasis*, or island in the deserts of this peninsula: others, however, were of opinion that the name referred to India, and that the whole account of it was obtained from the Arabians, who could not conceal their purchasing those precious commodities with which *Panchaia* was said to abound. From this uncertainty many fictions arose, which caused the whole account to be disbelieved: and as the earlier heathens had sought for the Islands of the Blest in the Western parts of the world, so it was suspected that the fabled scene of this final happiness had only been changed to the Eastern and Southern countries, in order to keep pace with the progress of their knowledge; for they had become fully acquainted with the existence of so many beautiful and extraordinary productions in this direction, that the regions whence they were procured seemed capable of realizing all the ideal delights of their Elysian Fields.

16. *ARABIA DESERTA* was the Eastern part of the country, and obtained its name from its excessive sterility. Its limits were ill-defined and but little understood by the ancients, who frequently included in it all those parts of the peninsula which they did not reckon to *Arabia Felix*; others, however, by *Arabia Deserta* understood only the North Eastern portion of the country immediately bordering upon *Syria* and *Babylonia*.

17. On its Southern coast, touching upon *Arabia Felix*, stretched *Oman Sinus G. of Curia Muria*, upon the shores of which was *Asichon* now *Hasec*. Farther Northward lay *Serapidis I.* now *Mazeira*; and *Ras el Had*, the Eastern extremity of Arabia, known to the ancients as *Didymi Montes*. Here dwelled the *Omanitæ*, whose name has been handed down to the present day in that of *Oman*: a part of their territory produced excellent frankincense, and was on that account called *Thurifera Regio*. Between this and the promontory *Asabo* or *C. Musseldom* lie *Corodamum Pr.* *Corroomb Pt.*, and *Cryptus Ptas, Sohar*. *Asabo Pr.* so named from the tribe *Asabi* who dwelled

* *Totaque thuriferis Panchaia pinguis arenis.* Virg. Georg. II. 139.

near it, was also called *Maceta* from the tribe *Macæ*, whose name likewise appears to exist in the famous port *Muscat*. *Ichthyophagorum Sinus* was the Southern part of the Persian Gulf, now so famous for its *Great Pearl Bank*; in it were many islands, amongst which may be named *Tharro Zara*. The *Sinus Gerrhaicus Katif Bay* was about midway on the Western shore of the Persian Gulf; it was so called from *Gerrha El Katif*. The Island of *Daden Bahrein* lies in the midst of the *Gerrhaicus Sinus*, and was also called *Tyrus*; close to it was the islet *Aradus Arad*: these islands are supposed to have received their names from the Phœnicians, who colonized them. Into this gulf also runs the river *Aftan*, the most considerable in Arabia; it rises in a part of the *Marithi M^s*, near *Inapha Iemama*, and runs by *Laaththa Lahsa* into the sea. To the N. W. of *Gerrha*, in the interior of the country, was *Saphtha*, which is conjectured to have been so called after *Sabtah*, a son of *Cush*: and farther Northward, on the confines of *Babylonia*, was *Mæsanites Sinus Graen Harbour*, round which dwelled the *Chaldæan Orcheni*, whose chief city, *Urchoa*, stood upon the *Euphrates*.

CHAPTER XXII.

IMPERIUM PERSICUM.

1. The province of *PERSIS* or *PERSIA*¹ was bounded on the E. by *Carmania*, on the N. by *Parthia* and *Media*, on the W. by *Susiana*, and on the S. by the *Persian Gulf*; it corresponded generally with the modern province of *Fars*. It is called *Elam* in the Bible prior to the time of *Cyrus*, after *Elam*, the son of *Shem*, who settled hereabouts; under this name also parts of *Susiana* and *Media* appear to have been originally included, as the profane authors mention in these the district *Elymais* and the tribe *Elymæi*: subsequent to the reign of *Cyrus* the term of *Persia* or *Paras* may also be found in Holy Writ. This was *Persia* in its confined sense or properly so called, and must not be confounded with the mighty Empire of *Persia*² founded by *Cyrus*, which extended from the *Indus* to the *Mediterranean*, and from the *Caspian* and *Euxine Seas* to the *Persian Gulf* and the *Ocean*: hence the pompous title which its sovereigns adopted of *King of kings*.

¹ *Placat equo Persis radiis Hyperiona cinctum,
Ne detur celeri victima tarda Deo.* *Ovid. Fast. I. 385.*

² *Nec Cræsi fortuna unquam, nec Persica regna
Sufficient animo,——* *Juv. Sat. XIV. 328.*

2. Three centuries before the time of Cyrus the Elamites had been conquered and kept in subjection by the Medes; but this extraordinary man, whose real name was Agradates, defeated them in a great battle on the banks of the little river Cores or Cyrus, after which he first assumed the name of Cyrus. He soon reduced Media and its dependencies, subsequent to which his dominions were described as the kingdom of the Medes and Persians. Darius Hystaspis divided the whole empire into twenty Satrapies, but the Ionians revolted from him, and being assisted by the Athenians, took Sardes and burnt it to the ground. Darius was provoked by this to send an enormous army to Greece: it was defeated at Marathon, shortly after which he died. Xerxes, his son and successor, invaded Greece with an immense body of men, amounting as it has been estimated, to five millions of persons. He was gallantly, though unsuccessfully, opposed at Thermopylæ, but was subsequently gloriously beaten at the battle of Salamis, and his general Mardonius routed at Platææ. Darius Codomanus or the Third was the last prince of this dynasty, and was defeated in a series of brilliant victories by Alexander the Great, who put an end to the Persian monarchy. Upon the death of Alexander this country fell under the dominion of the Seleucidæ, but it was taken from them B. C. 141, by Mithridates, king of Parthia, who annexed it to his own empire. It remained subject to the Parthian princes till the reign of Artabanus, when Artaxerxes, a Persian of obscure origin, roused his countrymen to recover their independence: having defeated the Parthians in a pitched battle he was raised to the throne, A. D. 229, and thus founded the second Persian monarchy after the people had been tributary to the Parthians for nearly 500 years. The name of this prince's father was Sassan, and hence his descendants are called Sassanides.

3. The Persians are often confounded with the Parthians by the ancient poets; they were a luxurious³ and very superstitious people, paying the greatest veneration to the host of heaven and to fire. They were exceedingly good horsemen, and very dexterous with the bow and arrow⁴. The Persian empire, confined within the limits of Mt. Zagros on the West, and the R. Indus on the East, was composed of ten great provinces, the names and superficial extent of which may be seen in the following table.

		Square Miles.					
Western Provinces:	Persis	-	-	-	-	-	70,100
	Susiana	-	-	-	-	-	30,900
	Media	-	-	-	-	-	117,900
	Hyrkania	-	-	-	-	-	24,200
	Parthia	-	-	-	-	-	86,400
	Carmania	-	-	-	-	-	74,500
Eastern Provinces:	Gedrosia	-	-	-	-	-	92,200
	Ariana	-	-	-	-	-	224,600
	Bactriana	-	-	-	-	-	51,400
	Sogdiana	-	-	-	-	-	129,700
Total		-	-	-	-	-	901,900

³ Persicos odi, puer, apparatus;
Dispicent nexæ phylurâ coronæ;
Mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum
Sera moretur.

Hor. Carm. I. xxxviii. 1.

⁴ Quâque pharetratæ vicinia Persidis urget, —

Virg. Georg. IV. 290.

4. There are two principal ranges of mountains in Persia, one in the Northern, and the other in the Southern part of the country, which are both connected by a third range on the frontiers of India. The Northern range is a continuation of the Anti-Taurus and Niphates in Asia Minor, which, as soon as it entered Media, was called Caspius Mons from the tribe Caspii who dwelled upon it. It skirts the Southern shores of the Caspian Sea, where it is now known as the *Ms. of Elburz*, separated the provinces of Hyrcania and Parthia, and then trends farther Eastward under the name of Paropamisus, till it joins the *Himaleh Ms.* or great range of India: the Macedonians out of compliment to Alexander are said to have given the Paropamisus the name of Caucasus, which it still maintains in that of *Hindoo Coosh* or *Indian Caucasus*. The Southern range of mountains is a continuation of Mt. Zagros, which formed the Eastern boundary of Assyria; upon its entrance into Persia it was called Parachoathras *Ms. of Louristan*. It passes to the S. E. through the provinces of Persis and Carmania till it joins Becius M., now known as the *Wushutee* and *Sarawanee Ms.*, which separated Gedrosia from Drangiana. The range of mountains which connects the two preceding runs parallel with the R. Indus, and on its Western side; it was called in its Northern part Parueti M., and in the Southern Arabiti M., from two powerful tribes who dwelled at the foot of it: the whole range is now named *Brahooick*, and terminates in Eiros M. C. *Monze* on the shores of the *Indian Ocean*.

5. Persia is in general a desert and arid country; it is surrounded by great rivers, but has only a few of any consequence which really belong to it. The Cyrus and Araxes, as well as the Euphrates and Tigris, to the West of Persia, are sometimes improperly reckoned to it. In the North Eastern part of the country are two rivers, which, strictly speaking, belong to Scythia; these are the Iaxartes *Sihon*, and Oxus *Jihon* or *Amoo*. The Iaxartes rises in a spur of the Paropamisus called Comedorum M. *Beloo Tag*, and runs with a North Western course into the *Aral Sea*, then only known as The *Marshes* (Paludes). It was called *Silis* by the Scy-

thians ; but the Macedonians named it Tanais out of compliment to Alexander, a confusion which was farther increased by some of the ancients asserting that it ran into the Caspian Sea. The Oxus rises in the same range of hills, and runs also with a North Western course into the *Aral Sea*, whence according to some it flowed into the Caspian. To the S. of these two rivers, in the Eastern part of Persia, is the Etymandrus fl. or River of Aria, which still preserves its name in that of *Heermund*; it rises in Mt. Paropamisus, and flows with a South Western course into Aria Palus *L. of Zarrah*. The Mardus or Amardus was in Media, and is now called *Kizil Ozen* or *Sufeed*; it rises in a part of Mt. Zagros, and enters the Caspian Sea close to *Reshd*. Near it rises also the Mossæus *Kerah*, which runs Southward through Susiana into the Tigris.

6. **PERSIS.** Persepolis, the metropolis of the whole Persian Empire, stood in the centre of the province of Persis; it contained a splendid palace, which was burnt to the ground by Alexander after his conquest of Darius, when he allowed the whole city to be pillaged by his soldiery. He is said to have been provoked to do this by the sight of about eight hundred Greeks, whom the Persians had shamefully mutilated, but others say that he set the palace on fire at the instigation of Thais, one of his courtezans, after he had passed the day in riotous revelry. Its ruins are now called *Istakhar* and *Kimara*, and are situated near the junction of the two little rivers *Araxes Bend Emir*, and *Medus Abkuren*. To the S. of Persepolis was the district of Coele Persia, in which stood Pasargadæ *Deh Minaur*, the ancient capital of Persia; it was a favourite residence of Cyrus, because near it he conquered Astyages the Mede, and here he chose to be buried. The Pasargadæ were reckoned the most illustrious among the Persians, as the Achæmenidæ, from whom Cyrus was descended, were a branch of them. The city was situated on the Cores or Cyrus fl. *Preskias*, whence Cyrus is said to have derived his name: it rises near Corra now *Shiraz*. Gabæ *Derabgherd*, another royal residence of the Persians, was to the Eastward of Pasargadæ, on the borders of Carmania. To the Westward of this, on the coast of the Persian Gulf, stood Gogana *Congoon*, and Mesambria Chersonesus now forming the important harbour of *Busheer*.

7. **SUSIANA** *Khuzistan* touched to the E. on Persis, to the N. on Media, and to the W. on Assyria and Babylonia: it was bounded on the N. by the mountains of Parachoathras, on the W. by the R. Tigris, and on the S. by the Persian Gulf. Susiana is thought to be the same with the Land of Cush⁵, mentioned by Moses as

⁵ It is rendered Ethiopia in our translation.

adjacent to the Garden of Eden, a name which it derived from Cush, the son of Ham, and shared in common with the whole of Arabia: it is also conjectured to be the same with the Land of Nod, whither Cain went after the murder of Abel. Susiana is sometimes called Cissia, which is merely another alteration of Cush, although in mythology it was said to be derived from Cissia or Aurora, the mother of Memnon. It was likewise included in Elam, and hence the prophet Daniel describes the city of Shushan as situated in this province: the name of Elam was preserved in that of the Elymæi, who are placed by the profane authors in the Southern part of Susiana. The Uxii inhabited the Eastern part of the province.

8. The principal city of Susiana was Susa⁶ or Shushan, said to have derived its name from the number of lilies which grew in its neighbourhood, Shushan signifying in the Persian language, a *lily*. It became the winter, as Ecbatana was the summer, residence of the Persian kings; its ruins are now called *Shuster*, and are situated on the left bank of the R. Eulæus or Choaspes. This river rises on the borders of Media, Persis, and Susiana, and flows into the Pasitigris; its water was so pure, that the kings of Persia drank no other, forbidding it on pain of death to be used by any subject⁷: from its name Eulæus it is undoubtedly the same with the Ulai mentioned in the book of Daniel, on the banks of which that prophet saw his remarkable vision. The Pasitigris *Jerake* rises in the Eastern part of Susiana, and flows Westward into the Tigris, to the lower part of which it communicated its name; it also finds its way to the Persian Gulf by several mouths. Near the junction of the Pasitigris and Eulæus was Alexandria *Sabla*, called afterwards Spasinu Charax. The town of Aracca, not far from the mouth of the Tigris, is conjectured to be the same with Erech, one of the cities built by Nimrod in the Land of Shinar.

9. MEDIA touched to the S. upon Susiana and Persis, to the W. upon Assyria, to the N. upon Armenia and the Caspian Sea, and to the E. upon Hyrcania and Parthia: it corresponded nearly with the modern province of *Irak Ajemi*. It was the most important province of the Persian Empire, not only from its size and the number of its inhabitants, but also from its natural strength, and the

⁶ Non tot Achæmeniis armantur Susa sagittis,
Spicula quot nostro pectore fixit Amor. *Propert.* II. x. 1.

⁷ Nec qua vel Nilus, vel regia lympha Choaspes
Proffuit,—— *Tibull.* IV. i. 140.

exuberant fertility of the greater part of its soil⁸. Media was one of the oldest kingdoms in the world, and is thought to have derived its name from Madai, a descendant of Shem. The Medes were a bold and warlike people⁹ in the early period of their power, and had arrived at a great pitch of cultivation and luxury when they were conquered by the Persians.

10. The Northern part of Media was called Atropatene after Atropates, whom Alexander had appointed governor of it, but who afterwards rebelled against him and took possession of it as its king. Its chief city was Gaza Tabris, situated on a little river running into the salt lake Spauta now called *Shahes* or *Ouroomia*; this lake was also named Martianes after the Martiani or Matiani, who inhabited the Western part of the province. Gaza was the summer-residence of the kings of Atropatene, but they resided during the winter at Phraata or Vera *Singaveh*, not far from the banks of the R. Amardus. To the Northward of Gaza was Morunda *Marand*, the chief town of the Morundæ, and nearer the Caspian stood Tigrana *Ardebil*: below Phraata, on the Southern side of the Amardus, were Sincar *Zunjan*, Batina *Sultanieh*, and Vespaspe *Cashin*. The shores of Media on the Caspian Sea were inhabited by a hardy and savage race of mountaineers. The most Northern of these were the Caspii, extending a considerable way into the interior of the country who were of such consequence¹⁰, that from them the Hyrcanum Mare derived its general name of Caspium¹¹, which was afterwards particularly applied to the South Western portion of it. The Gelæ were called Cadusii by the Greeks, and have left their name in the modern province of *Ghilan* which was principally inhabited by them; their chief town was Zalace *Reshd*. Farther Eastward were the Mardi or Amardi, who

⁸ Media fert tristes succos tardumque saporem
Felicis mali: quo non præsentius ullum
(Pocula si quando sævæ infecere novercæ,
Miscueruntque herbas, et non innoxia verba)
Auxilium venit, ac membris agit atra venena.

* * * * *

Sed neque Medorum sylvæ, ditissima terra, &c.

Virg. Georg. II. 126.

⁹ Their name is frequently used instead of that of the Persians or Parthians, to whom they were latterly subject:

—— hic magnos potiùs triumphos;
Hic ames dici pater, atque princeps:
Neu sinas Medos equitare inultos,
Te duce, Cæsar.

Hor. Carm. I. ii. 51.

¹⁰ Virgil uses "Caspia regna" instead of "Asia:"

Hujus in adventu jam nunc et Caspia regna
Responsis horrent Divùm; et Mæotica tellus,
Et septemgemini turbant trepidi ostia Nili.

Æn. VI. 798.

¹¹ Non semper imbres nubibus hispidos
Manant in agros; aut Mare Caspium
Vexant inæquales procellæ
Usque;——

Hor. Carm. II. ix. 2.

have probably given name to the modern province of *Mazanderan* which was chiefly inhabited by them.

11. In the North Eastern corner of Media, close upon the borders of Parthia, lay the district Rhagiana so called from its capital Rhagæ, which the ancients reckoned the largest city in the whole province; its ruins, now called *Rha*, are only a mile or two to the S. of *Teheran*. A little to the Eastward of Rhagæ was a celebrated defile leading from Media into Parthia, over a spur of the Caspius Mons, and hence called *Caspæ Pylæ Gurdunee Sirdara*; it was near this pass that Darius was basely murdered by Bessus, when flying towards Bactriana after the fatal battle of Arbela. Not far from this pass and the city Rhagæ was *Nisæus Campus*, famed for its breed of beautiful horses, to which use alone it was devoted by the Persian monarchs. The central part of Media was called *Choromithrene*. In it, not far from the confines of the Matiani, was the famous city *Ecbatana* or *Agbatana Hamadan*, the metropolis of Media and the summer-residence of the Persian kings. The Parthian kings, after their conquest of Media, also made it their residence during the heat of summer which was felt very severely at *Ctesiphon*. It was here that *Parmenio* was put to death by order of *Alexander the Great* in a moment of that monarch's suspicious resentment; here too *Hephæstion*, another of his favourites, is said to have died. To the W. of *Ecbatana* was *Concobar Kungawur*, and nearer *Assyria* stood *Chaon Kermanshah*; the latter was situated at the foot of *Bagistanus Mons Beesitoon*, upon which *Semiramis* had her figure cut surrounded by a hundred of her guards. To the N. of *Ecbatana* was the district *Elymais*, preserving evident traces of the name of *Elam* by which *Persia* was once known. *Aradrispe* in the South Eastern corner of the province, is conjectured to be the same with the modern *Ispahan*, the capital of *Persia*: it was situated on the little river *Gyndes Zynder*. The whole Southern part of Media, touching upon *Persis* and *Susiana*, was termed *Syro-Media*.

12. *HYRCANIA*, the smallest amongst all the provinces of *Persia*, touched to the N. upon *Scythia*, to the E. upon *Margiana*, to the S. upon *Parthia*, and to the W. upon *Media* and the *Caspian Sea*: it corresponded with the modern province of *Astrabad* and the North Western portion of *Khorasan*. It was very famous amongst the ancients for its tigers¹² and serpents, as well as for its vines, figs, olives, and honey: from it the *Caspian Sea* was called *Hyrcanum*, a name which was always more especially applied to the part of it washing the shores of the province.

13. *Hyrcania* was surrounded on three sides by mountains, particularly towards the S. where the great range of *Coronus Elburz* separated it from *Parthia*. In the Northern part of the province was *Socanda* or *Sarnius fl. Attruck*, which empties itself into the *Hyrcanian Sea*: and below it was *Maxeras fl. Goorgaun*, near the source of which stood *Zadracarta*, the me-

¹² ———— — *duris genuit te cautibus horrens
Caucasus: Hyrcanæque admôrunt ubera tigres.*

Virg. Æn. IV. 367.

metropolis of the whole province, sometimes called Hyrcania *Goorgoun*. To the Southward of this lay *Syrinx Jah Jerm*, said to have been the capital of the country in the time of the Syrian kings.

14. PARTHIA was bounded on the N. by Hyrcania, on the E. by Ariana, on the S. by Carmania and Persis, and on the W. by Media: it corresponded with the Western half of the modern province of *Khorasan*. It was in general an exceedingly desert and arid country, being considered by far the most barren of all the Persian provinces. The Parthians were an athletic, and a warlike people, and were reckoned the most expert horsemen and archers in the world¹³; they derived great celebrity from their peculiar custom of discharging their arrows whilst retreating at full speed, which is said to have rendered their flight more formidable than their attack¹⁴. Their chief city was situated in the Northern part of the country, and was called Hecatompylon from the number of gates opening to the roads, which led to it from all parts of Persia: it was the seat of their government, and the original residence of their kings, and is now called *Damghan*.

15. The Parthians were successively tributary to the Assyrians, the Medes, and the Persians, and having submitted, like the other provinces of Persia, to Alexander the Great, were for some time under the power of his successors, till the tyranny of Antiochus roused them to rebellion. Arsaces, a man of obscure origin, succeeded in establishing their independence about 250 years B.C.: and though the Macedonians endeavoured to recover the possessions which they had lost, they were constantly foiled by a race of brave and vigilant princes, who from the founder of their kingdom assumed the name of Arsacidæ. The district of Parthyene, the cradle of the Parthian power, was in the North Eastern part of the province, and to it alone, in its early history, the appellation Parthia will be found to apply. In it were the towns Myaia and Tastache, which appear to have left their names in those of *Mushed* and *Tursheez*. The North Western part of Parthia was called Comisene, a name which it has preserved to the present day in that of *Comis*; in it was Sauloe Parthaunisa, said to have been the metropolis of the province and the burying-place of the Parthian kings. Below this lay the district Tabiene, the name of which may be traced in that of the modern town *Tubbus*.

¹³ Non secus ac nervo per nubem impulsa sagitta,
Armata sævi Parthus quam felle veneni,
Parthus, sive Cydon, telum immedicabile, torsit;—
Virg. Æn. XII. 856.

¹⁴ Fidentemque fugâ Parthum, versisque sagittis.
Id. Georg. III. 31.

238 *Imperium Persicum—Carmania—Gedrosia.*

16. CARMANIA¹⁵ touched to the W. upon Persis, to the N. upon Parthia, to the E. upon Aria and Gedrosia, and to the S. upon the Persian Gulf and the Erythræan Sea : it corresponded in a general way with the modern province of *Kerman*, to which it has communicated its name. The Northern part of the province, called Carmania Deserta, *Desert of Kerman*, contained no cities but was inhabited by a number of Nomadic tribes : its Southern part was remarkably fertile, producing abundance of corn, wine, and oil. The name of Carmania was said to be derived from the word Carma, signifying in the language of the country *a vine*, for which plant it was very famous. Carmana, the metropolis of the province, was a considerable distance in the interior of the country, and still preserves its name in that of *Kerman*.

17. Towards the confines of Gedrosia lay the district Harmozia, the inhabitants of which, when the *Moguls* invaded their country in the 18th. century, retreated to a little island in the gulf to which they have communicated the name of *Ormuz*. Carpella Pr. C. *Bumbaruck* is the South Western extremity of Persia, and forms with the opposite Asabo Pr. in Arabia, the entrance to the Persian Gulf ; nearer Gedrosia stood Badis *Jask* upon the shore of the Erythræan Sea. Towards the mouth of the gulf lay Oaracta I. *Kishm*, supposed to be the same with Ogyris I. where stood the tomb of king Erythras, who was said by the mythologists to have been drowned in the Erythræan Sea and to have hence communicated his name to it.

18. GEDROSIA was bounded on the W. by Carmania, on the N. by Drangiana and Arachosia, on the E. by India, and on the S. by the Erythræan Sea : it corresponded with the modern province of *Mekran*. It was in general exceedingly barren and very thinly inhabited, owing to which circumstances it proved fatal to the armies of Semiramis and Cyrus when they passed through it ; and the troops of Alexander, as they returned through it from India, only escaped the horrors of thirst and famine by one of the most rapid marches which that extraordinary man ever conducted, and which, amongst other reasons, he was induced to undertake for the ambitious purpose of convincing the world how much more he could accomplish than his predecessors.

¹⁵ Tunc furor extremos movit Romanus Oretas,
 Carmanosque duces, quorum devexus in Austrum
 Æther, non totam mergi tamen aspicit Arcton ;
 Lucet et exigua velox ibi nocte Bootes. Lucan. III. 250.

19. Gedrosia formed a part of the great province Ariana, but being separated from it by the range of mountains called Becius, it is generally considered as altogether distinct from it. The metropolis of Gedrosia was called *Pura Pureg* or *Phoreg*, and was situated in the Western part of it close on the borders of Carmania. The people who dwelled on the coast of the province were called *Ichthyophagi* or *Eaters of Fish*, and *Chelonophagi* or *Eaters of Tortoises*; with the bones and shells of which they are said to have built and covered their houses. On the coast of Gedrosia, not far from the borders of Carmania, stood Ommana, the most considerable sea-port town between India and the Gulf of Persia. Farther Eastward were *Tyza Tez*, *Cyiza Guttur*, and *Cophas Guadel*: the last mentioned place was not far from the mouth of the river Cophen or Zorombis, *Dustee* or *Bhugwur*, which rises in the district Drangiana and runs past the town of Chodda *Khedje* into the Erythræan Sea. Upon its left bank, in the centre of Gedrosia, dwelled the *Parsiræ*, whose chief town was Parsis, reckoned by some the metropolis of the whole province. Farther Eastward were the *Oritæ* or *Oræ*, a brave and industrious people: their chief towns were *Oræa* or *Ora Haur*, and *Rambacia Ermajil*, the residence of their king. Beyond these, and close upon the borders of India, were the *Arabitæ*, said to have been so called from the *R. Arabis Pooralee*, which ran through their country into the Erythræan Sea at *Terabdon Sinus G. of Soumeany*.

20. ARIANA was bounded on the S. by Gedrosia, on the E. by India, on the N. by Bactriana and Scythia, and on the W. by Parthia and Carmania: it corresponded with the Western part of the modern *Kingdom of Cabul* or *Afghanistan*. It was divided into five principal districts, namely Drangiana in the South; Arachosia, and the country of the Paropamisadæ in the East; Aria in the West; and Margiana in the North.

21. DRANGIANA touched to the S. upon Gedrosia, to the W. upon Carmania, to the N. upon Aria, and to the E. upon Arachosia; it received its name from its inhabitants, the Drangæ. In the Northern part of the district were the Zarangæi, whose metropolis was *Prophthasia Dooshak*, where Alexander caused Philotas, the son of Parmenio, to be put to death. Below these were the *Agriaspæ*, named *Evergetæ* (*benefactors*) by Cyrus because they saved his army from perishing by hunger in the desert: their chief city was *Agriaspe*, or *Ariaspe* as it is sometimes called.

22. ARACHOSIA touched to the W. upon Drangiana, to the S. upon Gedrosia; to the E. upon India, and to the N. upon the Paropamisadæ: it was so named from its inhabitants, the *Arachosii* or *Arachotæ*, but the Parthians called it *India Alba*. The principal river of the country was *Arachotus fl. Lora*, which rises in the *Parueti Mts.*, and connects itself with a little lake, called *Arachotus Fons* or *L. Vaihend*: near the shores of this lake stood *Alexandria Scandaria* or *Vaihend*, built in memory of Alexander's march through the country. But the metropolis of Arachosia was *Arachotus Rokadj*, called formerly *Cophen* and *Culis*.

23. THE PAROPAMISADÆ touched to the S. on Arachosia, to the E. upon India, to the N. upon Bactriana, and to the W. upon Aria; they derived their name from the great range of *Paropamisus*, which towered high above their Northern frontier, and partly separated them from the Bactrians. Their chief city was *Ortospaua*, called also *Carura Kandahar*. Some miles to the

N. of it, and upon the Eastern bank of the Etymandrus, stood Alexandria, whence Alexander the Great proceeded upon his Indian expedition. In the North Eastern corner of the province was Gauzaca *Ghizni*, near the source of the R. Cophes *Ghizni*, lower down which, in the district Capissene, stood Capissa *Cabul*; the people hereabouts were called Cabolitæ, and it is doubtless from this word that the modern name of *Cabul* has been derived.

24. *ARIA* touched to the E. upon the Paropamisadæ, to the N. upon Margiana, to the W. upon Parthia, and to the S. upon Drangiana; it derived its name from its chief tribe the *Arii*, and from its being the most fertile and most important district in the Eastern part of Persia it gave name to the whole province of Ariana. The continuation of Paropamisus M., called Sariphi Montes, runs through the Northern part of the district, and contains the springs of two rivers both named *Aria*. The more Northern of these, still called *Heri*, is the great river of Margiana, and loses itself in a small lake on the borders of Bactriana and Sogdiana; the Southern *Aria fl. Furrah R.* loses itself together with the Etymandrus in *Aria Palus L. of Zarrah*, on the confines of Carmania, Parthia, and Drangiana. At the Western extremity of this lake was Alexandria Ariana *Corra*, built by Alexander. The metropolis of *Aria* was situated in the Northern part of the district, on the banks of *Aria fl.*, and was called Artacoana or *Aria* now *Herat*. Below these lay the district of *Anabon*, in which were the towns of *Phra* or *Phorana Furrah*, and *Abeste* or *Bis Bost*: and the district *Sacas-tene*, now *Sejistan*.

25. *MARGIANA* touched to the S. on *Aria*, to the E. on *Bactriana*, to the N. on *Sogdiana* and *Scythia*, and to the W. upon *Hyrkania* and *Parthia*: it derived its name from the R. *Margus Murghab*, which rises in the range of *Paropamisus*, near the source of the Northern *Aria fl.*, and flows into the latter river not far from the capital. The Romans who were taken prisoners after the defeat of *Crassus*, were sent hither and dispersed over the country, where many of them settled and intermarried with the inhabitants; hence they were unwilling to return home, and several of them even hid themselves from those who were sent, during the reign of *Augustus*, to take them back to Rome¹⁶. A little distance from the junction of the rivers *Margus* and *Aria* stood the town *Sariga Serukhs*. To the Eastward of it dwelled the *Tapuri* and *Mardi*: above these, in the Northern part of the province, were the *Parnæ* and *Dahæ*, and beyond them were the *Massagetæ* and *Derbicæ*. *Antiochia Margiana*, the capital of the district, was built by *Antiochus the First*, on the site of a city which had been already founded there and named *Alexandria*: it is now called *Merve Shah Jehan*, and is near the termination of the R. *Margus* in the little lake which receives its waters.

26. *BACTRIANA* or *BACTRIA*¹⁷ is bounded on the S.

¹⁶ Horace has alluded to the settlement of many in the country:

Milesne Crassi conjugē barbarā
Turpis maritus vixit? Et hostium
(Proh Curia, inversique mores!)
Consenuit socerorum in arvis

Sub rege Medo, Marsus et Appulus, — *Carm. III. v. 5.*

¹⁷ Virgil mentions *Bactriana* amongst the richest countries in the world:

Sed neque Medorum sylvæ, ditissima terra,
Nec pulcher Ganges, atque auro turbidus Hermus,
Laudibus Italiæ certent: non Bactra, neque Indi,
Totaque thuriferis Panchaia pinguis arenis. *Georg. II. 138.*

by Paropamisus or Caucasus Mons ; on the E. by a spur of the same range called Comedorum M^s. ; on the N. by the R. Oxus ; and on the W. by the desert of Margiana. It touched to the S. on the Paropamisadæ, to the E. on the Sacæ, to the N. on Sogdiana, and to the W. on Margiana. It corresponded with the Northern part of *Cabul*, and has left its name in one of the dependencies of this country, now called *Balkh*, as well as in that of *Badachshan*. Its metropolis was Bactra *Balkh*, called formerly *Zariaspa*, and situated on *Zariaspes* or *Bactrus* fl.¹⁸ *Balkh R.* ; it was in this important city that Alexander the Great took up his winter-quarters, and here in a fit of intoxication he murdered his friend Clitus for having ventured to prefer the actions of Philip to those of his son.

27. The Bactriani or Bactri were reduced by the Macedonians under Alexander, who erected their country into a regular province and appointed a governor over it. During the confusion which followed the death of this monarch, the governors of Bactriana asserted their own independence, which, by the assistance of the Greek troops who had been left to protect the province, they easily maintained. They soon extended their dominions over the whole of Ariana and Carmania, reduced Sogdiana under their power, and carried war into the very heart of India. But their kingdom was at last completely overturned, about 140 years B. C., partly by dissensions amongst themselves, and partly by the irruptions of the Northern Barbarians. The people round Bactra or *Zariaspa* were named *Zariaspæ* ; to the S. of them, on *Zariaspes* fl., stood *Cariatæ Charkaind*, where the philosopher Callisthenes was imprisoned by Alexander, for refusing to pay him divine honours, and afterwards shamefully put to death. Below these, on the confines of the *Paropamisadæ*, lay the district *Guria Gaur*, in which stood *Drapsaca Boot Bamiæn*, the first Bactrian town entered by Alexander.

28. SOGDIANA was bounded on the S. by the Oxus, on the E. by the Comedorum Montes, on the N. by the *Iaxartes*, and on the W. by the *Oxii M^s.*, a low range of hills stretching across between the two rivers. To the S. it bordered upon the *Paropamisadæ*, to the E. upon the *Sacæ*, to the N. and W. upon *Scythia* : it corresponded with the modern province of *Great Bukaria*, a little district of which near the metropolis preserves the ancient name in *Al Sogd*. The metropolis of Sogdiana was *Maracanda* or *Paracadi Sumerkund*, situated on the

¹⁸ ————— *Tinxere sagittas
Errantes Scythiæ populi, quos gurgite Bactros
Includit gelido, vastisque Hyrcania sylvis.*

Lucan. III. 267.

banks of the R. Polytimetus *Kohuk*. Near it was *Nautaca Nekshab*, where Bessus the governor of Bactriana, who behaved so traitorously to Darius, was taken and shortly after put to death by Alexander's permission.

29. The Western portion of the province was originally inhabited by the two great nations of the Dahæ and Parnæ, who extended as far as the shores of the Caspian: the Massagetæ dwelled in the Northern part of the province, extending into Scythia and the dominions of the Sacæ. From the Oxii M^s, the Western boundary of Sogdiana, another range strikes out to the Eastward, called Sogdii M^s. *Ala Tau*, &c., which runs through the whole province, and connects itself with the Comedorum M^s, on the frontiers of the Sacæ. To the Northward of it, on the banks of the Iaxartes, stood Cyreschata, called also Cyropolis and Cyra *Chodjand*, the outmost of all the cities built by Cyrus. Near it was Alexandria Ultima *Kouken*, the outmost city founded by Alexander; he built it in twenty days, although it was sixty stadia in circuit, and peopled it with Greeks, Macedonians, and Barbarians: it was here that he crossed the Iaxartes into Scythia. To the S. of Maracanda lay the little territory of the Branchidæ, whom Xerxes had carried away captive from the neighbourhood of Miletus, and whose town was destroyed by Alexander: some distance to the westward of it, upon the Polytimetus, stood Trybactra now *Bokhara*.

CHAPTER XXIII.

INDIÆ ET SINARUM REGIO.

INDIÆ.

1. India was bounded on the W. by the Arabiti and Parueti M^s, on the N. by the Paropamisus and Emodi M^s, on the E. by the mountains of the Sinæ, and on the S. by the Ocean. To the W. it touched upon *Ariana*, to the N. upon the territory of the Sacæ and Scythia extra Imaum, and to the E. upon the possessions of the Sinæ. It was divided by the R. Ganges into two nearly equal parts, the Western of which, named India intra Gangem, corresponded with that portion of modern *India* lying Westward of the *Ganges*; the Eastern part, or India extra Gangem, included *India* beyond the *Ganges*, *Tibet*, *Assam*, *Birmah*, and nearly the whole of *Anam*. It derived its name from the R. Indus, which was considered by many as forming its frontier towards

Persia: the two provinces together contained 1,815,600 square miles, or three-fourths as many as the whole of modern *Europe*.

2. The Greeks knew but little of India till its invasion by Alexander the Great, as may be inferred from none of their existing poets mentioning even its name. The fabled campaigns, which some of their mythologists represent Dionysus, or Bacchus¹, and Hercules to have undertaken against it, were invented after they had arrived at a considerable knowledge of the country: and the accounts which they received concerning the Indians may for the most part be classed amongst those fables, which were related on all sides of the people dwelling at the extremities of the then known world. Amongst these fables may be included that of the Pygmæi² or nation of black dwarfs, who were so small that the tallest amongst them seldom exceeded two feet in height. They were admirable archers; their animals were all of a proportionable stature with themselves, and upon these they went out to make war against certain birds, called cranes, who came annually from Scythia to plunder them. Later traditions, however, remove these Pygmies to the deserts of Africa, where they represent them to have attacked Hercules when sleeping after his victory over Antæus.

3. The campaign of Alexander was confined to the countries watered by the Indus and its branches. He entered India near *Cabul*, and crossed the Indus and Hydaspes, on the banks of which last he defeated Porus, one of the Indian kings, whose dominions, however, he afterwards increased by the addition of several new provinces. Alexander then traversed the *Punjab* as far as the banks of the Hyphasis *Beyah*, when his troops refused to proceed farther Eastward. This disobedience was confirmed by the reports of the warlike preparations made against them by the king of the Gangaridæ and Prasii, which filled even the veterans with such apprehension, that they declared openly they would follow their chief no farther in that direction. In this crisis of his affairs Alexander yielded to the general wish; he accordingly made preparations for retreating, but first having enlarged the circuit of his encampment, he built twelve immense altars on the banks of the river, and ordered beds and other pieces of furniture to be left behind, of greater dimensions than corresponded with the ordinary proportions of man, intending them as a subject of wonder for all posterity. He then retreated to the Hydaspes, and descended the Indus to Patala, and subsequently to the sea. Having performed sacrifices to Neptune, he ascended the Indus to Xylenopolis, which he had ordered to be built in his absence; and finally set off at the head of his army, traversed the Southern provinces of Persia, in the deserts of which he lost the greater part of his troops, and arrived at length at the Babylonian metropolis.

4. India is said to have contained more than a hundred different nations; its inhabitants were a fine, athletic race, and were divided anciently into seven Castes. India was reckoned by the ancients amongst the most opulent

¹ *Victa racemifero lyncas dedit India Baccho.*

Ovid. Met. XV. 413.

² *Ἦυτε περ κλαγγῇ γεράνων πέλει οὐρανόθι πρό,
Αἴτ' ἐπεί οὖν χειμῶνα φύγον καὶ ἀθίσφατον δμβρον,
Κλαγγῇ ταίγε πέτονται ἐπ' Ὀκεανοῖο ῥοάων,
Ἀνδράσι Πυγμαίοισι φόβον καὶ κῆρα φέρουσας
Ἡῖραι δ' ἄρα ταίγε κακὴν ἔριδα προφέρονται.* Hom. Il. Γ. 6.

of all the countries of Asia³; it was also exceedingly fertile, producing almost every kind of grain, as well as many sorts of spices in great abundance. Its elephants were especially famed for their size and strength, and were much preferred to the African⁴; it was also greatly celebrated for its tigers and serpents. India produced many perfumes⁵, as well as precious stones and gold; its woods, and the trees in them, were of a vast magnitude and height, and its ebony was very famous⁶; there is likewise some slight mention made of its indigo and sugar-cane.

5. The great range of mountains which bounded India on the North, was known by the names of Paropamisus and Emodus or Emodi M^s. The former of these names, which the Macedonians out of compliment to Alexander are said to have changed to Caucasus, was applied to the range in the neighbourhood of the Indus, and is still known as the *Hindoo Coosh* or *Indian Caucasus*; the latter appellation was used to denote the remainder of the range as far Eastward as the borders of the Sinæ, and is still preserved in that of *Himachal* or *Himaleh*. It is the loftiest range of mountains in the world. It was from these mountains that the range of the Imaus struck out into Scythia, and divided it into two parts. The great river Ganges⁷, which still maintains its name, rises on the Southern side of the Emodi Montes, and winds its way with a South-Westerly course into the Gangeticus Sinus or *Bay of Bengal*, to which it gave name and which it enters by several mouths: it receives in its course the waters of many great rivers, and from its importance to the natives they paid it the most superstitious veneration.

³ Intactis opulentior

Thesauris Arabum, et divitis Indiæ,—

Hor. Carm. III. xxiv. 2.

⁴ Quæque sui monitis obtemperat Indæ magistri

Bellua, servitium tempore æcta subit. *Ovid. Trist.* IV. vi. 7.

Its ivory is frequently spoken of:

— non aurum, aut ebur Indicum;—

Hor. Carm. I. xxxi. 6.

⁵ Et domitas gentes, thurifer Inde, tuas.

Ovid. Fast. III. 720.

⁶ ——— Sola India nigrum

Fert ebum, ———

Virg. Georg. II. 116.

⁷ Nec pulcher Ganges, atque auro turbidus Hermus,
Laudibus Italiæ certent.

Id. 137.

——— lato spatiantem flumine Gangem.

Ovid. Trist. V. iii. 23.

6. INDIA INTRA GANGEM, or India West of the Ganges, included together with the *I. of Ceylon* 966,400 square miles. Its Western coast was traversed by a lofty range of mountains called Bettigus or Bettigo, now the *Western Ghauts*; it terminated in Comaria Pr., the Southernmost point of the whole peninsula, which has retained its name to the present day in that of *C. Comorin*.

7. To the South of the Emodi M^t., in the centre of India, are three great ridges of mountains, the Northernmost of which called Vindius *Vindhya*, crosses the country from the R. Ganges to the head of the *Gulf of Cutch*. Below it, and parallel with it, is Sardonyx Mons *Sautpoora*, which separates the waters of the *Nerbuddah* and *Tapti*; and still lower down is Adisathrus M. *Sechackull*, dividing the course of the *Tapti* from the *Godavery*. The range of M^t. Bettigo is connected towards the South with another ridge considerably lower than itself, called Orudii or Aruræi M^t., now known as the *Eastern Ghauts* from its running through the Eastern part of the peninsula.

8. The R. Indus⁸, or Sindus as it was called by the natives, rises in the angle formed by the mountains Emodi and Imaus; it breaks through the high mountains Paropamisus, and enters the Erythræan Sea by seven mouths: it is still called *Indus* or *Scind*.

9. It receives on its right bank the Choaspes fl. or *Cabul R.*, called also *Choes* from a little river of this name which joins it. On the N. bank of the Choaspes was Massaga, the capital of the Assaceni, which Alexander besieged for a long time without success, until the troops who defended it capitulated. A little farther Eastward was the rock Aornos *Ohund*, which was said to be so high that birds were unable to reach its summit; Alexander would probably have never gained possession of it, but for some ingenious manœuvres which frightened the garrison and caused them to abandon it. Near the junction of the Indus and Choaspes stood Taxila *Attoek*, the residence of king Taxiles, at whose especial invitation Alexander entered India. Lower down the Indus was Nysa⁹ *Nughz*, called also Dionysopoli from its having been sacred to Bacchus. It was situated at the foot of Meron Mons *Kheiber Ms.*, where Bacchus was educated by the nymphs of the place, and hence the fable of his having been confined in the thigh (μηρός) of his father.

10. The Indus receives upon its left bank the waters of five rivers which have given name to the modern *Punjab* or the *Country of the Five Rivers*, over which Alexander spread his ephemeral conquests. These five rivers rise in the Emodi Montes. The Westernmost of them is the

* Quaque, ferens rapidum diviso gurgite fontem,
Vastis Indus aquis mixtum non sentit Hydaspen;—
Lucan. III. 236.

* Dicam ego maternos Ætææo fulmine partus,
Indica Nysæis arma fugata choris:— Propert. III. xv. 21

Hydaspes¹⁰ *Jhylum*, which has its source not far from the town of *Caspira Cashmere*; upon its banks Alexander defeated Porus, and founded the town *Nicaea* to perpetuate his victory, as well as another called *Bucephala Jhylum* in memory of his favourite horse *Bucephalus*, that died here of old age. The Hydaspes runs into the Acesines *Chunab* near the country of the *Cathæi*, as does also the *Hydraotes Ravee*; upon this last river stood the town *Lahora Lahore*. The Acesines runs past *Mallorum Oppidum Moultan*, the chief town of the *Malli*, in rashly attacking one of whose citadels Alexander nearly lost his life. To the Eastward of the *Hydraotes* is the *Hyphasis Gurrah* or *Beyah*, where Alexander built his twelve enormous altars, and began his retreat to the Westward: it is joined by the *Hesidrus* or *Zaradrus Sutlege*. To the Eastward of the *Hesidrus* was *Serinda Sirhind*, remarkable as the first place where the silkworm was successfully introduced by the Indians; it was hence that in the 6th century certain monks brought the emperor *Justinian* the eggs of the worm, and by them the cultivation of silk was first introduced amongst us. The *Hyphasis* joins the *Indus* in the country of the *Oxydracæ*, who seem to have left their name in the modern district of *Outch*. Lower down the *Indus* were the *Sogdi*, and below them the *Musicanæ*: farther Southward were *Sydrus Hyderabad*, and *Patala* the capital of the district *Patalene*. To the S. of the *Indus* lay the peninsular district *Syrastrene*, so named from its chief town *Syrastra Arrysir*, which with the opposite district *Larice Goojerat* formed *Irinus* or *Canthi Sinus G. of Cutch*. *Monoglossum Cambay* was situated at the head of *Barygazenus Sinus G. of Cambay*; *Ozene Oogen* was a considerable way up the country near the source of *Sambus fl. Chumbul*.

11. The two principal rivers which enter the Indian Ocean on the Western coast of India are, the *Namodus Nerbuddah*, and *Nanaguna Tapti*, which both empty themselves into *Barygazenus Sinus G. of Cambay*; the former flows into the sea near *Barygaza Baroche*, the metropolis of *Larice Goojerat*, and the *Nanaguna fl.* enters the sea near *Calliena Goolta*. The whole of the peninsula to the S. of the *Namodus* was called *Dachinabades*, from the word *Dachanos* which in the language of the country signified *South*; and hence in modern times the name of *Deccan* has been applied to a similar extent of country. It was in the midst of this district of *Dachinabades* that some of the ancients placed the *Brachmani* or *Brahmins*, whom they also called *Gymnosophistæ* from their custom of going nearly naked: they were no doubt to be found then as they are now scattered over the whole country. To the S. of *Barygaza* was *Perimuda I. Salsett I.*, with a promontory of the same name; upon it was an emporium much visited by the people of the neighbourhood, the place of which is now occupied by *Bombay*.

12. To the S. of this dwelled the *Piratæ*, who lived by plundering all vessels that sailed along their coast: to them belonged *Armagara Gherio*, and *Peperina I. Goa*. Beyond *Goa*, to the Southward, was the district *Limyrica*, which extended as far Eastward as the R. *Chaberis Cauvery*, near which was its capital *Carura Caroor*. The Southern part of *Limyrica* was latterly called *Male*, and hence the name of the modern province *Malabar*.

¹⁰ ————— Medus Hydaspes, —
Virg. Georg. IV. 211.

(Where "Medus" is used in an extended sense.)

————— vel quæ loca fabulosus

Lambit Hydaspes.

Hor. Carm. I. xxii. 8.

The continuation of the coast of India, as far as *C. Comorin*, now called *Trancore*, was inhabited by the Aii, whose name is preserved in that of the modern town *Aiscottah*; their chief place was *Cottiar* or *Cottone Cochin*, situated in the district *Cottonara*, so celebrated amongst the ancients for its excellent pepper. The whole Southern part of India, now for distinction's sake named *The Carnatic*, was once called *Pandionis Regio* from its being governed by a prince whose name was *Pandion*, and who resided at *Modura Madura*; he sent an embassy to *Augustus* when at *Samos*.

13. A little to the Eastward of *C. Comorin* is the island *Taprobana*¹¹, or *Salice* as it was called by the natives, now known as *Ceylon*: it is said to have been formerly called *Palæsimundum*, and was imagined by the ancients upon its first discovery to have been the Northern part of a new continent or world. Their subsequent investigations, however, proved it to be an island: but they so exaggerated its size as to make it larger than the whole of *Great Britain*, whereas it only contains 19,400 square miles, or about 3,800 less than *Scotland*. Its inhabitants were called *Salæ*, and were said to be very rich and to live to a great age; they were governed by a king who sent an embassy to the emperor *Claudius*: their chief divinity was said to be *Hercules*.

14. In the Northern part of the island stood *Palæsimundum Jaffnapatam*, below which was *Anurogrammum Anurajepoera*; both these places are described to have been royal cities. Upon the Eastern coast was the harbour *Spatana Trincomallee*, into which runs *Ganges fl. Goorokel Gange*: this river rises in the lofty *Malea Mons Adam's Peak*, not far from *Sindocanda Kandi*. Near the Southernmost point of *Taprobana*, called *Orneon Pr.* by the Greeks, and now *Dondra Head*, was *Dana Tangale*; above it, on the Western coast, was *Arubingara Colombo*. *Ceylon* is connected with *India* by a chain of islands and sand banks, called *Adam's Bridge*; the Westernmost of these, called *Cory* by the natives, and now *Ramanancor* lies off *Cory Pr. Ramen Pt.* and has given name to the modern maritime district of *Coromandel*. The strait between *India* and the *I. Taprobana*, now known as *Palk's St.*, is divided by *Adam's Bridge* into two parts: the Northern one was called *Argaricus Sinus Palk's Bay*, the Southern one *Colchicus Sinus G. of Manaar*.

15. *Chaberis fl. Cauvery* is the Southernmost river of any consequence in *India*; it rises in the *Western Ghauts*, and after traversing the country of the *Bati* or *Coimbatore*, runs with a South Easterly course past *Tallara Tanjore* into the *B. of Bengal*, which it enters by several mouths opposite the *I. of Ceylon*. At one of these stood *Nigama Nagapatam*, a few miles above *Calligicum Pr. Calymere Pt.*; and a little farther Northward, at another of its mouths, was *Chaberis Cauverypatam*. Above this lay the maritime district *Soretanum Paralia Coromandel*, the chief town of which was *Arcatis Arcot*; beyond it was *Malange* now *Madras*. Farther Northward were *Tyna fl. Pennaur*, which watered the territory of the *Arvarni*; *Mesolus fl.*

¹¹ Aut ubi *Taprobanen Indica* cingit aqua. Ovid. *ez Pont.* l. v. 80.

Kistnah giving name to the district *Mesolia*, traces of which appellation may be observed in that of *Masulipatam* at the mouth of the river; and *Goaris fl. Godavery*, from the mouth of which those ships took their departure which sailed across the *B. of Bengal* to the *Aurea Chersonesus*.

16. The *Mesolus Kistnah R.* rises in the *Western Ghauts*, and after passing a little to the Northward of *Modogulla Mudgul*, receives the waters of *Benda fl. Beema*, which has its source near *Poonah* the ancient *Banavasi*. Above these on the coast we meet with *Calington Pr.* near *Calingapatam*, and *Sippara Poory* or *Juggernaut*. The country hereabouts was inhabited by the *Gangaridæ Calingæ*, a branch of the Northern *Gangaridæ*, and was traversed by *Manada fl. Mahanuddy*, which enters the sea at *Caliga Kuttack*.

17. The most important people in the Eastern part of India were the *Prasii* and *Gangaridæ*¹², the reports concerning whom so alarmed the troops of *Alexander*. Of these the latter were nearer the mouth of the *Ganges*, whence they probably derived their name. Their chief town was *Gange Regia Calcutta*, so famous as a place of trade for the finest Indian manufactures, as well as *Nard* and *Chinese Malobathrum*: it stood upon one of the arms of the *Ganges* now called *Hoogly*, not far from that mouth which the ancients named *Magnum Ostium*. The *Prasii* were cantoned higher up the *Ganges* on both banks of the river, in the modern provinces of *Bahar*, *Allahabad*, *Oude*, &c.; they were the most powerful people in the whole of India. Their capital was *Palimbothra* or *Palibothra Patna*, situated at the confluence of the *Erannoboas Coyle* with the *Ganges*, and fabled to have been built by *Hercules*. The *Erannoboas* received on its left bank *Sonus fl. Some*, which rises in the Eastern part of *Vindius M.* near *Sageda Sohagepoor*. But the greatest tributary of the *Ganges* is the *Jomanes* or *Diamuna fl. Jumna*, which rises not far from it in the *Emodi M.*, and runs nearly parallel with it; their junction takes place at *Clisobora Allahabad*. The *Jumna* also receives on its right bank the *Erineses fl. Betwah*, *Sittocatis fl. Sind*, and *Sambus fl. Chumbul*; of these the *Sambus* is much the largest. The towns of *Adisdara* and *Methora* upon the *Jumna* are now *Aga* and *Matra*; above them dwelled the *Nanichæ* round the modern city of *Delhi* or *Indraprasth*, which stands on the banks of the same river, and appears to have been the chief town of the *Indraprathæ*.

18. INDIA EXTRA GANGEM touched to the W. upon India intra Gangem, to the N. upon *Scythia extra Imaum*, and to the E. upon *Serica* and the country of the *Sinæ*: it contained 849,200 square miles, and comprehended (in addition to that portion of modern India which lies E. of the *Ganges*) *Tibet*, *Assam*, *Birmah* and nearly the whole of *Anam*.

19. The *Ganges* receives on its Northern bank several considerable tributaries which rise in the *Emodi Montes*. The largest amongst these is the *Commenases* or *Sabarus fl. Gogra*, joined near its confluence with the *Ganges* by *Andomatis fl. Rapti*: the people who dwelled between it and the *Ganges* were named *Gangani*. The great river *Burrampooter* was known to the ancients by the name of *Dyardanes* or *Edanes*; it rises in the

¹² In foribus pugnam ex auro solidoque elephanto
Gangaridum faciam, victorisque arma Quirini:—

Virg. Georg. III. 27.

mountains of Tibet, and flows into the Bay of Bengal close to the mouth of the Ganges. To the Westward of this the Ganges receives near Corygaza Ghasipeer, the waters of Cacuthis fl. *Goemty*, and still farther Westward those of the Magon *Ramgonga*. Condochates fl. *Gunduck* flows through the province of *Nepaul*, which was anciently inhabited by the Pazalæ and Corancali, and enters the Ganges opposite the metropolis Palimbothra. Farther Eastward are Oxymagis fl. *Bogmutty*, and Cossoanus fl. *Cosah*. Between this last river and the *Burrampooter* dwelled the Marundæ, whose chief city Aganagora appears from its ruins, which are still called *Gour*, to have been very extensive; the Ganges formerly ran past it, but this river now flows several miles to the Westward of its old bed. The people of *Assam* on the banks of the *Burrampooter* were called Dabasæ.

20. Below the mouth of the *Burrampooter* lay the district Cirradia, the chief town of which was Pentapolis Chittagong or *Islamabad*: the *Aracan R.* was called Tacosanna, and the town itself Triglyphon. Farther Southward is the promontory Temala C. *Negrais*, at the mouth of Sabaracus fl. *Irrawaddy*: this river rises in *Tihet*, and flows Southward past Adisaga *Ava*, into Sabaracus Sinus G. of *Martaban*, so called from it or from the town Sabara which stood at its mouth; it enters the sea by several arms. The Westernmost of these arms was called Temala *Persaim*, from the town Temala *Persaim*, which stood upon it. Besynga fl. *Zittaung*, another arm of the river, was likewise so called from the town Besynga *Zittaung*, and gave name to the district Besyngitis *Pegu*; its capital was Mareura *Maro*. The whole country hereabouts was celebrated for its gold, silver, and copper, and was hence divided into the Regio Aurea, Argentea, and Chalcitis; in the last stood the town Zimara *Zemee*. Considerably to the S. of this dwelled the Daonæ in *Tanasserim*.

21. The Aurea Chersonesus, so famed amongst the ancients for its great wealth, is now called *Malaya*, a name which it has probably always borne, and which may be traced in that of its Southern promontory Malæi Colon; this promontory, called also Magnum and now *Romania Pt.*, was the Southernmost point of all India, and probably of the whole Eastern world as known to the ancients. To the Westward of the Chersonesus was Iabadii or Hordæi I. *Sumatra*, likewise said to abound in gold, and thought by some learned men to be the same with Ophir, mentioned in the Bible as the place whence Solomon had great quantities of gold brought home in ships. At the North Western extremity of *Sumatra* was its chief city Argentea Metropolis *Acheen*: the ancients appear to have known nothing whatever of the Southern part of the island. The Strait of *Malacca*, which separates the island from the peninsula, was called Perimulicus Sinus, from the town Perimula in the latter which has left its name in the district of *Perah*.

22. Upon the Western shores of the Golden Chersonesus were Salanga *Salangore*, and Palanda *Malacca*. The lower part of the peninsula was inhabited by a set of lawless pirates, and was hence named *Latronum Regio*. To the Westward of *Sumatra* were the *Sindæ Iæ. Nias, Hog I., &c.* and at its North Western extremity were the *Barussæ Iæ. Brassee*. Farther Northward in the *B. of Bengal* were the *Maniolæ Iæ. Nicobar Is.*, and above them was *Agathu Dæmonos* or *Bonæ Fortunæ I.*, now the *Great Andaman*: the former were said to attract and hold fast all ships built with iron nails which passed near them, although the *Lapis Herculis* (or *Magnet*) was not to be found there. Ascending the Eastern coast of the *Aurea Chersonesus*, we find *Thagora Tingoram*, and *Sinda Cin*, the chief town of the *Sindi*. Between the Eastern coast of the *Aurea Chersonesus* and the opposite shores of the *Sinæ* is the *G. of Siam*, which the ancients named *Sinus Magnus*: into it ran the *R. Serus Menan*, a branch of which is still called *Seri*. The modern city of *Siam* or *Juthia*, situated at the mouth of this river, was called *Agimætha* and was the chief town of the *Barræ* or *Siamese*.

SINARUM REGIO.

23. The *Sinæ*, or *Thinæ* as they are sometimes called, were bounded on the W. by *India extra Gangem*, on the N. by *Serica*, and on the S. by the Ocean: all the country to the Eastward of them was *Terra Incognita* to the ancients, who therefore reckoned them the most Eastern people in the world. They were undoubtedly the same with the *Chinese* of the present day, and it is from the principle which these people have always observed of excluding foreigners from their dominions, or of throwing such obstacles in their way as only a few have ever surmounted, that the ancients knew so little about them.

24. With the exception of two or three places in *Serica*, the ancients knew nothing whatever of *China Proper*: for those places described by them in the Southern part of the dominions of the *Sinæ* belonged rather to nations who were dependant on the latter people, than to the people themselves, and must be looked for in the modern provinces of *Cambodia* and *Cochin China*. A few miles below *Siam* dwelled the *Aspithræ* on *Aspithra fl. Sante Bon*, and farther Southward lay the *Ambastæ* with their river *Ambastus Bayesaye*, and *Theriodes* or *Ferinus Sinus*. The Southernmost point in the territory of the *Sinæ* was called *Satyrorum Pr. Mui Sha Kaoc*, and off it lay the *Satyrorum Iæ. Oby Is.*, the inhabitants of which were said to have tails like the *Satyrs*, an allusion, no doubt, to the number of long-tailed monkeys with which the islands were infested. Farther Eastward was *Cotiaris fl. Cambodia* or *Japanese R.*, one of the greatest rivers in the Eastern world; it rises on the borders of *Scythia* and *Serica* in the Eastern part of *Tibet*, and flows with a Southerly course past *Coccoranagara Cambodia* into the *China Sea*. At the mouth of the river was a little gulf, named by the ancients *Sinarum intimus Sinus*, but now called *Sai-Gon Harbour* after the city *Sai Gon* which is probably the same with the city *Thinæ*. This city and the neighbouring *Cattigara Kega* were the farthest points visited by the merchants who traded to these countries, although they had heard of the *Sinarum Metropolis*, which,

from its reported distance, as well as from other concurrent circumstances, is thought to have been at *Sin-hoa* or *Toan-hoa*, formerly the most flourishing place in the whole of *Cochin China*.

CHAPTER XXIV.

SARMATIA, SCYTHIA, ET SERICA.

SARMATIA.

1. Sarmatia extended from the R. Vistula to the Caspian Sea, and from M^t. Caucasus and the shores of the Euxine to the Northernmost limits of the known world: it was divided by the R. Tanais into Europæa and Asiatica.

2. All the inhabitants of this vast extent of country were formerly known to the ancients by the collective name of Scythians, as being a portion of that powerful nation inhabiting the whole Northern part of Asia as well as of Europe, from the shores of the Ister to the utmost Northern and Eastern limits of the known world. The appellation Sauromatæ¹ or Sarmatæ was originally described as being that of a separate Scythian tribe on the shores of the Palus Mæotis, between the Borysthenes and Tanais: the Sarmatæ and Scythians are by others, however, called Jazyges, an indigenous name signifying merely *people*, that of Scythians having never been used by the natives themselves. The Sauromatæ or Sarmatæ, from being one of the most powerful tribes of the whole nation, contrived to make their name the collective one for the whole Scythian horde on the borders of the Euxine Sea and Dacia. And when the Romans found people speaking the same language, and using the same customs as these Southern Sarmatæ, on the shores of the Danube, the Vistula, and the Baltic Sea, they readily adopted a general appellation, which they had long wanted to distinguish all the people as far Eastward as the Caspian Sea, and henceforward called them Sarmatæ and their country Sarmatia. The Sarmatæ are described by the ancients as a most savage and uncultivated people, exceedingly immoral and addicted to war and rapine; they were accustomed to paint their bodies in order to appear more terrible to their enemies. They lived a Nomadic life, plundering all who fell in their way; and many of them are said to have fed upon the blood of horses mixed with milk, whence they were surnamed Hippemolgi. They generally lived under tents or in waggons, and were from the latter custom, particularly one tribe on the banks of the Borysthenes, called Hamaxobii².

¹ Ultra Sauromatas fugere hinc libet et glaciale
Oceanum, —

Juv. Sat. II. 1.

² Campestres melius Scythæ,
Quorum plaustra vagas ritè trahunt domos,
Vivunt, —

Hor. Carm. III. xxiv. 10.

3. SARMATIA EUROPÆA corresponded generally with modern *Russia in Europe*. It was bounded on the E. by the R. Tanais; on the S. by the Palus Mæotis, the Pontus Euxinus, and the R. Tyras; on the W. by a part of the Danube, by the R. Vistula, and the Cōdanus Sinus; to the N. it was said to be washed by the Hyperboreus Oceanus or *Arctic Ocean*, but it is doubted whether the ancients had any knowledge of this, farther than as a part of that ocean with which they supposed the earth to be surrounded. Sarmatia Europæa touched to the W. upon Germany and Pannonia, to the S. upon Mœsia and Dacia, and to the E. upon Sarmatia Asiatica.

4. Amongst the great mountain ranges of Sarmatia may be mentioned that of the Carpates or *Carpathians*, which quits Germany at the sources of the Vistula, and crosses over into Dacia where it is known as the Alpes Bastarnicæ. From it a range strikes out to the Eastward as far as the Borysthenes, called Peucini Montes after the people who dwelled near it; and another again to the Northward, known by the names of Venedici and Budini, from the Venedæ and Budini who inhabited the country round it. The latter range continues trending Eastward between the sources of the Tanais and Rha, till it joins the *Oural M^s*. in Asia: in the latter part of its course it was called the Rhipæi³ Montes *Valdai M^s*. The *Oural M^s*., which together with the R. *Volga* formed the Eastern boundary of Europe, were called by the ancients the Hyperborei or Rhipæi M^s., and were said by some of the poets to be the receptacle whence Boreas sent out winds and storms, and the place where the Gorgons took up their residence. The earlier poets, however, who were less acquainted with the earth, place the Rhipæi M^s. much nearer Thrace, and sometimes only use the word to denote a high or cold mountain: hence the ancient Greeks give the name of Rhipæi to the Alps.

5. The R. Rhubon *Neman* flows into the *Baltic Sea* a little to the N. of the Vistula. Between these two rivers dwelled the Venedæ, whose possessions extended a considerable way into the interior of the country, and whose name may still be traced in that of *Windau*. Farther Northward

³ *Mundus ut ad Scythiam Rhipæasque arduus arces
Consurgit;—*

Virg. Georg. I. 240.

were Turantæ fl. *Windara*, and Cherinus fl. *Dvina*, the latter of which rises in the Budini M^t. and flows into Cylipeus Sinus G. of *Riga*; between it and the Rhubon dwelled the Agathyrsi⁴. Below these were the Æstivi, whose name is still preserved in *Esthonia*. At the mouth of Cylipeus Sinus lay the I. of *Latris Oesel*, to the N. of which was Lagnus Sinus the G. of *Finland*. A considerable distance to the E. of this dwelled several hordes of the Sarmatæ, surnamed Basilici, Hippophagi, and Hyperborei⁵, appellations clearly betraying the limits of Terra incognita: and above them were cantoned the Arimphæi or Argippæi, reputed to be the justest amongst all the barbarians. The Carambucis fl. and Lytarnis Pr., placed hereabouts by some of the ancients, are thought to correspond with the R. *Dvina* and *Nænin Noss* in *Archangel*; it is, however, exceedingly doubtful whether they were at all acquainted with this Northern extremity of Europe.

6. The Jazyges Metanastæ were so called from having been driven from their original habitations on the shores of the Euxine Sea. They settled in the South Western corner of Sarmatia, between the provinces of Pannonia and Dacia, along the banks of the R. Tibiscus or *Theiss*, where they carried on a short but spirited warfare with the Romans. Beyond these about the sources of the *Vistula*, *Dniepr*, and *Dniestr*, were the Peucini whose chief town was Carrodunum *Lemberg*: a detachment of these, during the reign of Augustus, migrated to the mouths of the Danube. The great nation of the Bastarnæ inhabited the country to the N. of Dacia, between the rivers Tyras and Borysthenes, extending, together with their brothers the Peucini, as far Westward as the *Vistula*; they were reckoned the bravest and most numerous of the barbarians on the shores of the *Black Sea*. To the E. of them dwelled the Geloni⁶, a brave and hardy people, whose city Gelonus was burnt to ashes by Darius Hystaspis. The Borysthenes fl.⁷ *Dniepr* is the same length as the Tanais, which two rivers are the largest in Europe after the Danube; it rises from two sources, one of which, called Borysthenes Septentrionalis *Dniepr*, is in the Budini Montes; the other, or the Borysthenes Meridionalis *Pripet*, is in the Venedici M^t.: after their junction it runs with a Southerly course into the *Black Sea* near the town of *Carcine Kherson*. It was also called Danapris in the lower ages, and hence its modern name *Dniepr*.

7. The R. Hypanis⁸ rises in the Peucini Montes near Amadoca Palus, and flows with a South Easterly course into the sea close to the mouth of the Borysthenes: in the lower ages it was called Bogus, whence its present

⁴ ————— mixtique altaria circum
Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt, pictique Agathyrsi:—
Virg. Æn. IV. 146.

⁵ Visam gementis littora Bospori,
Syrtesque Getulas canorus
Ales, Hyperboreosque campos. *Hor. Carm. II. xx. 16.*

⁶ ————— acerque Gelonus,
Cum fugit in Rhodopen, atque in deserta Getarum,
Et lac concretum cum sanguine potat equino.
Virg. Georg. III. 461.

⁷ Cumque Borysthenio liquidissimus amne Dyraspes,
Et tacite peragens lene Melanthus iter.
Ovid. ex Pont. IV. x. 53.

⁸ Saxosumque sonans Hypanis, ——— *Virg. Georg. IV. 370.*

name of *Boug*. At the mouth of the river stood Olbia or Olbiopolis, the chief amongst all the cities which the Milesians built on this coast; it was a splendid and well-fortified place, and contained a handsome palace which the king of the Scythians caused to be built there for himself. To the W. of the Hypanis was the little river Axiaces *Tiligol*, which seems to have left its name in the neighbouring town of *Oxakov*; and beyond it, towards the mouth of the Danaster, stood Odessus now *Odessa*. The R. Tanais, the common boundary of Europe and Asia⁹, as also of Sarmatia Europea and Asiatica, rises in the Rhipæi Montes *Valdai Ms.*, and flows into the Mæotis Palus or *Sea of Azov*: the people who dwelled upon its banks were called Tanaitæ. Between it and the Borysthenes dwelled the Alauni, Jazyges, and Roxolani, three of the most considerable tribes in Sarmatia, the last of whom have given name to the *Russians*: the Borusci, another Sarmatian race dwelling near the sources of the Tanais and Rha, moved Westwards towards the Vistula, into the country formerly occupied by the Venedæ, where they are still known as the *Prussians*.

8. The Alauni or Alani¹⁰ were an Asiatic people who left their original dwellings in Scythia, and proceeded Southwards into the Persian provinces as far as the borders of India, where many of them settled and are now known as the *Afghans*; others of them, however, directed their course through Persia and across the Caucasus till they seized upon the country we are now describing. They were a brave and powerful people, and in the 2d century of the Christian era, carried on a harassing war against the Romans on the banks of the Danube. They occupied this territory till the Goths, in the 3d century, began to spread their dominion over all the country between the Danube and Tanais, when many of them joined the latter people, assuming their language and manners so completely as to be mistaken for a branch of their nation. Between the Borysthenes and the Euxine lay the little district of Hylæa, which was used by the Scythians as a place of assembly for the whole nation: at its Western extremity is a long and very narrow island, now called *Tendra*, and famed amongst the Greeks, under the name of Dromus Achillis, as the place where this hero instituted certain games during his expedition to the North. The Eastern continuation of Hylæa was named Gerrhus, and was reckoned very sacred by the Scythians, who used it only as the burying-place of their kings. Farther Eastward, upon the shores of the Palus Mæotis, stood Cremni, a city founded at a very early period by the Milesians; it was here that the Amazons are said to have landed on their quitting Asia Minor, but, having made a treaty with the Scythians, they subsequently passed Eastward over the Tanais, and took up their abode between it and the Caspian Sea.

9. The Mæotis Palus¹¹ *Sea of Azov*, into which the

⁹ ————— qua vertice lapsus

Rhipæo Tanais diversi nomina mundi
Imposuit ripis, Asiæque et terminus idem
Europæ, mediæ dirimens confinia terræ,
Nunc hunc, nunc illum, qua flectitur, ampliat orbem.

Lucan. III. 273.

¹⁰ Nec te Sarmatico transit Alanus equo.

Mart. VII. ep. 29.

¹¹ Quos operit glacies Mæotica ruptaque tandem
Solibus effundit torpentis ad ostia Ponti
Desidia tardos et longo frigore pinguea.

Juv. Sat. IV. 42.

Tanais discharges its waters, is an arm of the *Black Sea*, with which it communicates by means of the Bosphorus Cimmerius *St. of Enikale*. The people who dwelled upon it were called Mæotæ, and some of them are said to have worshipped it as a god. The Bosphorus¹² Cimmerius received its name from the Cimmerii, who inhabited the whole country round it, especially the Taurica Chersonesus, which retains traces of their name in that of *Crimea*: they were said to dwell close to the entrance of the infernal regions, and to have been deprived of the light of the sun¹³ by the clouds and mists which completely overspread their country. The greater part of them were driven from their territory by the Scythians; but such of them as inhabited the mountainous part of the *Crimea* resisted the invaders, and maintained their possessions for a time, till they were at last allowed to enjoy them in quiet: upon this they appear to have assumed the new name of Tauri, derived as it is thought from a native word signifying *mountain*. These Tauri were a savage and cruel race of men, who sacrificed all strangers that were cast upon their shores, especially the Greeks, to a virgin goddess, whom the latter people have differently represented as Diana or Iphigenia the daughter of Agamemnon: the story of Iphigenia has been rendered familiar by the play of Euripides, who places the scene of it in the peninsula here described. The peninsula was called after them Chersonesus Taurica¹⁴, an appellation which has been preserved by the *Russians* of the present day, who have constituted it and the surrounding country

¹² Sic stat iners Scythicas adstringens Bosphoros undas,
Cum, glacie retinente, fretum non impulit Hister,
Immensumque gelu tegitur mare:— *Lucan. V. 436.*

¹³ Ἐνθα δὲ Κιμμερίων ἀνδρῶν δῆμος τε, πόλις τε,
'Ἡέρι καὶ νεφέλῃ κεκαλυμμένοι· οὐδέ ποτ' αὐτοὺς
'Ἡέλιος φαίθων ἐπιδέρκεται ἀκτίνεσσιν.
Οὐδ' ὅποι' ἂν στείχῃσι πρὸς οὐρανὸν ἀστερόεντα,
Οὐδ' ὅταν ἂψ ἐπὶ γαίαν ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν προτράπηται·
'Ἄλλ' ἐπὶ νῦξ ὅλοη τέταται δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσι.
Hom. Od. A. 14.

¹⁴ ————— Mæotide sævior ara
Ægyptus. Quippe illa nefandi Taurica sacri
Inventrix homines (ut jam, quæ carmina tradunt,
Digna fide credas) tantum immolat, ulterius nil
Aut gravius cultro timet hostia. *Juv. Sat. XV. 116.*

their province of *Taurida*: it contains 7,050 square miles, or 570 more than the mainland of the Peloponnesus, with which the ancients were accustomed to compare it, on account of its productions, as well as its climate, shape, and magnitude.

10. About the time that Xerxes invaded Greece, the Milesians sent out colonists who settled on both the coasts of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, building their chief city at Panticapæum near the Eastern extremity of the *Crimea*. By the permission of the Scythians, to whom they paid a regular tribute, this little state soon grew in importance, and owing to its being governed by a succession of wise and brave kings, it quickly obtained a dignity which had been but little anticipated. But this sudden and unexpected fortune induced them to refuse paying their accustomed tribute to the Scythians, a breach of faith which remained unpunished so long as the kings of the Bosphorus had the ability to back it by stratagem and force of arms. At length, however, wearied out by the unequal warfare which the Scythians waged against them, the last prince of the Bosphorus resigned his dominions to Mithridates, king of Pontus, who had already subdued most of the barbarous tribes bordering upon his empire. Mithridates soon became involved in a difficult war with the Romans, which cost him both his kingdom and his life. By the policy of Pompey, his son Pharnaces was allowed to keep possession of the dominions on the Bosphorus, under the direction of the Romans; he was succeeded on the throne by a line of princes, who maintained the same policy towards the latter people as well as towards their barbarous neighbours, till the reign of Valerian, when the government fell into the hands of native kings.

11. The isthmus which connected the peninsula with the mainland was called Taphræ, and upon it stood the town of Taphræ now *Pereskop*: that part of the *Sea of Azov* which lay to the Eastward of this, was known by the name of Byces or Sapra Palus *L. Sivash* or the *Putrid Sea*. On the Western coast of the peninsula stood Eupatoria now *Eupatoria* or *Karlov*, built by Mithridates. Near it on *C. Kherson*, was the city Chersonesus by far the most remarkable spot in the whole Taurica Chersonesus; it was here that the Tauri immolated all strangers on the altar of their Virgin goddess, and it was hither that the Greek mythologists represent Iphigenia to have been conveyed by Diana, and entrusted with the service of her temple till her flight with Orestes and Pylades. But Chersonesus was rendered more famous by the republic founded there by the inhabitants of the opposite city Heraclea in Asia Minor, which flourished for more than a thousand years, until it was compelled to open its gates to Mithridates, and subsequently to the Romans. Criu Metopon Prom. now *C. Aya*, was the Southern extremity of the Taurica Chersonesus; farther Eastward was Theodosia built by the Milesians, and now called *Kaffa*. The city Panticapæum *Kertch*, built also by the Milesians, was the residence of the Princes of the Bosphorus, and was situated at the Southern extremity of the Strait.

12. SARMATIA ASIATICA was bounded upon the W. by the R. Tanais, upon the S. by the Euxine Sea and by Mt. Caucasus, and upon the E. by the Caspian Sea, the *R. Rha*, and the Rhymnici Montes. It touched to the W. upon Sarmatia Europæa, to the S. upon Colchis,

Iberia, and Albania, and to the E. upon Scythia intra Imaum.

13. The Pontus Euxinus *Black Sea* washed the shores of Asia Minor on the South, those of Sarmatia on the East and North, and those of Dacia, Mœsia, and Thracia on the West: it receives the waters of more than 40 rivers, three of which, viz. the Danube, Borysthenes, and Tanais, are the largest in Europe. It was formerly called Axenus from Ashkenaz, the son of Gomer, who settled on its shores in Asia Minor. But this original being forgotten in course of time, the Greeks explained the term by ἀξενος ¹⁵ *inhospitalis*, in which they were favoured by the inhospitable and stormy nature of the sea itself, as well as by the savage manners of the people who dwelled around it; in the course of time, however, when their ferocity had been gradually softened by intercourse with foreign nations, and by the numerous colonies, which had been planted on their coasts, the name of the sea was changed to εὐξενος *hospitalis*. The Caspium Mare, called also Hyrcanum and now the *Caspian*, lies to the Eastward of the *Black Sea*; it touched to the W. on Sarmatia and Armenia, to the S. on the Persian provinces, to the E. and N. upon Scythia intra Imaum. The ancients formerly fancied that it was an inlet of the Northern Ocean; and that the two seas were only separated from each other by a narrow strait of four stadia, the Caspian Sea being much longer from East to West than from North to South. This latter error was occasioned by the confused reports they received concerning the *Aral Sea*, of which they knew for a long time nothing, though its existence seems to have been latterly guessed at by their placing in its neighbourhood some very extensive Marshes. The water of the Caspian is as salt as that of the ocean and even more bitter; the ancients asserted that it produced enormous serpents and fishes different in colour and species from those of any other sea. It receives the waters of many considerable rivers, the greatest amongst which is the Rha or *Volga*.

14. The R. Rha, now called *Volga*, rises from two sources; the more Eastern of these, or the Rha Orientalis *R. Kama*, has its source in the Hyperborei M^s. *Oural M^s*, whilst the Rha Occidentalis, or true *Volga*, rises considerably to the Westward of it in the heart of *Russia*: after their junction the united stream flows with a Southerly direction into the Caspian Sea at *Astrakhan*. It was famed for the root Rha-barbarum, now called *Rhubarb*, which grew upon its banks and was held in great esteem amongst the medicines of the ancients.

15. The Asæi were cantoned at the junction of the two branches of the *Volga*: below them dwelled the Phthirophagi, noted for their filthy habits,

¹⁵ Frigida me cohibent Euxini littora Ponti:

Dictus ab antiquis Axenus ille fuit.

Nam neque jactantur moderatis æquora ventis:

Nec placidos portus hospita navis adit.

Sunt circa gentes, quæ prædam sanguine quærant:

Nec minus infidâ terra timetur aquâ.

Illi, quos audis hominum gaudere cruore,

Pæne sub ejusdem sideris axe jacent. Ovid. Trist. IV. iv. 56.

and still lower the Rhymnici. The last situation assigned to the Amazons before their total disappearance from fabulous history, was at the mouth of the *Volga*, whither they are said to have come after many wanderings from Pontus in Asia Minor. Between the mouths of the Rha and Tanais dwelled the Siraceni, whose name is thought still to exist in that of the *Circassians*, now cantoned at the foot of the Caucasus: farther westward were the *Mæotæ*, whose chief city was Tanais *Azov*, built by the confederate Greeks of the Bosphorus as the great emporium of their traffic with the Scythians. Phana-goria *Tmutarakan*, the Asiatic capital of the Greek colonists here, was founded by the Milesians on the Eastern shore of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, opposite to Panticapæum. A few miles below lay the mouth of the R. Hypanis or Vardanus *Kuban*, which rises on the Northern side of the Caucasus, and runs into the *Black Sea*. Between it and the Caspian dwelled the Turcæ or *Turks*, who lived in immense woods and gained their subsistence by the chase; they seem to have left their name in the R. *Terek*, the ancient *Alonta fl.*, which runs into the Caspian Sea. These barbarians made no figure in the world till the beginning of the 7th century, when they laid waste Persia and joined the Romans against its king Chosroes: they afterwards overran all the hither *Asia* as well as *Greece*, and at length, in 1453, took *Constantinople*, which put an end to the Roman Empire in the East. To the S. of the Turcæ, on the North Eastern shores of the Euxine, were a piratical set of people, known by the various names of *Achæi*, *Zichi*, *Heniochi*, &c.

SCYTHIA.

16. Scythia was bounded on the W. by Sarmatia Asiatica, on the S. by the Persian provinces and India, on the E. by Serica, and on the N. by regions altogether unknown to the ancients, who asserted that their extreme coldness rendered them perfectly uninhabitable. It was divided by Mt. Imaus into Scythia intra Imaum, and Scythia extra Imaum. The whole of Sarmatia is frequently included by the more early authors in the term Scythia, and the appellation then becomes a general one for the Northern part of the earth, from Scandinavia, the Ister, and the Vistula, to the Easternmost limits of the known world. Mt. Imaus is a branch of the Emodus *Himaleh*, which it quits on the borders of the Sacæ and India, and assuming a North Eastern direction, became lost to the knowledge of the ancients on the confines of Serica: it is now known by the names of *Gr. Altai* and *Changai*, and attaches itself to that immense range of mountains which forms the line of demarcation between *Russia* and *Mongolia*. The Scythians¹⁶ were divided into many tribes, who possessed no towns but lived a wandering Nomadic life: they inured themselves to

¹⁶ ————— profugi Scythæ ——— *Hor. Carm. I. xxxv. 9.*

Quis Parthum paveat? Quis gelidum Scythen? *Id. IV. v. 25.*

fatigue and labour, and are represented by some authors to have been so barbarous and savage, as to have fed upon human flesh, and to have drunk the blood of their enemies. Other accounts, however, state them to have lived upon milk, and to have clothed themselves with the skins of their cattle; to have utterly despised money, and to have instinctively practised that philosophy and virtue, which other nations acquired only by long study. They were remarkable for the very great veneration which they paid to their kings: after one of whom they called themselves Scolotæ, a name which the Greek colonists on the Euxine shortened into that of Scythæ.

17. *SCYTHIA INTRA IMAUM* corresponded generally with the modern province of *Independent Tartary* and the North Western portion of *Mongolia*: it touched to the W. on *Sarmatia Asiatica*, to the S. on *Hyrkania*, *Sogdiana*, and the dominions of the *Sacæ*, and to the E. on *Scythia extra Imaum*. The *Daix* is a small river running from the *Oural Ms.* into the *Caspian Sea*, and still preserves its name in *Jaik*, though it is frequently called the *R. Oural*: about its mouth dwelled the *Aorsi*, a powerful and numerous nation. The *Norossi* were cantoned to the E. of the *Aorsi*, and to the N. of these, in *Ischim*, was a considerable detachment of the *Alani*, who have been already alluded to. The country on the Eastern side of the *Aral Sea* was inhabited by the *Cachassæ* or *Kirgees*: the *Chorasmii* dwelled below them in *Kharasm* on the Southern side of the sea, where was their chief town *Chorasmia* or *Gorgo Old Urgantz*. The people who dwelled on the Northern bank of the *Iaxartes* were called *Iaxartæ*: to the N. of them were the *Aspisii*, the *Galactophagi* or *milk-eaters*, and the *Syebi*. In the Eastern part of the province were the *Tectosaces*, *Anaraci*, and *Tapuræi*, concerning whom, as well as many other neighbouring tribes, nothing is known but their names.

18. *SACÆ*. The dominions of the *Sacæ*¹⁷ comprehended the modern provinces of *Little Tibet* and *Little Bukaria*. They were bounded on the N. by the *Comedorum M^s*, which separated them from *Sogdiana* and *Bactriana*; on the S. by *Mt. Caucasus* and *Emodus*, which separated them from *India*; and on the E. by the great range of *Imaus*, which separated them from *Scythia extra Imaum*: they touched to the N. upon *Scythia intra Imaum*. The *Sacæ* lived a *Nomadic* life and possessed sufficient strength to repel *Cyrus* when he made his attack upon them. Their manners and customs so much resembled those of the *Scythians*, that the *Persians* applied the name of *Sacæ* to all the Western *Scythians*, in the same way that they used that of *Massagetæ*¹⁸ to denote the Eastern people of the same race. Many of these *Sacæ* and *Massagetæ* wandered into *Persia* and the Eastern part of *Europe*, where they left evident traces of their names. The *Comedorum M^s*. *Beloo Tag* are a spur of the *Paropamisus* or *Caucasus*, which received their name from the *Comedi*; who dwelled at the foot of them. The *R. Indus* rises in

¹⁷ Sive in Hyrcanos Arabasque molles,
Seu Sacas, sagittiferosque Parthos,——

Catull. XI. 6.

¹⁸ ——— O utinam novâ
Incude diffingas retusum in
Massagetæ Arabasque ferrum.

Hor. Carm. I. xxxv. 40.

260 *Scythia—Scythia extra Imaum.—Serica.*

the Southern part of the territory of the Sacæ; upon its banks was the Turris Lapidea *Leh*, the most distant point originally reached by the merchants who traded in the productions of Serica, until some of them at last pushed their journeyings seven months farther Eastward to the very limits of the Seres.

19. SCYTHIA EXTRA IMAUM touched to the W. upon Scythia intra Imaum and upon the dominions of the Sacæ, to the S. upon India, and to the E. upon Serica: it corresponded with the central part of *Mongolia*. In the Southern part of the province were the Chauranaci, and a fortified station of the merchants who traded to Serica, now probably *Guinnak*. The Issedones were cantoned in the Eastern part of the province, and extended into Serica; they were a great nation, and it was through their hands that the merchandize of the Seres first passed on its way to the Westward. Their name is preserved in the little river *Etchine*, on the borders of *China* and the *Desert of Shamo*: upon this river stood their town Issedon *Setcheou*, surnamed Scythica, in opposition to Issedon Serica which was in the latter province probably at *Holm*. In the Northern part of the province dwelled the *Cechardæ*, who also extended into Serica; they inhabited the banks of the *Cechardæ* fl. *Orchon*, a tributary of the *Selenga*. Beyond these were the *Abii*, supposed by some to be the people so much commended by Homer for their justness; the *Hippophagi*, *Anthropophagi*, and other fabulous nations, for whom the ancients were unable to find any situations but those of unexplored countries.

SERICA.

20. Serica, or the Land of Silk, touched to the W. upon Scythia extra Imaum, and corresponded with the modern *Chinese* province of *Shensee*, together with parts of such other provinces as border immediately upon it. To the S. it joined the territory of the *Sinæ*, between whom and the Seres, from their being the same people, the ancients were unable to draw any line of separation; indeed one of their authors plainly asserts that the silk came from Thina. The name Seres¹⁹ was altogether unknown in the country to which the ancients applied it, and was used by them as a collective appellation for many tribes, derived from the production which they furnished: the Greeks called the insect from which silk was procured *Ser*, the thickly woven stuff itself *Holosericum*, and the country which produced it Serica.

21. The Indians were familiar with the productions of Serica many years before the Greeks and Romans; it was not till the time of Augustus that the latter people became acquainted with them. The most important of its productions, silk²⁰, was then for the first time brought into the Western coun-

¹⁹ Ille seu Parthos Latio imminentes

Egerit justo domitos triumpho,

Sive subjectos Orientis oris

Seras et Indos.

Hor. Carm. I. xii. 56.

²⁰ Quod Nilotis acus compressum pectine Serum

Solvit, et extenso laxavit stamina velo.

Lucan. X. 142.

tries, and was purchased with the greatest avidity, especially after a Greek woman of Cos discovered a method of unravelling the stuff and weaving it in a more thin and elegant manner. The Indians at last successfully introduced the culture of silk into their own country at Serinda or *Sirhind*, after which it became a common article of clothing amongst the Western nations. The ancients were for a long time ignorant of the way in which silk was produced; the Indians told them it was a fine coating which covered the leaves of certain trees, and which the Seres moistened, combed off, and farther prepared: this method of procuring it is mentioned by Virgil, the first author who alludes to the *Sericum*²¹. Others were of opinion that the Seres had a method of interweaving the beautiful flowers of their prolific meadows; but they at last became fully acquainted with the nature and properties of the silk-worm, or *bombyx* as it was called by the Latins, of which a very tolerable description is given by Pliny. The fact of the Romans having despatched an embassy to the Chinese, seems to be very fairly established by the historians of the latter people, who state it to have been sent from An-toun (i. e. Antoninus) Emperor of the West, to Oan-ti who reigned in China about A. D. 150.

22. The *Bautisus fl.*, which rises in the Casii Montes and flows Eastward past the metropolis of the country into the unknown regions, is the *Whang-hsi*, *Hoang-ho*, or *Yellow R.*, as it is variously called; the ancients were acquainted with little more than the half of its course. Sera, the metropolis of Serica, is represented as the most Eastern city in the whole ancient world: it is placed with considerable probability at *Singanfou*, which is said to have been at a very early period a capital city in the North Western part of China. Amongst the tribes of Serica may be mentioned the *Sizyges*, *Annibi*, and *Rhabbanai*, on the borders of *Siberia*; the *Thaguri* and *Batæ* towards the *Bautisus fl.*; and the *Ottorocoræ* about the springs of the same river, in the Southern part of the district. The last-mentioned of these tribes was the most famous, on account of the delightful salubrity of their climate and the fertility of their soil; they lived upon their hills, where they are reputed to have been protected from the noisome vapours of the earth, and to have enjoyed all the advantages of the fortunate *Hyperborei*. These accounts are sometimes referred to the whole of Serica, which is generally represented as a fertile and well-watered country, abounding in fruits, cattle, and trees. The *Great Chinese Wall*, which is mentioned by *Ammianus Marcellinus* alone of all the historians, must not be left unnoticed: this immense effort of human labour is described as a lofty wall surrounding the country of the Seres in the form of a circle.

CHAPTER XXV.

AFRICA SEPTENTRIONALIS.

1. THE whole Northern part of Africa, from the Atlantic Ocean to the limits of Egypt and as far inland as the borders of the Great Desert, was very well known to

. ²¹ *Velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres?* Virg. Georg. II. 121.

262 *Africa Septentrionalis—Mauretania.*

the ancients. They divided it originally into the four great provinces of Mauretania, Numidia, Africa, and Libya, but these were in the later ages again subdivided into several others.

2. The names and superficial extent of these divisions may be seen in the following Table :

	Provinces.	Square Miles.	
MAURETANIA	{ Mauretania Tingitana - - -	66,100	126,200
	{ Mauretania Cæsariensis - - -	42,300	
	{ Mauretania Sitifensis - - -	17,800	
NUMIDIA :	Numidia - - - - -	22,600	
AFRICA :	{ Zeugitana - - - - -	7,100	155,300
	{ Byzacena - - - - -	30,700	
	{ Tripolitana - - - - -	117,500	
LIBYA -	{ Cyrenaica - - - - -	60,600	166,100
	{ Marmarica - - - - -	50,700	
	{ Libya Exterior - - - - -	54,800	
Total - - -		470,290	

MAURETANIA.

3. Mauretania was the North Western province of Africa, and derived its name from its inhabitants the Mauri. The Greeks at first called the people Maurusii and the country Maurusia, in which they were followed by some of the Latin poets¹; but they afterwards adopted the proper appellations of Mauri and Mauretania. Taken as a whole it was an exceedingly fruitful country, and sent great quantities of corn to Rome and other parts of Italy; some portions of it, however, were too mountainous or arid to be capable of any cultivation. Besides corn the Romans obtained from it and Numidia very beautiful marble and precious stones, as well as a number of wild beasts for their exhibitions and spectacles. In the later ages it was subdivided into three provinces, surnamed Tingitana, Cæsariensis, and Sitifensis; the first of these alone was the original country known to the Romans as Mauretania, the two last forming the Western part of what they called Numidia.

¹ Jupiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis

Gens epulata toris Lenæum libat honorem,——

Virg. *Æn.* IV. 206.

4. The Mauri² are said by some authors to have obtained their name from their black or tawny skins, compared with the paler complexions of the Southern Europeans; however this may be, it was certainly the collective appellation used by all the tribes of Mauretania and Numidia to distinguish their nation. They all spoke the same language, and adopted the same mode of life; and hence the term Numidæ or Nomades, which was only deduced from their wandering habits, is found constantly disappearing before that of Mauri, in proportion as the knowledge of the ancients became more extended. It seems even that the Carthaginians were unacquainted with the term Numidæ, and that they called each tribe of the Mauri by its own separate name, though they acknowledged the two great divisions of them into Massylli and Massæsylii. The former touched more immediately upon the Carthaginian territory; the latter were to the Westward of it, and stretched as far as the River Molochath *Moulouia*: the two together inhabited the modern Kingdom of *Algiers*. The proper and general names of Mauri and Mauretania remained only to the territory bordering on the Atlantic and the Western part of the Mediterranean, and it was in this confined sense that the Romans first heard of them, under their king Bocchus, during the Punic war.

5. The Massæsylii were much more powerful than the Massylli, and inhabited the whole country between the rivers Molochath and Ampsaga, or those parts of Mauretania, which were afterwards surnamed Cæsariensis and Sitifensis. They were governed by Syphax, who having invaded the kingdom of Masinissa, the ally of the Romans, during the second Punic war, was taken prisoner to Rome, where he starved himself to death B.C. 201. The Massylli or Massyli³, on the other hand, inhabited an extent of territory nearly two-thirds smaller than the preceding, lying between the rivers Ampsaga and Tusca, and corresponding with what the Romans afterwards constituted their province of Numidia: the most famous of their kings was Masinissa, who defeated Syphax and took possession of his dominions. Masinissa was succeeded in his kingdom by his son Micipsa, who upon his death-bed, appointed his nephew Jugurtha his successor, conjointly with his two sons, Adherbal and Hiempsal, both of whom were murdered by Jugurtha. This gave rise to the Jugurthine war, the history of which is written by Sallust; for the Romans indignant at the cruelties which had been practised on the descendants of their old and faithful ally, despatched a large army against Jugurtha commanded by Cæcilius Metellus. The successes of this general, followed up by the activity of Marius and Sylla compelled Jugurtha to take refuge at the court of his father-in-law, Bocchus, king of Mauretania, by whom he was delivered up to the Romans: he was dragged in chains at the triumph of Marius, and being thrown into prison died six days afterwards of hunger, B.C. 106. Subsequent to this Numidia was governed by Juba, so well known from having favoured the cause of Pompey against Cæsar: he was conquered by the latter at the battle of Thapsus, when the whole of his kingdom was seized upon by the Romans. Augustus, however, afterwards restored it to his son Juba, who so won the attachment of the Roman emperor, that he gave him in marriage Cleopatra Selene, the daughter of Antony and Cleopatra. The younger Juba was succeeded by his son Ptolemæus, upon whose death the whole of Mauretania was divided into provinces under Roman governors.

² Et Mauri celeres et Mauro obscurior Indus,——

Juv. Sat. XI. 125.

³ Massylique ruunt equites,——

Virg. Æn. IV. 132.

264 *Africa Septentrionalis—Mauretania Tingitana.*

6. MAURETANIA TINGITANA, the Westernmost province of Africa, derived its name from its metropolis Tingis, and was separated from Spain only by the narrow Fretum Gaditanum *Strait of Gibraltar*. It was bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. and S. by the R. Molochath and by Mt. Atlas, and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. To the E. it touched upon Mauretania Cæsariensis and upon Gætulia, and to the S. upon the barbarous tribes of the Autolatæ and Phorusii: it corresponded with the modern empire of *Morocco* and *Fez*. It was an exceedingly fertile province, abounding in corn, wine, and oil, but infested by all sorts of wild beasts, as well as serpents, scorpions, and crocodiles. Here dwelled the indigenous race, called Mauri, who distinguished themselves as admirable light-horsemen and expert archers ⁴.

7. Mt. Atlas ⁵, still called *Atlas* by us *Europeans*, is a lofty and extensive range, stretching from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean opposite the Fortunate Islands, to Carthage and the coasts of the Little Syrtis. It obtained many names whilst passing through this great extent of country, and is still distinguished in the same way: the native appellation by which it was known to the E. of Tingitana, was Dyrin now *Tedla*. Mt. Atlas was said by the ancient poets to have derived its name from Atlas, one of the Titans, and a wealthy king of Mauretania, who having treated Perseus with great violence, the latter hero showed him Medusa's head, and thus changed him instantly into a large mountain, which was imagined to have been so high that the heavens rested upon its top, and Atlas was therefore said to bear the

⁴ Integer vitæ, scelerisque purus
Non eget Mauri jaculis neque arcu,
Nec venenatis gravidâ sagittis,
Fusce, pharetrâ;—

Hor. Carm. l. xxii. 2.

⁵ ————— volans apicem et latera ardua cernit
Atlantis duri, cœlum qui vertice fulcit:
Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atris
Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri:
Nix humeros infusa tegit: tum flumina mento
Præcipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba.

Virg. Æn. IV. 246.

world on his shoulders⁶. The legend concerning Atlas is thought to have arisen from his cultivation of astronomy, which induced him to frequent elevated places for the sake of making observations. Mt. Atlas gave name to the Atlanticus Oceanus *Atlantic Ocean*, which washed the whole Western coast of the world as it was known to the ancients, and extended Northwards to the Hyperborean Ocean; they also called it the Oceanus Exterior, from its being the Outmost sea with which they were acquainted. A spur of Mt. Atlas strikes out from the main ridge, and terminates on the shore of the Gaditanum Fretum, in a mountain named Septem Fratres *Apes' Hill*, which overhangs that Pillar of Hercules, called by the ancients *Abyla Ceuta*.

8. The two best known and most important rivers of Mauretania Tingitana are the Molochath and the Subur. The first of these, called also Mulucha and Malua, now *Moulouia*, was rendered very important for a long period of years, by its forming the boundary between the kingdoms of Mauretania and Numidia; it rises in Mt. Atlas, and flows with a Northerly course into the Mediterranean Sea a little Eastward of Rusadir. The Subur *Seboo* also rises in Mt. Atlas not far from the springs of the Molochath, and runs thence Westward into the Atlantic Ocean at Banasa.

9. Below this is the Asama fl. *Morbea*, the largest river in the province, and farther Southward is the promontory Solois C. *Cantina*, called also Solis Mons. The R. Phut *Tensijt*, gave the name of Phut to the surrounding district, and is thought to have been so called from Phut, the son of Ham, who appears to have settled in the country between it and Cyrenaica. The Southern part of the province was inhabited by the Autololes Vesunni, a branch of the great tribe Autololes⁷, who had wandered from Gætulia and fallen upon the Roman possessions here. The I. of Cerne appears to be the same with the modern *Suana*, a few miles above Atlas Major Mons C. *Noon*: it was used by the Carthaginians as a place of security for their ships, during the voyages which they made hither to traffic with the neighbouring Æthiopes. The Southernmost Roman town in Mauretania, on the coast of the Atlantic was Sala *Sallee*, at the mouth of Sala fl. *Bu Begreg*; and above it lay Banasa *Meheduma*, colonized by Augustus, who gave it the epithet *Valentia*. The coast hereabouts formed a kind of extended gulf,

⁶ ————— ubi coelifer Atlas

Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum.

Virg. *Æn.* VI. 796.

⁷ ————— Populi tot castra sequuntur,

Autololes, Numidæque vagi, ———

Lucan. *IV.* 677.

266 *Africa Septentrionalis—Mauretania Cæsariensis.*

called Emporicus Sinus, from the many Punic factories standing on its shores, the oldest of which was Thymiatærium, founded by the Carthaginians under the conduct of Hanno. Volubilis *Pharaoh's Castle* stood on a branch of the R. Subur, and has given name to the modern *Valili*; it was a colony of the Romans, and the most advanced position which they possessed towards this side of Gætulia. About midway between Banasa and the *St. of Gibraltar* stood Lixus *El Huratch*, at the mouth of a cognominal river now called *Luccos*; it was from the earliest times the most important colony on the Western coast of Africa, and near it the gigantic Antæus is said to have been overcome by Hercules. Zilis *Ar-zilla*, only a few miles to the S. of the promontory Cotes, was originally colonized by the Carthaginians, but subsequently by the Romans, under Augustus who surnamed it Julia Constantia.

10. The North Western promontory of Africa was named Cotes by the Carthaginians and Phœnicians, and Ampelusia by the Greeks, from the number of excellent vines which grew in the neighbourhood; it is now called *C. Spartel*, and forms with the opposite *Junonis Pr. C. Trafalgar* in Spain, the entrance of the *St. of Gibraltar*. A few miles to the Eastward of *C. Spartel* stood Tingis *Tangier*, the metropolis of the province, which was so ancient that it was said to have been built by the giant Antæus, or as others maintain by Sophax, the son of Hercules by Tinge, whom the hero married after the death of Antæus. At the Eastern end of the Strait stood Abyla *Ceuta*, only twelve miles and a half distant from Calpe or *Gibraltar*, on the opposite side of the strait in Spain: these two elevated points were called *Columnæ Herculis**, or sometimes simply *Columnæ*, from the tradition that Hercules formerly tore asunder the narrow isthmus which separated the Mediterranean from the Atlantic, and piled up the earth into a lofty mountain on each side of the strait as a perpetual memorial of his labour. Below this, on the Northern coast of the province, was Iagath now *Tetuan*. The whole Northern coast was called *Metagonium*, and the people who dwelled on it were named *Metagonitæ*; appellations which were once given to all the shores and tribes of the Mediterranean, as far Eastward as Zeugitana, owing to their having been founded or conquered by the Carthaginians and Tyrians; hence their name from *μετάγω circumago*. In the North Eastern corner of the province stood Rusadir *Melilla*, which gave name to the neighbouring Rusadir Pr., now called *Tres Forcas*.

11. MAURETANIA CÆSARIENSIS derived its name from its metropolis Cæsarea, and corresponded with the Western half of the modern *Algiers*. It was bounded on the W. by the R. Molochath; on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the E. by a line drawn from the city Saldæ to the source of Savus fl.; and on the S. by the continuation of the great chain of M^t. Atlas: it touched to the W. on Mauretania Tingitana, to the E. on Mauretania Sitifensis, and to the S. on Gætulia.

* Sic clausum linguens arcano pectore bellum,
Atque hominum finem Gades Calpenque secutus,
Dum fert Herculeis Garamantica signa columnis.
Obcubuit sævo Tyrius certamine ductor.

Sil. Ital. l. 142.

Africa Septentrionalis—Mauretania Sitifensis. 267

Though in many parts extremely fertile, it was by no means so productive as the province of Tingitana. Together with Mauretania Sitifensis it formed the territory of the Massæsylii, mentioned in history as the most powerful of all the Numidian people: upon their reduction by the Romans this collective name disappears, and the Massæsylii are found cantoned in the Western part of the province, round Siga, the original residence of their king Syphax, and the cradle of their power. The Musonii or Musulani were amongst the most powerful of all the Numidians; their leader Tacfarinas served in the Roman army during the reign of Tiberius, but he afterwards took up arms against his benefactor, and displayed much courage and talent in the vigorous war which he carried on against the Romans: after he had routed the officers of Tiberius in several battles, he was himself defeated and killed by Dolabella.

12. The first city we meet with, beyond the limits of Mauretania Tingitana, is Siga *Takumbreet*: it was the capital of the Massæsylii, and the royal residence of Syphax before he conquered the Massylii and removed his court to Cirta, after which it lost nearly all its consequence. Farther Eastward on the coast were, Guiza *Geeza* near *Oran*; the Latin colony *Arsenaria Arseo*; and *Cartenna Mustagennan*, which derived considerable importance from the emperor Augustus having sent thither a colony of the 2d legion: a little above the last was *Apollinis Pr. C. Kulmeta*, near the mouth of *Chinalaph fl. Shellif*, the greatest river in the province. *Cæsarea*, the metropolis of Mauretania *Cæsariensis*, originally called *Iol* by its founders, the Phœnicians, was chosen by Bocchus as his residence, and afterwards by the younger Juba as the capital of his new kingdom, when he changed its name to *Cæsarea*, in gratitude to his benefactor Augustus. *Rusucurum*, which received from the emperor Claudius the rights of a Roman colony, is now *Koleah* near the great city of *Algiers*, which appears to have been known to the ancients under the name of *Iomnium*. The interior of Mauretania was tolerably well filled with cities, for the peaceful inhabitants who wished to preserve their property from the ravages of the wandering hordes, found it necessary to defend themselves with walls; but they were, for this very reason, generally small and inconsiderable places. Amongst the most important of these was *Auzea Burgh Hamsa*, destroyed by the Moors, but the Romans thought its situation so valuable, that they rebuilt it and colonized it with some of their veteran troops: it stood at the source of *Usar* or *Sisar fl. Ouse*.

13. MAURETANIA SITIFENSIS, so called from its metropolis Sitifis, was a narrow strip of country in the centre of the modern state of *Algiers*. It extended from the desert to the Mediterranean Sea, between the Roman province of *Numidia* on the East, and Mauretania

Cæsariensis on the West. The nature of the country was in general the same as that of the neighbouring Cæsariensis, being intersected throughout with the various undulations of Mt. Atlas, and well cultivated where the irregularities of the surface would permit: both these provinces produced great quantities of corn, with which the inhabitants paid most of their tribute to the Romans, whose servants collected and stored it in large magazines built for the purpose, until they had opportunities of sending it to Italy.

14. Sitifis, the metropolis of Mauretania Sitifensis, still called *Seteef*, was about fifty miles from the coast, close on the borders of the Roman province of Numidia. In the time of the old Numidian kings it was little more than a village, and was first raised to the rank of a colony by the Romans, when they established their province of Mauretania, owing to the convenience of its situation, and the great fertility of the surrounding country. Saldæ *Dellyz*, the Westernmost town on the coast of Sitifensis, once formed the boundary between the dominions of Bocchus and Juba; farther Eastward lay Choba *Bujeya* at the mouth of the R. Audus. Beyond this was Igilgis *Zezeli*, colonized by Augustus, and a port-town of some consequence, on the shore of the Sinus Numidicus G. of *Zezeli*. Thubuna *Tubnah* was some distance to the S. of Sitifis, close on the borders of the Roman province of Numidia; it was not far from the Salinæ Nubonenses, a salt morass now called the *Shott*, which receives the waters of all the neighbouring rivers. The frontier of Sitifensis towards the desert was formed by the river Savus or Zabus *Zab*, which is the longest river in the Northern part of Africa, and loses itself in the little lake of *Melgig*.

AFRICA.

15. The Carthaginian territory, from lying opposite to Italy and Sicily, was the first part of the continent of Africa with which the Romans were acquainted, and hence they distinguished it by the name of Africa, the origin of which appellation is ascribed to the Phœnicians. In process of time they extended the original name to the remainder of the continent⁹, but even then they applied it more especially to the country originally so designated by them, sometimes calling it *Africa Propria* or *Carthaginiensis*. Upon the defeat of Juba by Cæsar, the latter seized upon the dominions of the Numidian king, and converted them into a Roman province under

⁹ Ductoresque alii, quos Africa terra triumphis

Dives alit:—

Virg. Æn. IV. 37.

— hic est, quem non capit Africa Mauro

Percussa Oceano Niloque admota tepenti,

Rursus ad Æthiopum populos altosque elephantos.

Juv. Sat. X. 148.

the name of Africa Nova, so called to distinguish it from Africa Vetus or the old Zeugitana; at a later period, however, this great extent of territory was again subdivided into the provinces of Numidia, Byzacena, and Tripolitana, which together with Zeugitana constituted Africa Proconsularis.

16. NUMIDIA. The Roman province of Numidia corresponded with the Eastern part of *Algiers*. On the E. it was separated from Mauretania Sitifensis by the R. Ampsaga; on the N. it was washed by the Mediterranean Sea; on the E. it was divided from Zeugitana by the little river Tusca, and lower down the range of M^t. Atlas parted it from Byzacena. This was the country of the Massylii, who were governed by Masi-nissa: and must not be confounded with Numidia in its more extended sense, which also comprehended the country of the Massæsylii, and thus included the whole of what is now called *Algiers*, together with the South Western part of *Tunis*.

17. The inhabitants of the whole North Western coast of Africa are mentioned in the earliest period of their history as a pastoral wandering race of people, living upon their flocks and herds: they had no general name for themselves, and it was from the Greeks that they first received the appellation by which they were afterwards known, though they themselves never acknowledged it, and which was common to all the wandering *pastoral* people of the earth. The Greeks first heard of them in their wars against Sicily, and in the expedition of Agathocles against Africa, and then distinguished them by the name of *Nomádes*¹⁰ or wandering *pastoral* people, and their country by that of *Nomádia*; which names, derived from *νέμω* *pasco*, were ever afterwards employed by their poets and historians. The Romans learned them from the Greeks in the first Punic war, and used them in reference to these African tribes alone, calling them Numidæ and their country Numidia. They afterwards confined the names to the country immediately adjoining the territory of Carthage and dependant upon it; but the Greeks, on the other hand, maintained the full application of the term Nomades, and thus designated all the tribes from the Atlantic Ocean to the Syrtis and the borders of Egypt. The Numidians were a hardy and athletic race of warriors, and remarkable for their custom of attacking their enemies

¹⁰ Virgil probably alludes to the Nomades or Numidæ, when he says,
Quid tibi pastores Libyæ, quid pascua versu
Prosequar, et raris habitata mapalia tectis?
Sæpe diem noctemque et totum ex ordine mensem
Pascitur, itque pecus longa in deserta sine ullis
Hospitiis: tantum campi jacet. Omnia secum
Armentarius Afer agit, tectumque, laiemque,
Armaque, Amyclæumque canem, Cressamque pharetram.

Georg. III. 339.

by night; they rode without either saddle or bridle, and are hence surnamed *Infræni*¹¹. They made admirable light troops, and during the second Punic war they annoyed the Romans dreadfully.

18. Ampsaga fl. *Kebir* or the *Great River* derived all its interest from having formed the boundary between the *Massæsylii* and *Massylii*, as it afterwards did between *Mauretania* and *Numidia*. To the Eastward of it were *Thapsa Stora*, giving name to the *G. of Stora* anciently called *Olcachites Sinus*; and *Hippo Bona*, surnamed *Regius* when it was given to king *Masinissa* by the Romans, in order to distinguish it from the more Eastern *Hippo* in the neighbourhood of the republic of *Carthage*; it became the episcopal see of *St. Augustine*. Beyond this, in the North Eastern corner of the province, stood *Tabraca*¹², the name of which is still preserved in the neighbouring isle of *Tabarca*; it was the place where *Gildo*, the tyrannical governor of the province of *Africa*, met his death, and stood at the mouth of *Tusca fl. Zaine*, a mean little river which formed the Eastern boundary of the province in this direction.

19. *Cirta*, the metropolis of *Numidia*, was situated on a branch of the *Ampsaga*, close to the borders of *Mauretania Sitifensis*: from the earliest times it was chosen as their residence by the kings of *Numidia*, namely, *Syphax*, *Masinissa*, and their successors. When *Cæsar* was prosecuting the war in *Africa*, he was much assisted in his operations by an attack made upon *Cirta* by an adventurer named *Sittius*, whom, with his troops he afterwards rewarded by giving them the city and the surrounding country. After this *Cirta* was called *Sittianorum Colonia*, and maintained its old dignity, till it was nearly destroyed in the rebellion which broke out here during the reign of *Constantine*; this emperor recompensed the fidelity of its citizens by restoring their city, and naming it *Constantina* after himself; a name which it preserves to the present day in that of *Cosantina*. To the Eastward of *Cirta* was a rugged range of mountains, called *Thambes* or *Pappua*; it was hither that *Gelimer*, the last king of the *Vandals*, took refuge from the troops of *Belisarius*, to whom he afterwards submitted, and being taken to *Rome*, adorned the triumph of that rising general. The important town *Theveste Tiffesh* was close on the confines of *Byzacium* and *Zeugitana*: above it were *Tagaste Tajeelt* and *Madaura*, the former of which was the birth-place of *St. Augustine*, the latter that of *Apuleius*. To the W. of *Theveste* was *Aurasium M. Auress*, on the Western declivity of which stood *Lambese Tezzoute*, fortified by the Romans as an advanced post against the roving *Numidians*. The Southernmost town in the province was *Thabudeos* or *Thubutus* on the borders of *Gætulia*, serving as an emporium for the goods which were brought from the interior of *Africa*.

20. *ZEUGIS* or *ZEUGITANA* (*scil. Regio*) occupied the Northern part of the modern state of *Tunis*. It was bounded on the W. by the little R. *Tusca*: on the N. and E. by the *Mediterranean Sea*; and on the S. by a line running from *Hadrumentum* to *Sicca Veneria* on the R. *Bagradas*: it touched to the W. upon *Numidia* and

¹¹ Et Numidæ infræni cingunt, et inhospita Syrtis:—

Virg. Æn. IV. 41.

¹² ————— et tales adspice rugas,

Quales, umbriferos ubi pandit Tabraca saltus,

In vetula scalpit jam mater simia bucca.

Juv. Sat. X. 194.

to the S. upon Byzacena. Nothing is known with any certainty concerning the origin of the name Zeugitana, but it is conjectured to have been derived from the Zugantes, who dwelled hereabouts; they were an aboriginal people, and are supposed to have been connected with the neighbouring Byzantes who gave name to Byzacium.

21. About the time of the Trojan war, certain colonists set sail from Phœnicia and settled on the North Eastern coast of Africa, where they founded several cities, as Leptis, Thapsus, Hadrumetum, &c.: they were received kindly by the rude savages, who obtained from them many articles of immense value in their estimation, and found in their turn a ready market for their own commodities, such as skins, honey, and the like. Amongst the last of the cities founded by the Phœnicians on this coast was Carthage, which for a long time followed the example of its fellow colonies in paying the accustomed tribute to the natives: but it soon obtained a sort of direction in the affairs of the other Phœnician settlements, which by degrees was converted into actual dominion; and their system of securing the interest of the Nomadic princes, by giving them in marriage the daughters of their most distinguished citizens, completed the last link of that powerful chain, with which they fettered the whole coast of Africa from the Syrtis to the Atlantic. The immediate territory of Carthage was very highly cultivated, more so probably than any other country mentioned in ancient history; it was owing to this, and to the excellent constitution by which they were governed, as well as to the politic manner in which they enrolled so many of the Numidian hordes amongst their citizens, that the Carthaginians rose, with the assistance of their navigation and commerce, to such power as at last threatened the destruction of Rome itself—attacking her possessions, beating her on her own soil, and at last only yielding, after a war of more than 40 years. The Carthaginian territory extended from the Pillars of Hercules to the Southern extremity of the Syrtis, a distance of 16,000 stadia or 1,600 miles, Carthage being nearly in the centre; with the exception of Zeugitana, however, it did not reach far into the interior of the country on either side of the metropolis.

22. The R. Bagradas *Mejerdah* rises in the centre of Numidia, and runs into the Mediterranean Sea a little below Utica; it is a very slow river¹³, and upon its banks Regulus and his whole army attacked and slew, with warlike engines, a huge serpent, which measured 120 feet long. The Bagradas entered Zeugitana at Sicca, surnamed Veneria, from a famous temple of Venus which stood there. Close upon the borders of Zeugitana stood the strong city Zama *Zowareen*, celebrated for the victory obtained there over Hannibal, by Scipio Africanus the elder, B.C. 201, which put an end to the second Punic war: it afterwards fell into the hands of the Numidian kings, and was chosen by them as their usual place of residence, whence it received the surname of Regia. On the Northern side of the Bagradas was Vacca *Beja*, remarkable as the greatest place of trade in the interior of the province. At the mouth of the Bagradas was Castra Cornelia, where Scipio Africanus laid up his fleet, after having effected a landing at the neighbouring Pulchrum Pr. C. *Zibeeb*; this promontory is re-

¹³ Primaque castra locat cano procul æquore, qua se

Bagrada lentus agit, siccæ sulcator arenæ.

Lucan. IV. 588.

markable for being mentioned in the first treaty made between the Carthaginians and Romans in the first year after the banishment of their kings, by which the latter people solemnly engaged that neither they nor their allies should sail beyond it in any armed ship, nor attempt to plant there any colony whatever. Near it stood Utica¹⁴ or Ityca *Porto Farina*, one of the oldest Tyrian settlements on the coast of Africa; it was besieged in vain by Scipio, during the second Punic war, and was frequently the scene of contention during the civil broils of Rome. It was here that Pompey defeated the enemies of Sylla, that Curio fought with such imprudence for the cause of Cæsar, and the opposers of Cæsar fixed their head quarters during their struggles against him; it was here also that Cato, hence surnamed *Uticensis*, stabbed himself¹⁵ to prevent his falling into the hands of the Dictator, B. C. 46. Hippo Zarytus *Bizerta* was an old Punic colony a few miles to the Westward of Utica; it was situated at the junction of an extensive lake with the sea, which led the Greeks, when they first heard its name, to suppose it was called *Diarrhytus*, from the words *διὰ* *per* and *ῥέω* *fluo*, owing to the water running through it. The Northern part of the lake was called *Hipponitis Palus*, and the Southern part *Sisara Palus*; between them was the town *Thirmida* *Thimida*, where Jugurtha treacherously murdered Hiempsal.

23. Carthago¹⁶, or Carchedon as it was called by the Greeks, the Queen of Africa, and the rival of Rome, was founded by the Tyrians, B. C. 818, or 65 years before the building of the latter city. It stood a little below the mouth of the R. Bagradas, and only a few miles from the modern *Tunis*; it was situated on a peninsula washed by the sea on all sides but the West, where alone it communicated with the mainland of Zeugitana. In the centre of this communication, and upon a hill of considerable elevation, rose the citadel *Byrsa*¹⁷ (frequently put for the whole city), so called from a Phœnician word signifying a *fortress*; but the Greeks, always desirous of finding the origin of proper names in their own language, asserted that it derived its name from the

¹⁴ Aut fugies Uticam, aut vinctus mitteris Ilerdam.

Hor. Epist. I. xx. 13.

¹⁵ Hence Horace, ——— “Catonis nobile lethum.” Carm. I. xii.

¹⁶ Urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrii tenuere coloni,
Carthago, Italian contra, Tiberinaque longe
Ostia; dives opum, studiisque asperrima belli:
Quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
Posthabitâ coluisse Samo. Hic illius arma,
Hic currus fuit: hoc regnum Dea gentibus esse,
Si qua fata sinant, jam tum tenditque fovetque. Virg. Æn. I. 12.

¹⁷ Devenere locos, ubi nunc ingentia cernes
Mœnia, surgentemque novæ Carthaginis arcem:
Mercatique solum facti de nomine Byrsam,
Taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo, Id. 367.

word *Búpca a hide*, and invented a scurrilous fable to justify the assertion. This was, that when Dido came to Africa she bought of the inhabitants as much land as could be encompassed by a bull's hide, but after the agreement she artfully cut the hide into small thongs, and with them inclosed the enormous territory on which she built her citadel. The city grew so exceedingly in wealth, power, and magnificence, as to be 184 stadia, or 23 Roman miles in circuit, and to contain a population of 700,000 souls. It has been immortalized by the daring gallantry with which it opposed the ambitious projects of Rome, and for the three great wars, which at different intervals, and with various success, it carried on against that great republic, during a space of 118 years. The name Pœni, sometimes applied to the Carthaginians, and from which the epithet Punicus is derived, appears to be a corruption from Phœni or Phœnices, as the Carthaginians were originally Phœnicians. For upwards of 240 years before the breaking out of these hostilities, the two nations had beheld each other's rising power with suspicious jealousy; but by settling in three different treaties the boundaries of their respective territories, the number of their allies, and the navigation of the Mediterranean Sea, they avoided any actual collision. At length, however, B. C. 264, the first Punic war broke out in Sicily, an island, which, from its proximity to Africa, as well as from its exuberant fertility, was exceedingly valuable to the Carthaginians, and a great portion of which they already possessed. The third Punic war terminated in the utter ruin of the Carthaginian empire, after a duration of 672 years; their city was destroyed by Scipio Africanus Minor, B. C. 146, in the same year that Mummius burned Corinth. The Roman historians, whose impartiality is utterly lost in the bigoted jealousy with which they have narrated the affairs of their rivals, represent the Carthaginians as a most treacherous and faithless people, and hence arose the censorious proverb *Punica fides*.

24. The first Punic war was brought on by a dispute between the two nations about the possession of Messana in Sicily: it terminated B. C. 241, after it had lasted 23 years, the Carthaginians agreeing amongst other terms to evacuate Sicily and the islands in the Mediterranean. The siege

of Saguntum by Hannibal gave rise to the second Punic war, *B.C.* 219: he followed up his conquest of this city by marching into Italy, where at the battles of the Ticinus, the Trebia, Trasimenus, and Cannæ, he gave the Romans the severest defeats they ever experienced. Scipio, however, having carried the war into Africa, Hannibal was compelled by his countrymen to quit the brilliant field of his victories: upon his arrival in Zeugitana the two armies met at Zama, where after a long and bloody battle, Scipio obtained the victory. The Carthaginians were obliged to sue for peace, which was granted them by their haughty conquerors, *B.C.* 201, after the war had lasted 18 years: amongst other articles in the treaty they agreed to surrender the whole of their fleet excepting ten galleys, and not to make war upon any nation whatever without the special permission of the Romans. The rapacious attacks made by Masinissa upon the territory of the Carthaginians led them to carry their complaints to the Roman senate, when commissioners were appointed to investigate the matter. Amongst the number of these commissioners was the elder Cato, who, with a jealous eye, saw Carthage rising again in all the greatness of her former power; and when he returned to Rome he declared in full senate that the peace of Italy would never be secure so long as Carthage was in being, constantly exciting against it the hatred of his countrymen by the emphatic expression '*Delenda est Carthago.*' Masinissa was encouraged in his attacks upon the Carthaginian territory by the sentence pronounced in his favour at Rome, that Carthage had no right to more ground than the single spot upon which her Byrsa stood. He accordingly persisted in a justified course of unheard-of aggressions, which led the Carthaginians to fall upon him, and thus, by breaking their treaty with the Romans, they brought on the third Punic war *B.C.* 149. A regular siege was commenced against Carthage which, under the able conduct of Asdrubal, was vigorously resisted for the space of two years: at last Scipio Africanus the Younger, the descendant of that Africanus who finished the second Punic war, was sent to conduct the operations against the city. He soon succeeded in cutting off all its communications with the land, and after a time gained admittance within its walls. His progress was disputed with the greatest fury, and the houses were set on fire to stop his advancing; but when 50,000 persons of both sexes had claimed quarter, the rest of the inhabitants lost their courage, and such as disdained to become prisoners of war, perished in the flames which gradually destroyed their habitations. The city continued burning for seventeen days, during which the soldiers were allowed to save what they could from the general wreck. Thus ended the third Punic war, *B.C.* 146, after it had lasted three years, during which by far the greater part of the population of Carthage had perished within its walls. The news of the victory caused the greatest rejoicings in Rome, and commissioners were immediately appointed, not only to raze the walls of Carthage, but to destroy every trace of it that remained; and curses were solemnly pronounced on any one who should dare to found a new city on that spot where Byrsa and Megara once stood.

25. Notwithstanding the curse pronounced upon it, twenty-three years had scarcely elapsed from the destruction of the metropolis of Africa, when the aristocratic party in Rome found it advisable to rid themselves of Caius Gracchus, and he was accordingly commissioned to found a new city of Carthage; he, however, met with certain hindrances in the way of omens, and it was not until the reign of Augustus that the foundations of New Carthage were laid. The curse, which had been pronounced, was soon forgotten, and the new city occupied at last nearly the same site with that

of Old Carthage, except that it extended somewhat farther Westward; the Proconsul of Africa chose it for his residence, and at the end of Augustus' reign, it was one of the most flourishing cities in the whole continent. In the 7th century it fell into the hands of the *Saracens*, who destroyed it so completely that there are scarcely any ruins of its buildings to be seen. Its memory is still preserved in the name of *C. Carthage*, at the Eastern extremity of the old city: and in that of *El Mersa*, applied to a village and port near the famous Byrsa.

26. The Byrsa was the first and the only part of Carthage which the Tyrians erected for some time, and was therefore the name by which the settlement was originally known: but upon its receiving a great accession of colonists from the mother-country, it materially increased its limits, and then for the first time assumed the Phœnician name *Carthada*, signifying the *New City*. The City of Carthage stood upon three hills, the highest of which was occupied by the Byrsa or citadel; its lowest part was two Roman miles in circumference, and upon one of its loftiest peaks stood the famous temple of *Æsculapius*, which was ascended by sixty steps from the citadel, and in case of need, itself served as a fortress. Owing to the rapid increase of the population of Carthage, the foundations of a suburb were laid at the North Western extremity of the city: this new settlement was called *Magar*, *Magara*, or *Magalia*, a Punic name signifying a *new city*, which the Greeks and Romans altered to *Megara*, or translated by *Neapolis*. Carthage had two harbours, an outer and an inner one. The outer harbour was in fact only the Eastern extremity of the great *Bay of Tunis*, divided from the remainder of the lake by chains, and locked on the Eastern side by the promontory of the city, which from its *tongue-like* shape was called *Glossa* or *Lingua*. Beyond it, to the Eastward, was the Inner Harbour, or *Cothon*, so called, as it was said, from the word *Κύθων* *poculum*, owing to its resembling a *cup*; it was cut by the Carthaginians, for the convenience of containing their fleet, and was surrounded on all sides by a lofty wall.

27. *Tunes Tunis* stood 120 stadia to the S. W. of Carthage, on the same bay with it; near it, in the first Punic war, the Roman general *Regulus* was defeated and taken prisoner by the Carthaginians under the command of *Xantippus* the Lacedæmonian. The *Sinus Carthaginiensis G. of Tunis* extended from *Apollinis Pr. C. Farina* to *Hermæa Acra C. Bon*: in it was the *I. Ægimorus Zembra*, close to which lay two small rocks, called *Ægimori Aræ*¹⁸, remarkable for a treaty said to have been there entered into between the Romans and Carthaginians, which others, however, refer to the *Ægades Insulæ*. *C. Bon* was formed by the North Eastern extremity of *M^t. Atlas*, which was here called *Aspis Mons*, from the neighbouring promontory *Aspis*. The native name of this cape was *Taphitis*, but *Agathocles* and his Sicilians, during the descent which they made here, fancied it resembled a shield (*ἀσπίς*), and therefore named it *Aspis*; here also they built the fortified town *Aspis*, which was afterwards occupied by *Regulus* during the first Punic war, its Greek name being rendered in Latin by the synonymous one of *Clypea*, which it has preserved to the present day in that of *Kalibia*. To the Eastward of this was the barren island *Cossura* or

¹⁸ They are said to be alluded to by Virgil, *Æn. I. 109*, though the passage itself is doubtful:

Tres Notus abreptas in saxa latentia torquet;
Saxa vocant Itali, mediis quæ in fluctibus, Aras,
Dorsum immane mari summo.

Cosyra *Pantellaria*. A few miles to the S. of Aspis were Curubis *Ghurba*, and Neapolis *Nabal*, which gave name to Sinus Neapolitanus *G. of Hammamet*.

28. BYZACENA touched to the N. upon Zeugitana, to the W. upon Numidia, to the S. upon Tripolitana, and to the E. it was washed by the Mediterranean Sea; it corresponded with the Southern part of the *State of Tunis*. Prior to the conquest of it by the Romans, its Western half was included in the kingdom of Numidia, but the Eastern part of it, along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, belonged to the Carthaginians, who named it Byzacium and Emporia. They derived the former of these two names from the Byzantes or Byzacii, a tribe who dwelled hereabouts, and are supposed to have been the same with the Zugantes of Zeugitana. The name Emporia was applied to the towns on the shores of the Little Syrtis, and by extension to those on the coast of Tripolitana, from the flourishing commerce which they carried on. When the whole of Numidia fell into the hands of the Romans the two names Emporia and Byzacium were used indifferently to distinguish the whole country, till they formed their province Byzacena, and subsequently that of Tripolitana. It was extraordinarily fertile, and was considered, from the vast quantities of corn which it exported to Rome, as one of the principal granaries of that city.

29. The Northernmost city on the shores of Byzacena was Hadrumetum *Susa*, founded by the Phœnicians, as were all the other cities on this coast; it was of such importance as to have been considered the capital of Byzacium. A little below it was Leptis *Lempta*, surnamed Minor to distinguish it from the Great Leptis on the coast of *Tripoli*: and lower down stood Thapsus *Demass*, famous for the victory obtained there by Cæsar over Juba and Metellus Scipio, the latter of whom had fled hither with the wreck of Pompey's party after the fatal battle of Pharsalia. Close to Thapsus was Turris Hannibalis *Africa*, whence Hannibal took his departure for Syria, when banished by his ungrateful countrymen. Farther Southward was the promontory Brachodes, *Ca-poudia*, which together with the opposite Meninx I. *Jerba*, formed the limits of the Syrtis Minor¹⁹ *Gulf of Cæbes*; this gulf and the more Eastern one of the Syrtis Major, so dreaded by the ancient navigators, derived their names from the Greek word *σὺρῆν τραhere*, owing to the winds and currents *drawing in* as it were, and engulfing the vessels which traversed them, or as others say, from the winds, and waves influenced by the winds, *drawing in* there vast quantities of mud, sand, and

¹⁹ ————— Tres Eurus ab alto

In brevia et Syrtis urget, miserabile visu;

Illiditque vadis, atque aggere cingit arenæ. Virg. Æn. I. 111.

rocks, which formed a shoal thence called Syrtis. The ancient sailors dreaded being cast upon them, so much so that the earlier Greeks asserted the navigation of either Syrtis as an utter impossibility, without the immediate assistance of the gods. In the Northern part of the Syrtis Minor lies the I. Cercina *Kerkenna*; at its Southern extremity, and joined to it by a bridge, is the smaller island Cercinitis.

30. *Tacapa Cabea*, was the most important city on the shores of the Little Syrtis, and stood at its Western extremity. To the E. of it lay the I. Meninx, also named Lotophagitis, and famous as the favourite dwelling of the Lotophagi²⁰, so called from the Greek words *λωτός lotus* and *φαγεῖν edere*, owing to their living upon the lotus. Meninx had several cities, one of which, called Girba, has given the modern name of *Jerba* to the whole island: the emperor Vibius Gallus was born here. The R. Triton *Cabea*, so famous in the mythology of the Greeks, rises in a part of M^t. Atlas called *Usaetus*, and after passing through two lakes, called Libya *Lowdeah* and Tritonis *Furaouni*, enters the sea at Tacape. The Lake Tritonis²¹ was also named Pallas, from the tradition that Minerva, hence surnamed Tritogenia and Tritonia, first made her appearance on its shores; the surrounding country was inhabited by the Atlantides and the wild Gorgons, and it was here, by the assistance of Minerva, that Perseus killed Medusa. Here too was the place originally assigned to the Gardens of the Hesperides, which were robbed of their golden apples by Hercules, after he had slain the enormous dragon, which, with unceasing watchfulness, guarded the fruit²²: the fable of the Hesperides is explained by their having possessed an immense number of flocks, and by the ambiguous Greek word *μήλον* signifying both a *sheep* and an *apple*. The people of Cyrene pretended that all the mythological wonders connected with the Tritonis Palus were to be sought for in their country. In the centre of Byzacium stood its metropolis Capsa

²⁰ ἐπίβημεν
Γαίης Λωτοφάγων, οἳτ' ἀνδρινον εἶδαρ ἰδοῦσιν.
Οὐδ' ἄρα Λωτοφάγοι μῆδονθ' ἑτάροισιν ὄλεθρον
'Ημετέροις, ἀλλὰ σφι δόσαν λωτοῖο πάσασθαι.
Τῶν δ' ὅστις λωτοῖο φάγοι μελιθῆα καρπὸν,
Οὐκ ἔτ' ἀπαγγεῖλαι πάλιν ἤθελεν, οὐδὲ νέεσθαι·
'Αλλ' αὐτοῦ βούλοντο μετ' ἀνδράσι Λωτοφάγοισι
Λωτὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι μενέμεν, νόστου τε λαθίσθαι.

Hom. Od. I. 84. et seq.

²¹ Torpentem Tritonos adit illæsa paludem.
Hanc, ut fama, Deus, quem toto litore pontus
Audit ventosa perflantem marmora concha,
Hanc et Pallas amat: patrio quæ vertice nata
Terrarum primam Libyen (nam proxima cælo est,
Ut probat ipse calor) tetigit: stagnique quieta
Vultus vidit aqua, posuitque in margine plantas,
Et se dilecta Tritonida dixit ab unda. *Lucan. IX. 347.*

²² Hinc mihi Massylæ gentis monstrata sacerdos,
Hesperidum templi custos, epulasque draconi
Quæ dabat, et sacros servabat in arbore ramos,
Spargens humida mella soporiferumque papaver.
Virg. Æn. IV. 484.

Dr. Maltby says, in a note upon the word *Ἑσπερίδες*, in his *Orages Gradus*, that the fable of Golden Apples probably took its rise from Greece.

Gaffsa, where Jugurtha kept his treasures: it is said to have been founded by the Libyan Hercules, who called it Hecatompylos from its *hundred gates*, and to have derived all its importance from the Egyptians, who colonized the shores of the Little Syrtis at a very early period. Above Capsa was Thala *Fariana*, afterwards called Thelepte during the dominion of the Romans, who fortified it as an advanced post against the Numidian hordes. In the Northern part of the province stood Sufetula *Sfaitla*; to the E. of it, not far from Thapsus, was Tusdrus *El Jemme*, which was taken by Cæsar, and was the city whence Gordian was called to the Imperial power.

31. TRIPOLITANA (*scil.* Provincia) or Tripolis was bounded on the W. by Byzacena, on the S. by Phazania and the territory of the Garamantes, on the E. by Cyrenaica, and on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea: it is still called *Tripoli*. It derived its name from its *three* chief cities, Sabrata *Sabart*, Cæa *Tripoli*, and Leptis Magna *Lebida*, where the emperor Severus was born. It formerly constituted part of the Carthaginian territory, the limits between this people and the Cyreneans being marked by the Philænorum Aræ *Mukdar*. These altars were erected by the Carthaginians at the Southern extremity of the Great Syrtis, in memory of two brothers, named Philæni, who were killed there by the Cyreneans during a dispute between the two states concerning the extent of their limits.

32. The Syrtis Major called the *G. of Sidra* or *Djoon al Kabrit*, was much larger than the Little Syrtis, but by no means so dangerous, although it was a great terror to all mariners navigating the sea in its neighbourhood: it seems to be the *quicksand* (*σύνρις*) alluded to by St. Paul in his tempestuous voyage from Crete to Melita. Tripolitana was in general a barren and desert province, the cultivation being chiefly confined to the banks of the rivers and streams, in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea coast. The Westernmost city on the coast of Tripolitana was Sabrata or Abrotonum now *Sabart* or *Old Tripoli*, the birth-place of Flavia Domitilla, the consort of Vespasian, and mother of Titus and Domitian: near it, and likewise on the coast stood Cæa, otherwise called Eoa and Ceca, *Tripoli*. Beyond these was Leptis *Lebida*, surnamed Magna to distinguish it from Leptis Minor, which was not far from Carthage. It was founded by some Sidonians, who quitted their native city during a cabal, and it rose in the course of time to such importance, as to pay the Carthaginians, in whose territory it stood, a talent a day for tribute. Near it runs the little river Cinyphs or Cinyphus *Khahan*, the country round which was reckoned the paradise of all Africa and yielded three hundred-fold; its goats were noted for their exceedingly shaggy skins²³.

33. Farther Eastward were the promontories Trieron C. *Mesurata*, and Cephalæ *Kharra*, forming the Western termination of the Syrtis Major.

²³ Nec minus interea barbas incanaque menta
Cinyphii tondent hirci, setasque comantes; —

Virg. Georg. III. 312.

The much envied Lotophagi extended as far as this point, and in later times the country about it was the only part they were thought to inhabit. Below Cephale Pr., on the Western coast of the Syrtis was the territory of the Seli or Psylli, who were said to be remarkable for their power of charming serpents, and of curing such as had been bitten by them; they are mentioned on this account by Lucan, in his description of the serpents which infested the army of Cato, when marching along the coast of Africa²⁴. They extended into the province of Cyrenaica, and are said to have been attacked and almost exterminated by the Nasamones. About 40 miles to the S. of C. *Megarata* stood Gerisa still called *Ghirza*: its ruins are in very good preservation, and from the number of statues and other pieces of sculpture with which it abounds, the people of the country fancy the whole city has been petrified. Below it is the mountain Gillius *Gila*, which is a part of that great range known to the ancients under the name of Chuzambari or Mons Ater, and now called the *Black Mountains* or the *Black Harutsh*; it intersects the whole Southern part of Tripolitana, and is lost in the wilds of the interior. To the N. of it were the Macæi Syrtitæ, so named from their dwelling along the Syrtis; and in the South Western corner of the province was Cidamus *Gadamis*, which seems to have been the most advanced station of the ancients in the desert.

LIBYA.

34. The Greeks were acquainted at a very remote period with that part of Africa which lies opposite to their own country. The North wind hardly ever blew with any violence, without dashing some of their ships on its shores: hence the precision with which Homer speaks of it, when compared with his fabulous accounts of the more Western countries²⁵. They soon learned that the native name of the tawny people who wandered over it was Libyes, and they therefore named their country Libya, in which they were followed by many of the Latin writers²⁶. In the course of time they discovered the same race of men extending from the limits of Egypt to the Pillars of Hercules, and henceforward named the whole continent Libya. The Romans, who copied the

²⁴ Vix miseris serum tanto lassata periclo
Auxilium Fortuna dedit. Gens unica terras
Incolit a sævo serpentum innoxia morsu,
Marmaridæ Psylli: par lingua potentibus herbis:
Ipse cruor tutus, nullumque admittere virus,
Vel cantu cessante, potest. *Pharsal. IX. 893.*

²⁵ Αἰθιοπᾶς δ' ἰκόμεν, καὶ Σιδονίους, καὶ Ἑρεμβοὺς,
Καὶ Διβύην, ἵνα τ' ἄρνες ἄφαρ κεραοὶ τελέθουσιν.
Hom. Od. Δ. 85.

²⁶ Defessi Æneadæ, quæ proxima litora cursu
Contendunt petere, et Libyæ vertuntur ad oras.
Virg. Æn. I. 158.

Greeks in most of their geographical arrangements, contracted Libya considerably towards the East, inasmuch as they extended the frontier of Egypt to the Great Catabathmus, making it the common boundary between the two: but the name of Libya was always foreign to their language, they having become acquainted with that part of the country which lies opposite Italy and Sicily, under the name of Africa, and this name they soon applied to the whole continent. Nevertheless the name of Libya was always preserved as a distinguishing appellation for the country, from the borders of the Greater Syrtis to Egypt, although it was latterly subdivided into the three provinces of Cyrenaica, Marmarica, and Libya Exterior: it is now called *Barca*. This whole extent of territory, with the exception of the district of the Pentapolis, and a few other patches of ground too inconsiderable to be mentioned, is one wide desert displaying not the least sign of cultivation.

35. CYRENE OR CYRENAICA (*scil.* Provincia) was bounded on the W. by Tripolitana, on the S. by the vast deserts of the interior, on the E. by Marmarica, and on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea: it corresponded with the Western part of *Barca*. It derived its name from its metropolis Cyrene, founded by Battus the Dorian, who quitted the Spartan island Thera in the Ægæan Sea, about 712 years B. c., having been commanded by the oracle to build a city on this coast.

36. Battus landed on the coast, and having founded his city²⁷ near a fountain sacred to Apollo, and called Cyre, he reigned in it for forty years and died. He was followed by seven other kings, during whose reigns a number of Greeks crossed over at the command of the oracle, and founded the cities Teuchira and Hesperides; Barce, too, was built during the reign of the sixth king, in consequence of whose tyranny its inhabitants rose against him, and finally succeeded in gaining their independence, which they preserved till the reign of the last king, who was publicly murdered in it. The united confederacy of the several cities was named Cyrene or Cyrenæa, an appellation which the Romans latterly converted into Cyrenaica. After this the tyrannical power exercised by the metropolis of Cyrene over the other Greek settlements, was taken from it, and the *five chief cities* united into one league, hence surnamed the Pentapolis: these cities were Cyrene, Apollonia, Ptolemais, Teuchira, and Berenice, of which the first still kept its superiority as the capital. The country in the immediate neighbour-

²⁷ *Nec non Cyrene Pelopei stirpe nepotis*

Battiadas pravos fidei stimulavit in arma. Sil. Ital. III. 252.

hood of the Pentapolis was remarkably fertile; its horses were amongst the finest in the world, and often gained the prize in the games of Greece; the Cyrenean chariots were also much praised for their many excellencies. One very important production of Cyrenaica was the Silphium, or Laserpitium as the Latins named it, supposed to be the same with what is now called *Asa Fœtida*; it was a shrub which flourished to the greatest advantage in the desert, and sent forth a strong gum very efficacious as a medicine.

37. The Nasamones inhabited the lower part of Cyrenaica, and are represented to have been an infamous set of pirates; their constant plunderings drew upon them the vengeance of the Romans under Augustus and Domitian, who cut them to pieces, or drove them into the interior of the country. On the Eastern shore of the Syrtis Major stood Amastoros *Kurkora*; and still farther N. was Boreum Pr. C. *Tejones*, upon which there was a cognominal town chiefly inhabited by Jews, who had built themselves a temple which they pretended had been erected by Solomon. The Southernmost city of the Pentapolis was Hesperides, so called by the Greeks, who readily discovered in the exuberant fertility of its neighbourhood the mythological gardens of the Hesperides, though these had by common consent been long since sought for near the Little Syrtis. The Cyreneans, however, pointed out the exact locality of the wonderful Gardens, as well as the course of the river Lethæus or Lathon, communicating with Hades, which entered the sea at a little lake, declared to be the Tritonis Palus, where the goddess Minerva first appeared to mankind. It was owing to these circumstances that the Greeks laid the foundations of their city Hesperides, which was subsequently much beautified and enlarged by Ptolemy Evergetes, who, in honour of his queen, called it Berenice, a name which it has retained to the present day in that of *Bengasi*.

38. Farther N. was Hadrianopolis *Adrian*, so called after the emperor Hadrian, who sent colonists hither. Above this last was Teuchira, founded by the Cyreneans, and called Arsinoë after the consort of Ptolemy Philadelphus, but it kept the latter name only a short time, and is still known as *Teukera*. The next city on the coast was Ptolemais *Tolometa*; it was originally merely the harbour of Barce, but was afterwards raised by the Egyptian kings to the rank of a city, and became more important than any other in the province. Barce³⁸ *Barca* was only 100 stadia distant from the coast, and was an aboriginal settlement of the Libyans: they remained for a long time on friendly terms with the colonists of Cyrene, but at last some of the latter during a domestic sedition took refuge at Barce, which from henceforth assumed the appearance of a regular city. It was shortly afterwards joined in a league against Cyrene by many of the towns on the sea-coasts, and amongst others by Teuchira; but the last Greek king of Cyrene having been murdered here, it sunk rapidly. Its old inhabitants migrated to Ptolemais, or took to their roving life, and rendered themselves so terrible to the Greeks by their systematic robberies, that the name of Barcîtæ or Barcæi became the general one for all the Nomadic tribes between the Syrtis and Egypt; hence the appellation *Barca* by which we distinguish the same extent of country.

39. Phycus Pr. C. *Rasat*, the Northernmost point of Cyrenaica, was to the E. of Ptolemais, and on it stood a cognominal town, which the people of Cyrene used as a harbour after Apollonia had been made a city of the

³⁸ Hinc deserta siti regio, lateque furentes
Barcæi.

Virg. Æn. IV. 43.

Pentapolis. A few miles Eastward of this cape was Apollonia, the old haven of Cyrene, so called after the god of Delphi, who was the favourite deity of the state: in the lower ages it was called Sozousa, and hence its modern name *Marsa Susa*. Cyrene, the metropolis of the whole province, was situated a little inland, at a distance of 80 stadia from this port; it was built by colonists from the I. of Thera, under Battus, B. C. 712, or about 40 years after the foundation of Rome. It was governed during a period of 200 years by a succession of eight kings, the last of whom being murdered, the government became a democracy, soon after which it fell under the yoke of Egypt, and finally under that of the Romans. The latter people, who commonly called it Cyrenæ, raised it to the rank of a colony but designedly neglected it; at last it fell into the hands of the *Saracens*, who reduced all its splendid buildings to a mass of ruins, now known as *Kurea* or *Greina*. Cyrene gave birth to many eminent men, amongst others to Eratosthenes, Callimachus, Aristippus, Carneades, and Anniceris: it was also famous for a sect of philosophers, hence called the Cyrenaic. Of this place also was that Simon, on whom the Jews laid our Saviour's cross, compelling him to carry it after him to the place of crucifixion. The Easternmost town of Cyrenaica was Darnis, close on the frontiers of Marmarica, and now known as *Derna*.

40. MARMARICA was bounded on the W. by Cyrenaica, on the S. by the Great Libyan Desert, on the E. by Libya Exterior, and on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea: it corresponded with the central part of *Barca*. The people were called Marmaridæ, a name which was originally applied to all the tribes between Egypt and the Syrtis, but which, after the arrival of the Greeks in Cyrene, was confined Westward by the country of which they took possession: the latter people afterwards extended their dominions to the Catabathmus, and thus included a great part of the country of the Marmaridæ within their territory. When Cyrenaica fell into the hands of the Romans, they incorporated its Western half (or that part of it which was actually inhabited by the Greeks), in their province of Crete, adding the remainder to Egypt, of which it then formed a separate *nomos* or præfecture, called Marmarica. This *nomos* extended from the borders of the Pentapolis to the Catabathmus, being bounded as described above. The Marmaridæ were much famed as swift runners, and for certain antidotes to the bites of the most poisonous serpents.

41. The Marmaridæ were divided into many tribes, the most powerful of which seem to have been called Gigamæ, and dwelled on the sea-coast. Close on the confines of Cyrenaica and Marmarica was the Chersonesus Magna C. *Razatin*, where lay the Greek settlement Axylis; below it was *Paliurus Bomba*, the capital of the province, situated at the mouth of a river, which issued from a cognominal lake in the interior of the country.

The sea here forms a considerable gulf, now known as the *G. of Bomba*, in which lies Platea I., remarkable as the island where the colony of Battus founded their first settlement after leaving Thera in the *Ægean Sea*: farther Eastward was Menelaus P^a., said to have been founded by Menelaus during his wanderings, and the place where Agesilaus is stated to have died. At the Eastern extremity of Marmarica was the Catabathmus Magnus *Akaba Ossolum*, a broad, deep valley, remarkable as originally forming the limits between the territories of Cyrene and Egypt, as it did in later times between Cyrenaica and Marmarica. In the interior of the province were the Augilæ, a branch of the Nasamones, whose chief town Augila still preserves the same name.

42. LIBYA EXTERIOR was bounded on the W. by Marmarica, on the S. by the Great Libyan Desert, on the E. by Egypt, and on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea: it corresponded with the Eastern part of *Barca*. It formerly constituted a part of the territory occupied by the great nation of the Marmaridæ, but having been conquered by the Ptolemies, they added it to their kingdom of Egypt, of which in later times it became a separate *nomos* or præfecture, under the title of Libya or Libya Exterior. The greater part of the province was nothing but a desert, interspersed with a few oases or cultivated places, the most celebrated of which was that of Ammon or Hammonium *Siwah*, which is thought to have derived its name from the Ananim, or grandsons of Ham, who settled in these regions. It was famous for the temple of Jupiter Ammon²⁹, which the Greeks of Cyrene pretended had been founded by Bacchus in honour of his father, who here saved him and his whole army, when about to perish by thirst in the desert, by appearing in the shape of a ram and showing them a fountain; hence they derived the name of Ammon from ἄμμος *arena*. Other, and more probable accounts say, that the temple was built by the Thebans and the people of Meroe; the former indeed always worshipped Jupiter under the

²⁹ Ventum erat ad templum, Libycis quod gentibus unum
Inculti Garamantes habent: stat certior illic
Jupiter, ut memorant, sed non aut fulmina vibrans,
Aut similis nostro, sed tortis cornibus Hammon.
Non illic Libycæ posuerunt ditia gentes
Templa, nec Eois splendent donaria gemmis.
Quamvis Æthiopum populis, Arabumque beatis
Gentibus, atque Indis unus sit Jupiter Hammon,
Pauper adhuc Deus est, nullis violata per ævum
Divitiis delubra tenens: morumque priorum
Numen Romano templum defendit ab auro. *Lucan. IX. 511.*

title of Ammon, and their priests endeavoured to account for the god's being represented under the form of a ram at the Oasis we are describing, by the fable, in which it is related that he once concealed his glory under the skin of a ram to gratify the urgent request of Hercules, who had desired an interview with him.

43. The temple possessed a famous oracle, said to have been established about 1,800 years before the age of Augustus, by two black doves, which flew from Thebes in Egypt, and settled, one at Dodona, the other here. The fame of the oracle was established not only in Libya, but likewise amongst all the civilized nations of Europe and Asia; it was consulted by Hercules, Perseus, Croesus, and many others, but lost all its veneration after it had servilely declared Alexander the Great, who visited it with his army, to be the son of Jupiter. Cambyzes, after his conquest of Egypt, sent an army of 50,000 men against Ammon, not one of whom was ever afterwards heard of; they were said to have been overwhelmed by the sands of the desert, but they probably perished from the want of water. The district of Ammon (*Ammoniaca Regio*), though subject to Egypt, was governed originally by its own kings, but in the time of Alexander, the supreme power was in the hands of a chief priest. At no great distance from the temple there was a celebrated fountain called that of the Sun (*Solis Fons*), from the temperature of its water varying with the time of the day; in the morning and evening it was warm, at noon cold, and at midnight hot³⁰. The Northern part of Libya Exterior was originally inhabited by the *Adyrmachidæ*, who extended as far Eastward as the Nile.

CHAPTER XXVI.

ÆGYPTUS.

1. *Ægyptus*¹ was bounded on the W. by the Libyan Desert, on the S. by *Æthiopia*, on the E. by the Arabian Gulf and the Isthmus of *Suez*, and on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea. It contained 122,000 square miles,

³⁰ ————— medio tua, corniger Ammon,

Unda die gelida est: ortuque obituque calescit.

Ovid. Met. XV. 309.

Esse apud Ammonis fanum fons luce diurna

Frigidus, at calidus nocturno tempore fertur. *Lucret. VI. 848.*

¹ ————— νῆας κυανοπρωρείους

Αἰγύπτῳ ἐπέλασσε φέρων ἀνεμός τε καὶ ὕδωρ.

Hom. Od. F. 300.

but not more than one sixth of this space was inhabited, the remainder being a barren desert. It is still called *Egypt* by us *Europeans*, although the natives themselves, as well as the *Turks* and all the oriental nations, only know it by the name of *Misr*. This latter appellation is merely a corruption of Mizraim, who was a son of Ham, and settled together with his father in this country, to which he gave his name; hence we generally find *Egypt* called Mizraim in the Old Testament, although it is sometimes mentioned as the Land of Ham. The origin of the term *Ægyptus* (Αἴγυπτος) is deduced from *Ai Captor*, or the *Country of Caphtor*, by which name also, as well as by that of the Caphtorim, we find *Egypt* alluded to in the Old Testament; and as the Greeks are thought to have derived their word *Ala terra* from the Hebrew *Ai*, so they may have converted *Captor* into *Κόπτος*, and thus faithfully rendered the original *Ai Captor* by *Ala Κόπτου* or *Αἴκοπτος*, the land of *Coptus*, which they afterwards softened into *Αἴγυπτος* *Ægyptus*. Indeed the original natives of *Egypt* are called *Copts* at the present day, to distinguish them from the *Arabs* and *Turks*: hence the translation of the Bible used by them (for they profess Christianity, although their worship is degraded by a number of superstitious practices) is called the Coptic translation.

2. *Egypt* derived all its fertility from the Nile, the overflowings of which caused it to be so productive, that it was called the public granary of the world; those parts of the country not visited by the periodical inundation, are, with the exception of the few oases, completely desert. *Egypt* produced little wine and oil, but so much the greater abundance of corn, which in the latter ages was exported in immense quantities to Rome. It was also famous for the papyrus, a sedgy weed which grew upon the banks of the Nile, and has given rise to our word *paper*, from the Egyptians having used it to write upon. The invention of papyrus afforded such great facility for the transcribing of books, that Ptolemy Philadelphus collected a magnificent library at Alexandria, which Attalus, king of Pergamus, endeavouring to surpass, Ptolemy forbade the exportation of papyrus from *Egypt*.

3. The history of *Egypt* may be divided into three great epochs. The first commences with the foundation of the kingdom of Mizraim, *a. c.* 2188, and ends with the conquest of the country by Cambyzes, king of Persia, *a. c.* 525: the second, during which the Egyptians threw off the Persian yoke and became again subject to their own kings, terminates with the death of Alexander the Great, *b. c.* 323, who had reduced it under his dominion: the last epoch includes the reigns of the Ptolemies, and ends with the death of Cleopatra. This beautiful princess, having supported the cause of Brutus, was summoned to *Tarsus* by Antony, to answer for her conduct, but he became so

deeply enamoured of her, that he divorced his wife Octavia, the sister of Augustus, and having publicly married Cleopatra, gave her the greater part of the Eastern provinces of the Roman empire. This behaviour produced a rupture between Augustus and Antony, which ended in the famous battle of Actium, where the latter was defeated in consequence of Cleopatra's flying with sixty ships: Antony, finding his cause desperate, took refuge in Egypt, where he stabbed himself, B. C. 30, and Cleopatra, to avoid falling into the hands of Augustus, poisoned herself by the bite of an asp. From this time Egypt became a Roman province.

4. The Egyptians reckoned themselves the most ancient people in the world, and placed the reign of their first mortal king 17,000 years before the Christian era, or, according to some accounts, even at double that distance of time: prior to this they had been governed by the gods, all of whom they asserted had been born in their country, and the knowledge of whom had been conveyed from Egypt to every other nation. Osiris, when king of Egypt, is said to have invented writing and sacrifices, and to have been the first who became acquainted with the motions of the host of heaven. However this may be, there is no doubt but the Egyptians were amongst the earliest people to discover the apparent path of the Sun and Moon, together with the motions of the other heavenly bodies, and the true length of the solar year. All this learning appears to have been exclusively in the hands of the priests, who preserved and cultivated it by means of a secret writing intelligible only to themselves: the characters of this writing were called Hieroglyphics by the Greeks, from the two words *ἱερός* *sacer* and *γλύφω* *sculpo*, from their being the *sacred* types of history and mythology, which the priests caused to be *carved* on the walls of their temples. The figures represented by these characters were at first few, but their numbers increased during the course of time: hence the people worshipped the bull, the ibis, the cat, the dog, the hawk, the crocodile, and even the onion, from a conviction that more holy things were represented under these palpable signs².

5. The R. Nilus³ or *Nile* was the longest river in the world with which the ancients were at all acquainted. It derived its name from the Hebrew word Nachal or Nahal, signifying merely *the river*, and hence, in the book of Exodus, it is mentioned only under this appellation: it was also called Siris by the Ethiopians, whence we find it mentioned by the prophet Jeremiah as the Sihor. The Nile rises 23° to the S. of the Mediterranean from two sources. The more Eastern of these, called Astapus by the ancients, and now *Bahr el Azergue* or

² Omnigenūmq̃ Deūm monstra, — *Virg. Æn. VIII. 698.*

Porrum et cæpe nefas violare et frangere morsu.

O sanctas gentes, quibus hæc nascuntur in hortis

Numina!

Juv. Sat. XV. 9.

³ Contrà autem magno mœrentem corpore Nilum,

Pandentemque sinus, et totâ veste vocantem

Cæruleum in gremium latebrosaquæ flumina victos.

Virg. Æn. VIII. 711.

the *Blue Nile*, was the one visited by Mr. Bruce, the *British* traveller; but the Western branch, called the *Bahr el Abiad* or *White Nile*, is much more important, and from its being the true Nile, it preserved amongst the ancients the original name Nilus. Many of them thought that the Nuchul or Nigir in the interior of Africa, was the same river with the Nile, an opinion which is still maintained at the present day; but others have placed the source of the Western arm in a lofty range of mountains, called *Lunæ Montes Gebel Komri* or *Mountains of the Moon*. There are two well-known cataracts in the Nile, the upper one of which, called *Cataractes Major*, is at *Wady Halfa*, the lower one is near Syene, and is now known by the name of *Es-Shellaale*: the latter one formed the Southern frontier of Egypt, and from it the river ran through the long valley of this country, till it entered the Mediterranean Sea by seven mouths⁴.

6. The ridge of mountains, which bounded this valley on the Eastern side, was called *Arabicus M. Gebel Mokuttem*, the Western range was named *Libycus Mons*. A little above Memphis, these two ridges suddenly stop short, the Eastern one striking off towards the head of the Red Sea, and the Western one into the interior of Libya: from this point the river, dividing its waters into several arms, enters the Sea by seven mouths. The names of these are *Canopicum*, *Bolbitinum*, *Sebennyiticum*, *Phatniticum* or *Bucolicum*, *Mendesium*, *Saiticum* or *Taniticum*, and *Pelusiacum*; of which the first was nearest to Alexandria, and the last to Palestine. The two outer arms of the river form a triangle, the basis of which is the Mediterranean Sea; and hence, from its representing the letter Δ, the Greeks gave it the name of *DELTA*, which it has preserved to our own times. But the most interesting phenomenon connected with the Nile, is its periodical inundation⁵. About the time of the Summer solstice the river begins to swell, and continues gradually rising for nearly one hundred days, till the Autumnal Equinox, when it overflows its banks and covers the whole valley; it remains stationary for some time, and then gradually decreases, till after the end of one hundred days, and towards the Winter solstice, it has again reached its ordinary level, which it maintains till the summer of the succeeding year. The ancients, who witnessed this inundation, exhausted their imagination in conjectures as to its cause, and it is only of late years that it has been ascertained to arise from the periodical rains, which fall in the Tropical regions from June to September, assisted by the Etesian winds which blow violently from the North East, and thus hinder the waters from throwing themselves with their usual volume

⁴ At Nileus, qui se genitum septemplíce Nilo
Ementitus erat, clypeo quoque flumina septem
Argento partim, partim cælaverat auro.

Ovid. Met. V. 187.

⁵ ——— aut pingui flumine Nilus,
Cum refluit campis, et jam se condidit alveo.

Virg. Æn. IX. 21.

into the sea. The average rise of the Nile has always been, as it still is, sixteen cubits or twenty-four feet above its ordinary level, one year varying much from another; when the inundation has retired the whole soil is found covered with a thick, black slime, in which the principles of vegetation are fully contained.

7. The range of mountains already noticed as striking off from the neighbourhood of Memphis to the head of the Arabian Gulf, was named Troicus M. *Ataka*, and is remarkable as having furnished the stone for the building of the great pyramids; it derived its name from the town of Troja *Toura* on the Eastern bank of the Nile, opposite Memphis, where Menelaus is reputed to have settled the captives, whom he had taken at the siege of Troy. From this Troicus Mons a lofty range of mountains extends Southwards into Æthiopia, running about midway between the Nile and the Red Sea; it bore in different parts the several names of Alabastrinus Mons, Porphyritis Mons, Niger Lapis Mons, and Smaragdus Mons, and furnished the kings of Egypt not only with very valuable quarries of the finest marble, but with mines of precious stones and gold.

8. From the great power obtained by the priests, who were also the law-givers and judges of the whole nation, the people built their towns in the neighbourhood of the temples; hence it naturally followed, that the country should become divided into certain præfectures, which derived their names from the principal cities, in which these temples were found. These præfectures, called Nomi by the Greeks, were at first only 36 in number, but they were afterwards materially increased under the Ptolemies. At the same time Egypt underwent an alteration in the three great divisions of Upper, Central, and Lower, by which it had hitherto been known. The last of these was no longer confined to the Delta, but all the Nomi lying in its neighbourhood were henceforward included within its bounds. In the same manner, several præfectures were taken from Central Egypt, and added to the Upper Province, so that it contained only *seven Nomi*, whence it received the name of Heptanomis; its name was subsequently changed into that of Arcadia, in honour of Arcadius, son of the emperor Theodosius. The whole number of the Nomi amounted at this time to 55, but they were much altered in after ages, several of them being subdivided, new ones made, and some entirely done away with. The superficial extent of the three great provinces, into which Egypt was usually divided, may be seen in the following table:

	Square Miles.
Ægyptus Inferior - - - - -	19,700
Heptanomis vel Arcadia - - - - -	31,900
Thebais vel Ægyptus Superior - - - - -	70,400
Total - - - - -	122,000

9. *ÆGYPTUS INFERIOR*, the smallest and Northernmost of the three great provinces into which the whole of Egypt was divided, obtained its name from its lying about the mouths of the Nile; hence the appellation *Bahri* by which it is now known to the natives, though *Europeans* still call it *Lower Egypt*. It touched to the W. on Libya Exterior; to the S. on Heptanomis;

to the E. on Arabia Petræa and Palestine, from which last it was separated by the Torrent of Egypt; and to the N. it was washed by the Mediterranean Sea.

10. Its chief city, and in later times the metropolis of all Egypt, was Alexandria⁶, still known as *Alexandria* or *Iskenderieh*, founded by Alexander the Great; it was situated at the Western end of the province, on a narrow neck of land washed on one side by the Mediterranean, and on the other by L. Mareotis. In order to make his new city at once the general place of trade on the eastern side of Egypt, Alexander compelled all the merchants of the neighbouring Canopus to remove to it, when their city being thus deserted, soon fell to decay. Alexandria, on the other hand, rose to the greatest eminence, from the circumstance of the Ptolemies having chosen it as their ordinary residence; it carried on an extensive commerce with the whole world, and became the great emporium for all the merchandize passing to and fro between Europe and the East Indies, goods being transported up the Nile, then over land to Arsinoë, and so down the Red Sea. Opposite the city was the little I. Pharos *Farillon*, latterly joined to it by a mole, and now become a peninsula. As Alexandria increased in population and importance, Pharos became covered with houses, and one of the Ptolemies built a splendid light-house on it, for the direction of all ships which might be passing near the coast at night; this light-house was called Pharos, after the island, and from its notorious magnificence, the word has become a common appellation for all such buildings. The royal palace stood in the Eastern side of Alexandria, and covered a space of ground equal to one fifth of that occupied by the whole city. In it was the famous library collected by Ptolemy Philadelphus and his successors, which was finally burnt by the *Saracens* at the order of the Calif Omar, A. D. 642, when the numerous works are said to have furnished all the public baths with fuel for six months. Mareotis Lacus *L. Marrouit* communicated with the Nile by several canals; the surrounding country was famed for its wine⁷, which the ancients reckoned amongst the finest kinds in the world. At the Western extremity of the lake stood Plinthinetes Sinus *G. of the Arabs*: and beyond this last, towards Libya, was Parætonium *Al Bareton*. To the S. of Alexandria, in the interior of the country, was the district Nitriotis or Scythiaca, now called the *Natron Valley* and *Barrai Sciahiat*; it obtained the former of these names from its natron. There were two towns in the district, one called Nitria *El Kasr*, and the other Scetis or Scyathis *Askit*, which gave name to the whole district, and was afterwards much famed for the monastery of St. Macarius. In the early ages of Christianity the new converts fled hither for refuge from their persecuting oppressors.

11. A little to the N. of Alexandria was Nicopolis *Casr Kiassera*, so named by Augustus, from a victory which he gained here on his landing in Egypt, over Antony. Above this lay the I. Canopus *Aboukir*; opposite which was the dissolute city Canopus⁸, which the Greeks asserted had been built by the

⁶ ————— quo die

Portus Alexandria duplex

Et vacuum patefecit aulam,— *Hor. Carm. IV. xiv. 35.*

From its neighbourhood to Alexandria, Virgil calls Canopus "Pellæus."

⁷ Sunt Thasiæ vites, sunt et Mareotides albæ:— *Virg. Georg. II. 91.*

⁸ Nam quæ Pellæi gens fortunata Canopi
Accolit effuso stagnantem flumine Nilum,
Et circum pictis vehitur sua rura phaselis;—

Id. IV. 285.

Spartans, and hence it is not unfrequently called Menelaus and Amyclæa. It stood at the Westernmost mouth of the Nile, which was from it called Canopicum Ostium: the lower part of this arm is now little more than a stream, the great body of the river directing its course farther Northward past Metelis Foua, and entering the sea by the Bolbitinum Ostium or *Rosetta Mouth*. This latter mouth derived its name from Bolbitine *Aboumandour* near *Rosetta*. Farther Eastward was the Sebennyticum Ostium *Bourlos Mouth*, so called from the city Sebennytus some distance up the Delta; previous to entering the sea this branch of the river passes through Sebennytus L. *Bourlos*, also called Buticus from the town Butus, which stood in it, and contained a celebrated oracle of Latona resorted to by all Egypt. Near Butus was the I. Chemnis, which the Egyptians pretended floated in the lake, and was the place where Latona protected Apollo and Diana, the children of Isis, against the machinations of Typhon. The next mouth of the Nile to the Eastward was called Phatniticum *Damiatta Mouth*; and beyond it were two others named Mendesium and Taniticum or Saiticum, from the two cities Mendes and Tanis or Sais in the interior of the country; they are now called *Foum Dibeck* and *Foum en Faredjeh*. The Easternmost mouth of the Nile was called Pelusiaticum Ostium *Fineh Mouth*, from the city Pelusium *Tinsh*, which stood upon it, and was reckoned the key of Egypt on this side. Pelusium⁹ derived its name from the Greek word *πηλός lutum*, inasmuch as it lay in the midst of lakes and marshes, and hence in the Bible it is called Sin, a word denoting its miry situation.

12. Farther Eastward was the district of Casiotis *Catieh*, at the Northern extremity of which stood Casius Mons *Kasaroun*, where was a temple sacred to Jupiter¹⁰. But Mt. Casius is more famed from Pompey the Great having been basely murdered near it, B.C. 48, by order of Ptolemy, when upon the point of landing to take refuge in Egypt after the fatal battle of Pharsalia, he was buried on the mountain, and a monument raised over his ashes, which afterwards falling to decay was beautified and repaired by the emperor Hadrian. Close to the mountain was the Sirbonis Palus¹¹ *Sabakat Bardowal*; where, in Egyptian mythology, Typhon, the murderer of Osiris, was said to lie concealed. Beyond this was the Torrens *Ægypti* or *Torrent of Egypt*, the common boundary between the latter country and Palestine; at its mouth stood Rhinocortra *El Arish*. To the S. of Pelusium, about midway between it and the head of the Red Sea, stood Heroopolis, where, according to Egyptian mythology, Typhon was struck by lightning; it gave name to the Heroopoliticus Sinus or Western arm of the Red Sea, and appears to have been the same with Pithom or Patumos built for Pharaoh by the Children of Israel. Close by was the city Rameses, which was also built by them as a treasury for Pharaoh, and which was the place whence the Exodus commenced: the surrounding country was called Goshen or Gosen. Heroopolis stood on the banks of the great canal which led from the Nile into the Red Sea. This canal was first commenced by Pharaoh Necho, and extended from the head of the gulf to Bubastus on the Nile; there was also another arm of it which

⁹ Accipe Niliacam, Pelusia munera, lentem:
Vilior est alicâ, carior illa fabâ.

Mart. XIII. ep. 9.

¹⁰ ——— manesque tuos placare jubebit,
Et Casio præferre Jovi?

Lucan. VIII. 858.

¹¹ A gulf profound as that Sirbonian bog
Betwixt Damiata and mount Casius old,
Where armies whole have sunk: ———

Milton, Par. Lost, Book II. 592.

joined the river not far from Heliopolis: it was subsequently continued by Darius Hystaspis, and completed by Ptolemy Philadelphus, who dug another arm from Phacusa to Heroopolis, where it joined that which had been cut by Necho. Towards the end of the first century, the emperor Trajan repaired the original canal of Necho, and gave it the name of Trajanus fl. after himself: all these canals have fallen into complete decay, but some traces of them may still be discovered. The canal entered the Red Sea at Arsinoe *Suez*, founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, and named in honour of his sister Arsinoe; it was situated at the Southern point of the *Isthmus of Suez*, which separates Asia from Africa, being about 60 miles distant from Pelusium on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

13. On the right bank of the Nile, and not far from the borders of Hep-tanomis, stood Babylon *Baboul* or *Old Cairo*, which was founded by the Persians, who settled some Babylonians here and called the place after their great metropolis. A little N. of it was Heliopolis, the famous *City of the Sun*, held in the greatest veneration by the Egyptians; it is mentioned in the Bible by the various names of On, Aven, and Bethshemesh, all having the same signification with Heliopolis. It lies now in ruins at *Matarieh*, but its name may be traced in a place some distance from it, called *Kelioub*. When Onias, the son of Onias and the lawful successor to the priesthood of Jerusalem, was deprived of his rights by Antiochus Eupator, king of Syria, who made Alcimus high priest in his stead, he fled to Egypt and obtained permission from Ptolemy Philometor, A. C. 173, to build a temple at Leontopolis not far from the city just described; the name of the place was changed to Onion, and the worship kept up till after the destruction of Jerusalem, when, owing to an uproar of the Jews here, the emperor Vespasian caused the temple to be shut. It appears, nevertheless, to have been afterwards reopened, and the place to have received the name of Vicus Judæorum from the Jews who still inhabited it, and which is still preserved in that of its modern appellation *Tel Ioudieh*.

14. The two great arms of the Delta separate to the Westward of Heliopolis. A considerable distance down the more Western of these stood Sais *Sa-el-Hagar*, the most famous and important city in the Delta, and reputed to have been the place where Osiris was buried: it derived much of its grandeur from having given birth to the last dynasty of the Pharaohs, whose tombs were erected in its famous temple of Minerva. A little to the Northward of Sais was Naucratis *Ed Desoug*, founded by the Milesians with the permission of Amasis, king of Egypt, to whom and to his predecessor Psammetichus they had rendered many services; it was the only place where the Greeks were allowed to carry on a regular trade with the Egyptians. The Eastern arm of the Nile was called Bubasticus or Pelusiacus fl., from the two towns Bubastus and Pelusium which stood upon it. Upon it also stood Athribis *Tel Atrib* which is stated to have derived its name from the two words Ath and Rib, denoting the *heart* of a *pear*, to the shape of which fruit the Delta was compared by the ancients: hence in the Bible Rahab is thought to signify the Delta or Lower Egypt. Lower down the Pelusiatic arm of the Nile stood Bubastus, the Pibeseth of the Scriptures, *Tel Basta*; it was famed for the worship of Diana Bubastis¹², who was said to have transformed herself into a cat when the gods fled into Egypt. Below this were Phacusa *Tel Fakhous*, and Daphnæ, thought to be the same with the Tahpanhees of the Bible, where Pharaoh had a palace. That branch of the

¹² Sanctaque Bubastis, variisque coloribus Apis:—

Ovid. Met. IX. 690.

Nile which strikes off from Athribis Norward, and enters the sea at *Damiatta*, was anciently called Athribiticus or Busiriticus fl., from the two towns Athribis and Busiris. Descending it, we meet with the cities Leontopolis *Mit Ghamr*, so called from the religious worship there paid to the lion; Busiris *Abousir*, celebrated for a magnificent temple of Isis; Sebennytus *Samanoud*; and Mendes *Mansoura*. To the E. of Mendes, and about midway between the two Eastern branches of the river, stood Tanis *San*, a very ancient city, at one time the capital of all Egypt, and the original residence of its kings; it is called Zoan in the Scriptures, and was the place where Moses performed his miracles before Pharaoh.

15. HEPTANOMIS or ARCADIA was bounded on the N. by Ægyptus Inferior, on the E. by the Red Sea, on the S. by the Thebais, and on the W. by Libya Exterior; it is now called *Vostani* or *Central Egypt*. It received its name from the Greek words ἐπὶ ἑπτὰ *septem*, and νομοὶ *præfectura*, owing to the circumstance of its containing *seven nomi*; but these were increased in the latter ages to ten, from Antinoë and the two Oases being included in the number.

16. Its chief city was Memphis¹³, called in the Bible Moph or Noph, and built at a very early period by king Menes; it stood originally on the right bank of the Nile, but Menes by erecting a dam in the river compelled it to take a more Easterly course, and thus leave the city on its left bank. It was 150 stadia in circumference, and grew rapidly in wealth and importance, especially after the union of the Egyptian kings, who then made it the metropolis of the whole country: its ruins now cover a great space of ground round *Mangel Musa* and *Mit Raheni*. About 40 stadia to the W. of Memphis were raised those gigantic and immortal monuments of human labour, the Pyramids¹⁴, now called by the Arabs *Gebel Pharaon* or *Pharaoh's Mountains*. They are many in number, and two of them were reckoned amongst the Seven wonders of the world: they were intended as sepulchres for the kings and great people of Egypt, and were of such high antiquity, that even Diodorus Siculus, who flourished 44 years before the Christian era, has recorded that in his time neither natives nor foreigners were able to ascertain their age. The first and largest of these pyramids, said to have been built by the profligate king Cheops, was a work of 20 years, and employed 370,000 men; it was of a square form, each side being 800 Greek feet long and as many in height: the stones were very skilfully cemented, and were never less than thirty feet long. It had several subterraneous chambers, and a channel for the admission of the Nile which flowed round a little island, wherein the body of Cheops was said to be deposited. Close by the great pyramid was the enormous statue of a Sphinx cut out of a solid rock with great ingenuity; its height from the stomach to the top of the head was 63 feet, and its length 113 feet, and it was said that king Amasis was buried in it.

¹³ O quæ beatam, Diva, tenes Cyprum, et
Memphin carentem Sithoniâ nive,—

Hor. Carm. III. xxvi. 10.

¹⁴ *Exegi monumentum ære perennius,
Regaliqûe situ pyramidum altius;—*

Id. xxx. 2.

17. To the S. of Memphis, and on the opposite side of the Nile, was Aphroditopolis sacred to the goddess Aphrodite or Venus: the name of the city is still preserved in the modern *Atfih*, but its ruins are found at *Doulab-el-Halfah*. Here commenced Heraclea Insula, the longest of all the islands of the Nile. In it stood Heracleopolis Magna *Ahnas*, remarkable for the adoration which was paid there to the Ichneumon, because it destroyed the Asp, the most venomous of all serpents, as well as the eggs of the crocodile. Arsinoe *Medinet-el-Faioum* was situated in a fertile valley about 30 miles W. from the Nile; this valley of *Faioum* was formerly a mere desert, till one of the Pharaohs cut a canal, now called the *Bahr Yousef*, from the river to it, and by dividing it into several arms produced the greatest fertility. Arsinoe was formerly called Crocodilopolis, from the worship paid there to the crocodile: Ptolemy Philadelphus subsequently changed the name of the city to Arsinoe, after his sister and wife Arsinoe. The canal which was cut to water the valley of Arsinoe communicated, as it still does, with the L. Moeris *Birket el Keroun* or *Quorn*. About midway between Arsinoe and the Nile was the famous Labyrinth, constructed by the Twelve kings, who ruled Egypt in common prior to the reign of Psammetichus. These Twelve kings, having resolved to leave behind them a common monument of their fame, built this enormous labyrinth, which contained 3,000 chambers, one half being above, and the other below the ground; in the latter of these the kings and sacred crocodiles were buried.

18. To the S. of Heracleopolis Magna were Oxyrhynchus *Behenese*, and Co *Coufour*, opposite to which stood Cynopolis *Nesle-Shekh-Hassan*, where the deity Anubis was adored in the shape of a dog. The two Southernmost towns in the Heptanomis were Hermopolis and Antinoe. Hermopolis, surnamed Magna, now *Eshmounein*, gave name to the Hermopolitana Phylace *Melanai*, or the Northern of those two military posts, by which the frontiers of Heptanomis and Thebais were guarded; the Southern one was in the latter province, and was hence named Thebaica Phylace *Tarout-es-Sherif*. To the E. of Hermopolis, on the right bank of the Nile, was Besa, so called from the worship paid there to the Egyptian god Besa: Antinous, the favourite of Hadrian, is said to have here drowned himself in the Nile, after which the city was called Antinoe or Antinoopolis, now *Enseneh* or *Shekh Abadeh*.

19. In the immense deserts of sand which extend from the banks of the Nile to the Western Ocean, there are found here and there insulated spots of cultivation, which were named Oases by the Egyptians: one of them, called the Oasis of Ammon in the province of Libya Exterior, has been already described. But there were two others in Egypt, surnamed Major and Minor, to which the name was more particularly applied. The more Northern of the two, or the Oasis Minor, now called *El-Wah-el-Ghurbi*, lies to the W. of Oxyrhynchus and Hermopolis. The Greater Oasis *El-Wah* lies to the W. of Ptolemais and Thebes, from which last place it is 160 miles distant, or as the ancients reckoned it, seven days' journey: it contained a military post, named Hibe *Charje*, for the protection of the frontier against the barbarians.

20. THEBAIS or ÆGYPTUS SUPERIOR *Said* or *Upper Egypt* touched to the N. upon Heptanomis, to the E. upon the Red Sea, to the S. upon Æthiopia sub Ægypto, and to the W. upon Libya Exterior.

21. The first town of any consequence in the province was Lycopolis *Es-Siout*, situated on the left bank of the Nile; it was so called from the worship here paid to the *wolf*. Above it, but on the opposite side of the river, stood Antæopolis *Gau-el-Kebir*, which was reported to have derived its name from Antæus¹⁵, whom Osiris placed over the Libyan part of his kingdom and Hercules afterwards killed. Ascending still higher we meet with Aphroditopolis, or the city sacred to Venus: beyond it, on the Eastern bank of the river stood Chemnis *Ekhmin*, which the Greeks translated by Panoopolis or the city of Pan, who was the companion of Osiris in his expedition against the Ethiopians; he had a temple here, in which he was worshipped with the greatest solemnity. Ptolemais *Hermii Menshiehi* built by one of the first Ptolemies, stood on the left bank of the Nile, and became after the fall of Thebes the chief city in Upper Egypt. Higher up the Nile was Abydos *Bardis*, celebrated for the magnificent palace of Memnon and a temple of Osiris, in which, according to Plutarch, this deity was buried, though many cities of Egypt claimed that honour. Still higher up the river was Tentyra¹⁶ *Denderah*, famous for its inhabitants destroying the crocodiles, and thus bringing themselves into collision with the people of Ombos who paid adoration to them. Not far from Tentyra, but on the opposite bank of the Nile, was Coptos *Ghouft*, which became the most famous trading town in all Upper Egypt, owing to two roads having been made between it and the Red Sea, by which the merchandize of India was brought to the Nile: one of these roads led to Berenice, and the other to Myos Hormus. Coptos probably derived its name from the Captor of the Bible: it was famous for a splendid temple of Isis. Above these, and

22. Extending along both banks of the Nile was the magnificent city Thebæ, built at so remote a period, that the Egyptians reckoned it the most ancient city in the world. Thebes is mentioned in Holy Writ by the name of No and Ammon No, and it was called by the Greeks Diospolis Magna or the Great city of Jove, from its being sacred to the father of the gods. It had obtained a great importance in a very early age, as may be conjectured from its being mentioned by Homer, who describes it as having a *hundred gates*, whence it was surnamed Hecatompylos, from each of which it could pour fourth 200 armed men¹⁷. It was 40 miles in circumference, and was surrounded by a wall 24 feet thick. It was the first residence of the kings of Egypt, who

¹⁵ Inde petit tumulos, exesasque undique rupes,
Antæi quæ regna vocat non vana vetustas. *Lucan.* IV. 590.

¹⁶ Terga fugæ celeri præstantibus omnibus, instant,
Qui vicina colunt umbrosæ Tentyræ palmæ. *Juv. Sat.* XV. 76.

¹⁷ ————— οὐδ' ὅσα Θήβας
Αἴγυπτιας, ὅθι πλεῖστα δόμοις ἐν κτήματα κείται,
Αἱ δ' ἑκατόμυλοι εἰσι, δηκόσιοι δ' ἀν' ἑκάστην
Ἀνίρες ἔξοιχνεῦσι, σὺν ἱπποσίν καὶ ὄχεσφιν. *Hom. Il.* I. 381.

were buried in magnificent sepulchres hewn out of the Libyan mountains on the Western side of the Nile; their great palace was also on the same bank of the river, in a part of the city named Memnonium after the famous Memnon. In the times of the Greeks and Romans the appellation Diospolis was entirely confined to that part of Thebes which lay E. of the Nile, the remainder being known by its old title of Memnonium. This Memnon was represented to have been the son of Tithonus and Aurora, and king of Ethiopia; he carried his arms over many parts of the world, but at last went with a body of 10,000 men to assist Priam during the siege of Troy, where he was slain by Achilles. His subjects the Ethiopians or Egyptians erected a statue to the memory of their beloved monarch, close at the entrance of his great palace or temple. This statue, which was 52 feet high and cut out of a solid stone, had the wonderful property, as it was said, of uttering a melodious sound like the snapping of a harp-string as soon as the first rays of the Morning fell upon it; but at the setting of the sun and during the night it uttered very lugubrious sounds. Cambyzes, king of Persia, wreaked his vengeance on the person whom this statue represented, by causing it to be broken and thrown upon the ground¹⁸; but its wonderful power of speech still remained, and the superstition of the people was more firmly rivetted to it than ever, when even in its mutilated state it did not cease to welcome the first smile of its beautiful Mother, nor to bemoan her absence during the gloomy watches of the night. This extraordinary phenomenon was witnessed by some of the most exalted and illustrious men in the world, who inscribed their names upon the pedestal of the statue, in attestation of their having heard the sound. The upper part of this famous colossus has been brought to London, and may be seen in the gallery of the *British Museum*. After its destruction by Cambyzes, Thebes never rose to its former grandeur and importance, the subsequent kings having taken up their residence at Memphis; its

¹⁸ Hence Juvenal:

Dimidio magicæ resonant ubi Memnone chordæ
Atque vetus Thebe centum jacet obruta portis.

Sat. XV. 5.

site is now occupied by several villages, as *Carnac*, *Luxor*, *Medina-Tabu*, &c. the last of which appears still to preserve some vestiges of the ancient name.

23. A few miles to the N. of Thebes stood Tathyris or Pathyris, thought to be the same with the Pathros of Holy Writ, if this does not rather refer to the whole of Upper Egypt. A little to the S. of Thebes, on the left bank of the Nile, was Hermonthis *Erment*; and above it was Latopolis *Esneh* so called from the fish *Latos*. Farther S. were Hieracon-polis *Koun-el-Ahmar*, or the city sacred to the hawk; and Apollonopolis Magna *Edfou*, the inhabitants of which worshipped Apollo, and were inveterate enemies to the crocodile which they took in nets and destroyed. Above these, on the Eastern side of the river, was Ombos or Ombi *Koum-Ombo*, famous for the worship of the crocodiles, in defence of which the *Ombitæ* fought battles with the people of Tentyra and Apollonopolis: the horrible effects of their religious zeal are ably satirized by Juvenal¹⁹. Farther S. was Syene *Es-souan*, the frontier town of Egypt towards Ethiopia, and reckoned one of the keys of the Roman Empire. Juvenal was sent hither into a kind of honourable banishment, by being made the commander of a prætorian cohort stationed in the neighbourhood. Close to Syene was a small island in the middle of the Nile, called Elephantine now *Geziret Es-souan*; it contained a handsome town, and formed originally the Southern boundary of Egypt, but the Ptolemies, and after them the Romans, pushed the limits to the neighbouring Philæ. Farther South was the Cataractes Minor or Little Cataract, now called *Es-Shellale*. A little higher up the river was the island of Philæ *Geziret-el-Birbe*, with its cognominal town founded by the Ptolemies as a place of communication with the Ethiopians of Meroë: the Romans quartered here, at Elephantine, and Syene, the three cohorts with which they guarded the frontiers of Egypt.

24. About 130 miles to the S. E. of Syene was Berenice, on the shores of the Red Sea; it was founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, who called it Berenice in honour of his mother, and it became the great haven for all ships trading to the East. It is now called the *Port of Habbesh*, and lies at the Western extremity of *Foul Bay* anciently known as *Acathartus* or *Immundus Sinus*, on account of the dangerous rocks and shoals with which it was covered. To the N. of Berenice was *Leucos Portus* now *Old Cosseir*. Above it was another harbour, named *Myos Hormus* or sometimes *Aphrodites Portus*, a great rendezvous for the ships which traded to the *East Indies*, and of which, during the reign of Augustus, there were often 120 riding here at one time.

¹⁹ Inter finitimos vetus atque antiqua simultas,
Immortale odium et numquam sanabile vulnus
Ardet adhuc Ombos et Tentyra. Summus utrimque
Inde furor vulgo, quod numina vicinorum
Odit uterque locus, quum solos credat habendos
Esse Deos, quos ipse colit.

CHAPTER XXVII.

ÆTHIOPIA ET LIBYA INTERIOR.

1. **ÆTHIOPIA.** *Æthiops* was the term used by the Greeks to denote every thing which excessive heat had rendered of a very dark colour; and hence they applied the appellation to black men, calling them *Æthiopes* and their country *Æthiopia*, precisely in the same way that we name them *Negroes* and their country *Negro-land* or *Nigritia*. The name of *Æthiopes* became therefore a common one for all the people South of Mauretania, Numidia, Africa, and Egypt, those towards the Atlantic being distinguished as so situated, or as the *Hesperii Æthiopes*, whilst those to the S. of Egypt caused their territory to be named *Æthiopia sub Ægypto*¹. The country inhabited by the Western *Æthiopes* was in general called *Libya Interior*; and though it never altogether lost its ethnic appellation, yet this was more especially applied in the later ages to the Southernmost part of the continent known to the ancients, and which they called *Æthiopia Interior*.

2. The Greeks were acquainted at a very early period with the existence of *Æthiopians* or Black men. Their colour was imagined by the ancients to be caused by the excessive heat of a vertical sun²; and as they were unable to imagine ordinary men capable of bearing such a heat without being destroyed by it, they placed here the regions of the happy *Macrobii*, until actual experience compelled them to remove the fanciful race into unknown regions. In the course of time the ancients found that *Æthiopia* contained two kingdoms, namely *Meroë* and *Auxumis*, now *Sennaar* and *Abyssinia*, besides the independent *Nubæ* or *Nubians* towards the frontiers of Egypt; and that sometimes the one, sometimes the other, of these two great powers was the ruling one, until the fall of *Meroë* in the first century, after which they looked upon *Auxum* as the only capital of the country.

¹ Ἄλλ' ὁ μὲν Αἰθίοπας μετεκίαδε τηλόθ' ἰόντας,
(Αἰθίοπας, τοὶ διχθὰ δεδαΐαται, ἔσχατοι ἀνδρῶν,
Οἱ μὲν δυσομένου ὑπερίονος, οἱ δ' ἀνιόντος.)
'Αντιῶν ταύρων τε καὶ ἀρνειῶν ἑκατόμβη.

Hom. Od. A. 22.

² Nec si, cūm moriens altā liber aret in ulmo,
Æthiopum versemus oves sub sidere Cancrī.

Virg. Ecl. X. 68.

3. *ÆTHIOPIA SUB ÆGYPTO* was bounded on the N. by Egypt, on the E. by the Arabian Gulf and Erythræan Sea, on the S. by the Terra Incognita, and on the W. by the deserts of Libya Interior: it corresponded with the modern divisions of *Nubia*, *Sennaar*, and *Abyssinia*, together with parts of *Kordofan* and *Darfur*. Immediately to the S. of Egypt commenced the great kingdom of *MEROE*³, extending Southwards to the frontiers of the Axomitæ or *Abyssinians*, Eastward to the Red Sea, and Westward to the Libyan Desert, thus comprehending a tract of country far larger than that of Egypt: its greatest length was about 750 miles, and it included the modern states of *Nubia* and *Sennaar*.

4. A college of priests dedicated to the service of the gods, whose assistance they received by means of an oracle, ordered and governed every thing in Meroë: the king of the country was always chosen from amongst them, but whilst he possessed the sovereign power, and could punish the guilty with death, his own authority could be withdrawn from him at the command of the gods, and he himself deprived of his life. They appear to have preserved the most friendly relations with Egypt. After the Persians had reduced Egypt under their dominion, they subdued a small portion of the territory of Meroë, which through all succeeding ages was considered as an appendage to Egypt, but proceeded no farther in their expedition than *Premnis Parva*. From this time all friendly intercourse ceased between Egypt and Meroë until the time of the first Ptolemies, when it was again renewed with mutual ardour, and brought on at length the ruin of the latter power. For Ergamenes, one of its kings, learning from the Greeks during the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, that the princes of other countries governed their subjects with absolute authority, entirely uncontrolled by the ministers of the temple, fell suddenly upon the whole college of priests in the Golden Temple of Meroë, and murdered them all. After this Meroë was distracted by a series of revolutions, to which it finally fell a prey: and the whole territory became once more inhabited by a number of wandering tribes, each governed by its own head, though occasionally acknowledging the supremacy of a queen. These tribes formed the collective nation of the Nubæ, who have given name to the modern country of *Nubia*, including several kingdoms, the principal of which are *Dongola* and *Sennaar*. Amongst the most important of these tribes may be mentioned the Blemmyes, who dwelled between the Nile and the Red Sea; some of them, who were taken as prisoners to Rome during the lower empire, are described to have been so monstrously ugly as to have almost justified the fables which were told concerning them, that they were without heads, and had their eyes and mouths placed in their breasts. The Northern part of the territory of Meroë which had been taken from them by the Persians, was *Twelve Schani* in length, and hence

³ ————— Late tibi gurgite rupto
Ambitur nigris Meroë fecunda colonis,
Læta comis ebeni: quæ, quamvis arbore multa
Frondeat, æstatem nulla sibi mitigat umbra:
Linea tam rectum mundi ferit illa Leonem.

Lucan. X. 303.

name of Dodekaschoenos; it extended from Philæ to Metachompsø, but when it fell into the hands of the Romans they pushed the boundary a little farther S. to Hiera Sycaminos.

6. Metachompsø stood upon an island now called *Derar*, in the middle of the Nile: close to it on the Western side of the river was Hiera Sycaminos, now *Wady Maharraka*. Farther Southward, on the Eastern bank of the Nile, stood Primis or Premnis Ibrim, which was seized by the Romans under Augustus, but afterwards evacuated and destroyed, on the condition that neither they nor the Ethiopians should fortify any place in the neighbourhood. Above this at *Wady Halfa* was the Cataractes Major⁴ or the great Cataract of the Nile, the noise caused by which was said by the Romans to be so terrible as to stun the ears of all travellers for some time, and to totally deprive the people who dwelled near it of their hearing; on this reason they named the surrounding country Catadupa: the fall here, however, is very inconsiderable, though greater than that at Syene. Farther Southwards were, Gargaules I. *Argo*, the largest island in *Nubia*, and the place where parrots were seen for the first time; and Primis Parva or *Dongola*. At the Northern extremity of the great bend of the Nile was Napata *Mograt*, the capital of the country after the fall of Meroe, and the residence of the Nubian queen Candace: it was very large and populous, but was taken and destroyed by Petronius during the reign of Augustus. Farther S. was Primis Magna *Goos*, at the point where the Astaboras fl. into the Nile.

7. The island of Meroe *Athara* was formed by the Nile, and by two of its tributaries named Astaboras and Astapus. Of these the Astaboras *Tana* or *Athara*, the Eastern boundary of the island, rises in *Abyssinia* not far from the *L. Tana*, and flows into the Nile 60 miles below the city of *Sene*. About the same distance above the city the Nile is joined by the *Astapus Abawi*, *Bahr-el-Azergue*, or *Blue Nile*; it rises in the Western part of *Abyssinia*, traverses *L. Psebo* or *Coloe* now *Tana* or *Dembea*, and flows round to its junction with the *Bahr-el-Abiad* or *White Nile*. The junction of these two rivers were united in the upper part of their course, and thus caused Meroe to become an island, the shape of which was compared to a shield. The city of Meroe *Gibbainy* stood upon the Nile at the North Western side of the island: close to it is the islet *Kurgos* corresponding to *Tadu I.*, round which were the docks and harbours of the city. About 4 miles to the South of Meroe is *Sirbitum Sennaar*.

7. The territory of the AXOMITÆ lay immediately to the South of the kingdom of Meroe, and corresponded with the modern kingdom of *Habbesh* or *Abyssinia*. It extended from the Arabian Gulf and the Erythræan Sea for 600 miles to the Westward, including the Eastern sources of the Nile; and beyond its Southern limits the

⁴ ——— Quis te tam lene fluentem
Moturum tantas violenti gurgitis iras,
Nile, putet? sed cum lapsus abrupta viarum
Excepere tuos, et præcípites cataractæ,
Ac nusquam vetitis ullas obsistere cautes
Indignaris aquis: spuma tunc astra lacessis.
Cuncta fremunt undis: ac multo murmure montis
Spumeus invictis canescit fluctibus amnis.

Lucan. X. 318.

ancients knew nothing more of Ethiopia. Its capital was Auxume, which still preserves its name in *Axum*.

8. During the reign of Psammetichus, or Amasis, king of Egypt, 240,000 dissatisfied Egyptian troops passed over from their own country into Ethiopia, where they were kindly received by the king of Meroe, who appointed them a portion of territory to the South of his own; the Greeks called them Automoli or *deserters*. They settled amongst the Ethiopians, with whom they intermarried, and thus laid the foundation of the great *Abyssinian* nation: they were at first protected by the rulers of Meroe, but soon became sufficiently strong to defend themselves. They continued to advance in civilization and prosperity, owing to their connection with the Egyptians and Greeks; and at length conquered the South Western part of Arabia, where they reduced the Sabæi and Homeritæ under their power. During the reign of Constantine the Great (about A. D. 330), the Axomitæ were converted to Christianity by one Frumentius, who was ordained Bishop of Æthiopia by Athanasius then Bishop of Alexandria: it was thus that the Homeritæ and other tribes of Arabia, who were subject to the Axomitæ, received and cultivated the Christian faith, which the *Abussinians* still maintain, although its purity is sullied with a number of idolatrous superstitions and Judaical observances.

9. The nation of the Axomitæ was composed of many tribes, as the Colobi on the sea-coast, the Zaa or *Mazaga*, and the Agame in the district *Agame*. In the interior of the country were the Athagai and Agau now called *Agows*; the Semene in *Samen*; and the Calaa or *Galla*, whose dominion is now so widely extended along the Southern parts of *Abyssinia*. Their country produced a quantity of myrrh and spices, whence a part of it towards the springs of the Nile was named the Myrrhifera Regio. Auxume or Axomis, the metropolis of the Axomitæ, is thought by some to be the same with Esar or Sapa, which was first assigned to the fugitive Egyptians by the people of Meroe: its ruins are still called *Axum*, and attest by their extent and magnificence the importance of the ancient city. To the E. of it, on the Red Sea, was its famous port Aduli *Zulla*; it gave name to the Adulicus Sinus or *Annesley Bay*, which was shut in on the Eastern side by an island dedicated to Pan, which is the largest in the whole gulf and is now called *Dhalac*. Considerably above it, and likewise on the coast, was Ptolemais Theron or Ferarum, founded by the Egyptians during the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus; it derived its name from the number of wild elephants with which the country abounded, and which the Egyptians hunted for the sake of taming and using them in battle. The whole Western coast of the Red Sea was inhabited by the Troglodytæ, so called from *τρώγλη specus* and *ἐνυμ subeo*, because they dwell in caves.

10. The limits of Æthiopia sub Ægypto are extended by Ptolemy nearly as far South as the utmost known limits of the continent on this side. The narrow strait which separates the Red and Erythræan Seas, was named *Angustie Diræ* and is now known as *Bab-el-Mandeb* or the *Gates of Death*; it obtained its name from Dire Pr. *Ras Bir*. The early Greek navigators founded a city upon Dire Pr., which they called Dire or Berenice Epidires: below it was Avalites now *Zeyla*, which gave name to the Avalites Sinus B. of *Zeyla*. To the Eastward of these was a country producing quantities of myrrh, frankincense, and spices, and hence named Aromatophoros and Cinnamomophoros: it was chiefly inhabited by the Salatæ or *Somauli*. Its Eastern extremity, and at the same time the Easternmost point of the whole continent, was called Aromata Pr. C. Guardafui, also named by the early

navigators Notu Keras or the *Southern Horn*. Off it lay Dioscoridia I. *Socotra*. A considerable distance below this cape were Maguum Littus *Magadoxæ* and Rhapta *Quillmanei*, the most distant point with which the early Greek traders appear to have been acquainted; for they affirmed that from it the coast trended to the Westward below Ethiopia and Libya till it reached the Western Ocean. It was the metropolis of the country called Azania or Barbaria, which extended as far Northward as Aromata Pr. and still keeps its name in *Hatins* or *Ajan*. Farther Southward lay the island Menuthias *Zensiber*; and below it was Prasum Pr. *C. Delgado*, the outmost point of Africa in this direction, as well as the Southernmost point of the whole Earth to the knowledge of which the ancients could lay claim. The later geographers fancied that the land trended Eastward from Prasum Pr., till it joined the coast of Asia in the neighbourhood of Cattigara to the S. of *Camboëdia*, and hence a great inland sea was supposed to be formed, to which they gave the name of Mare Prasodis.

11. LIBYA INTERIOR was the name given to the vast extent of territory stretching from Ethiopia to the Atlantic Ocean, and from the frontiers of Mauretania, Numidia, Africa, and Libya on the North, nearly to the Southern limits of the known world. The Northern part of it immediately below Mauretania and Numidia was called Gætulia from the Gætuli⁵; to the E. of them were the powerful nation of the Garamantes⁶.

12. The Gætuli were a roving, unsettled people, divided into many tribes, and inhabiting the Oases of the Great Desert; they are probably the same with the people now called *Tuarick*. To the E. of them, below the provinces of Africa and Libya, dwelled the great nation of the Garamantes, the most important amongst all the people of Libya Interior: they extended far into the interior, and were probably the same with the modern *Tibboo* and *Fezza-neers*. Their cruelty and oppression provoked Cæsar to despatch against them his general, Cornelius Balbus, who followed them up into the distant parts of their country, and soon reduced them to obedience. The chief town of the Garamantes was Garama *Germa*, which is conjectured to have given name to the people: it lies not far from *Mourzouk*, the capital of *Fezzan* or *Phazania* as the ancients called it.

13. The information possessed by the ancients concerning the rivers in the interior of Africa was exceedingly defective and incomplete. To the Westward of the Egyptian Ethiopia they placed the R. Gir⁷ *Djyr*, composed of three arms or branches, two of which are represented as furnishing its sources. The Eastern one of these is still called *Djyr* or *Misselad*, and runs N. W.

⁵ Hinc Gætulæ urbes, genus insuperabile bello,—

Virg. Æn. IV. 40.

⁶ Nunc scio quid sit amor. Duris in cotibus illum
Aut Tmaros, aut Rhodope, aut extremi Garamantes,
Nec generis nostri puerum, nec sanguinis edunt.

Id. Ecl. VIII. 44.

⁷ ————— Gir notissimus amnis
Æthiopum, simili mentitus gurgite Nilum.

Claudian. in Pr. Cons. Stilich. I. 251.

into the *Lake of Fittre*, which together with some neighbouring lakes appear to have been known as the *Chelonides Paludes*, and to have been considered as the lakes in which the *Gir* was finally lost; it passes through the kingdom of *Saley*, the name of which may be partly traced in that of the *Calitæ*, who are placed by the old geographers on the banks of the *Gir*. The Western source of the river is conjectured to have represented the *Yeou*, which loses itself in the great lake *Tchad*, the ancient *Libya Palus*, and its farther course to be pointed out by the Rivers *Shary* and *Feydh*, the latter of which joins the *L. Fittre*: the name of *Shary* seems to have existed in the town *Ischeri* placed on the banks of the river. Besides these two arms the *Gir* was said to have been connected with a third, the course of which was apparently separated for a space of three degrees by an intervening chain of mountains, but is stated to have found its way through them by a subterraneous channel, and disappeared in the *Nubæ Palus* possibly the *Bahr Heimad*. Upon the Western arm of the *Gir* stood *Gira Metropolis*, supposed to be the same with *Old Birnie*, the former metropolis of *Bornou*.

14. To the West and South of the *Gir* runs the *Nigir Quolla* or *Joli-ba*, the course and termination of which have been always involved in obscurity. Many of the ancients fancied that it ran from East to West into the Atlantic Ocean; others of them, better instructed, describe it as flowing in the contrary direction, but they either leave its termination as a thing altogether unknown, or assert that it finally joins the Nile of Egypt. There is now no doubt but that it runs from West to East, and enters that part of the Atlantic which is called the *Gulf of Guinea*; but whether it also joins the great Egyptian river, remains for future discoveries to prove. It rises in the Westernmost part of the continent, not 200 miles from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, in a very lofty chain of mountains, which traverses the whole extent of Africa to the borders of the Red Sea.

15. This range was known to the ancients under several names, amongst which we may mention *Ion Mons* towards the Atlantic, now called the mountains of *Kong*: its Eastern part was named *Lunæ Montes* or the Mountains of the Moon, an appellation still preserved in that of *Gebel Komri* which has the same signification. The *Nigir* runs from its source with a North Easterly course till it reaches *Nigira Metropolis* or *Timbuctoo*, when it turns suddenly to the South East, and, after pursuing this direction past *Thuppæ Tappa*, and the Kingdom of *Fundah*, it enters the *G. of Guinea*. It is likewise presumed to communicate with the *Libya Palus* or *L. Tchad*, and all the native accounts uniformly agree in its also joining the Nile of Egypt, whether by an actual junction of the rivers, or by an elevated lake, whence the waters of the two rivers flow in different directions, *i. e.* the Nile to the North East, and the *Nigir* to the West as far as the *Shary*, remains yet to be demonstrated. The *Nigir* was also called *Nuchul* and *Dara*, both of which appellations may be traced in its modern names *Quolla* or *Kulla* and *Quorra*. The Western part of the *Nigir* is called *Joli-ba*, and forms a large lake a little above *Timbuctoo*; this lake, now called *Dibbie*, is probably the

Nigrites Palus of Ptolemy, which that geographer places close upon the Atlantic, as the lake in which the Nigir terminates. The Nigir was considered by the ancients as one of the greatest rivers in the world: it was also reported to be subject to the same periodical and fertilizing inundations as the Nile, whence arose one of the reasons for considering the two rivers but as one. It gave name to the Nigritæ or inhabitants of *Soudan*. The country to the South of the Nigir was considered as *Æthiopia Interior*, and extended as far Eastward as *Azania* or *Hasine* on the shores of the Indian Ocean: towards this latter part there was a very extensive region, called *Agisymba*, of which nothing farther is known than the name.

16. To the South West of Mauretania lay the *Fortunatæ Insulæ*, now called the *Canary Isles* from one of them formerly named *Canaria I.* and at present *Canary I.* They were considered by the ancients as the Islands of the Blessed (*Μακάρων νῆσοι*), where the souls of virtuous men were placed after death. The climate was said to be delightfully genial, the air wholesome and temperate, and the breezes constantly gentle; the islands were never visited by tempests, and the want of rain was always supplied by the most fertilizing dews. The change of the seasons was scarcely perceptible: the earth brought forth every thing that could contribute to the happiness of man without his assistance, and in the most luxurious abundance: nothing whatever was wanting in them, and conviction went even to the minds of the Barbarians that here indeed were the fields of Elysium, and the Paradise of the Blessed^a.

17. The Northernmost of them, named *Junonia I. Madeira*, belonged rather to a distinct group of islands which we call the *Madeiras*; but as it partook of the exuberant fertility of the others, and was the first which was met with in sailing from Gades, it was included amongst the number. The nearest of the *Fortunate islands* to the mainland of Africa was *Centuria* or *Pintuaria Forteventura*; to the W. of it was *Canaria Canary*, so called from its abounding in large dogs. Beyond it was *Convallis* or *Nivaria I. Teneriffe*, famous for its lofty peak, which, from its being generally covered with snow, gave name to the island. Farther Westward were *Capraria I. Gomera*, so called from its abounding with goats; *Junonia* or *Heræ I. Ferro*; and *Pluvialis* or *Ombrion I. Palma*. The *Fortunate Islands* are remarkable as having been the most Western part of the World with which the ancients were acquainted, and hence it was from them that they reckoned their longitude.

18. The Western coast of Libya to the S. of Mauretania was scarcely known to the Greeks and Romans, excepting by report. The Carthaginians, during the

^a Ereptum Stygiis fluctibus Æacum
Virtus, et favor, et lingua potentium
Vatum divitibus consecrat insulis.

Hor. Carm. IV. viii. 27.

most flourishing times of their republic, sent out a powerful fleet under Hanno to examine it, and to establish colonies in such places as should be found convenient; this expedition appears to have rounded *C. Verde*, the Westernmost point of the continent, which they named *Hesperu Keras* or the *Western Horn*, and to have proceeded farther Southwards in the direction of *Sierra Leone* to a point which they named *Notu Keras* or the *Southern Horn*, when they deemed it advisable to return home. Owing to the journal of this voyage having been written in the Punic language, only fragments of it have come down to us, and these have been so mutilated by translation and erroneous interpretations, that it is not possible to explain them with the least certainty: it may, however, be as well to state, that from the gross corruptions of the original many of the early Greeks endeavoured to prove that the Carthaginians had actually circumnavigated Africa, and that the *Notu Keras* mentioned above was the same with the *Notu Keras* on the Eastern coast of the continent, and which we now call *Guardafui*. But the later geographers formed a different opinion, and confessed their inability to give any information as to the final termination of the Libyan coast.

19. The expedition of Hanno appears to have been undertaken a few years prior to the breaking out of the first Punic war: it was composed of 60 fifty-oared ships and 30,000 men. After having planted several colonies on the coast of Mauretania, they anchored at the island of *Cerne Suana*, whence they proceeded Southwards for many days, till they reached the promontory *Hesperu Keras* or the *Western Horn* probably *C. Verde*. They continued their course Southwards, and came to a very lofty mountain, the fire on the summit of which seemed to reach to the stars and hence it was named *Theon Ochema* or the *Chariot of the Gods*. At last they reached the *Notu Keras* or *Southern Horn*, near which was an island full of wild people whom the interpreters called *Govillæ*; there were many more females than males, and they caught three of the former, who were so savage that they were obliged to kill them: their skins were taken to Carthage. The expedition proceeded no farther than this island, for the provisions had begun to run short: they accordingly returned home, and deposited the account of their voyage amongst the archives of their great city, in the Temple of Saturn. This voyage gave rise to many speculations as to the situation of the places visited in it. The poets readily discovered in the island of the *Govillæ* the residence of their mythological Gorgons, and the site of the Gardens of the *Hesperides*. It is difficult to guess what lofty mountain could have been alluded to by the Punic sailors as their *Theon Ochema*; for there appears to be none on the whole Western coast which will accord with such a description, till we

arrive at the Eastern extremity of the *Gulf of Guinea*, where the *Cameroons Mountain* towers for 12,000 feet immediately above the coast. If this be considered as the flaming Chariot of the Gods, the island of the *Govillæ* would then be *Fernando Po*, *Notu Keras C. Palmas*, and *Hespericus Sinus the Gulf of Guinea*.

20. There can be but little doubt of the ancients having been at last acquainted with the existence of all the great promontories and rivers on the Western coast of Africa above *Sherboro' I.*; but the names by which they have mentioned them, cannot easily be reconciled. *C. Blanco* appears to have been named by them *Solventia Extrema*, and *C. Verde* *Arsinarium Pr.* in addition to the appellation of *Hesperu Keras*, by which *Hanno* had distinguished it, and which was afterwards applied to a point farther Southward. The great river *Senegal*, which enters the sea between these points, seems to accord with the situation of *Darat* or *Daradus fl.*; and that of the *R. Gambia*, to the S. of *C. Verde*, with the *Bambotus* or *Stachir fl.* Both these rivers, as well as the *Nia fl.* or the *R. Grande* still lower down, were said to be infested by crocodiles and sea-horses. The *Cape Verde Islands* were then altogether unknown. The coast hereabouts was reckoned to *Æthiopia Interior*, and was inhabited by the *Æthiopes Hesperii* and *Ichthyophagi*.

INDEX.

The Figures refer to the Pages.

<i>Abana Fl.</i> 192	<i>Acarnania</i> 128	<i>Acrobattene</i> 202.	<i>Adrastia</i> 169
<i>Abantes</i> 157	<i>Acathartus S.</i> 296	203	<i>Adrius M.</i> 47
<i>Abantia I.</i> 157	<i>Accaron</i> 206	<i>Acrabbim</i> 202	<i>Adrobicum</i> 63
<i>Abarim M.</i> 208	<i>Accho</i> 195	<i>Acradina</i> 100	<i>Adula M.</i> 36
<i>Abasci</i> 209	<i>Ace</i> 195	<i>Acraeum Lepas</i> 101	<i>Aduli</i> 300
<i>Abdera</i> 66. 113	<i>Aceldama</i> 205	<i>Acragas</i> 101	<i>Adulicus Sinus</i> 300
<i>Abeste</i> 240	<i>Acesines Fl.</i> 246	<i>Acragas Fl.</i> 101	<i>Adymmachidæ</i> 284
<i>Abii</i> 260	<i>Achæi</i> 118. 258	<i>Acra Lepte</i> 172	<i>Æa</i> 210
<i>Abila</i> 203	<i>Achaia</i> 118. 144.	<i>Acro Corinthus</i> 145	<i>Æantium</i> 169
<i>Abila Lysaniæ</i> 192	<i>Acharnæ</i> 142	<i>Acronius L.</i> 43	<i>Æantium Pr.</i> 124
<i>Abilene</i> 192	<i>Achelous Fl.</i> 120	<i>Acropolis</i> 140	<i>Ædui</i> 54
<i>Abnoba M.</i> 36	<i>Acheron Fl.</i> 97.	<i>Acte</i> 115	<i>Ægades Iæ.</i> 103
<i>Aboni Teichos</i> 172	126. 171	<i>Acte Argolis</i> 150	<i>Ægæ</i> 117. 146.
<i>Abrettene</i> 170	<i>Acherontia</i> 94	<i>Actium</i> 129	158
<i>Abrincatui</i> 54	<i>Acherusia P.</i> 126	<i>Adana</i> 187. 228	<i>Ægæum Mare</i> 156
<i>Abrotonum</i> 278	<i>Acherusia Pen.</i> 171	<i>Addua Fl.</i> 72	<i>Ægaleus M.</i> 138
<i>Absarus</i> 173	<i>Achzib</i> 195	<i>Adiabene</i> 219	<i>Ægesta</i> 102
<i>Absorus I.</i> 47	<i>Acilisene</i> 214	<i>Adisaga</i> 249	<i>Ægialea</i> 145
<i>Absyrtides Iæ.</i> 47	<i>Acimincum</i> 46	<i>Adisathrus M.</i> 245	<i>Ægialus</i> 144
<i>Abus Fl.</i> 27	<i>Acincum</i> 46	<i>Adisdara</i> 248	<i>Ægida</i> 75
<i>Abus M.</i> 212	<i>Acincum, Contra</i> 46	<i>Admah</i> 190	<i>Ægidis I.</i> 75
<i>Abydos</i> 169. 294	<i>Aciris Fl.</i> 95	<i>Adonis Fl.</i> 194	<i>Ægimori Aræ</i> 275
<i>Abyla</i> 266	<i>Acis Fl.</i> 99	<i>Adramitæ</i> 228	<i>Ægimorus I.</i> 275
<i>Academia</i> 141	<i>Aco</i> 195	<i>Adramyctenus S.</i> 168	<i>Ægina I.</i> 150
<i>Acamas Pr.</i> 196	<i>Acra</i> 204	<i>Adramyctium</i> 168	<i>Æginium</i> 123
<i>Acampsais Fl.</i> 210			
<i>Acanthus</i> 116			

Ægira 145	Africa Nova 269	Albius M. 47	Ambastus FL. 250
Ægium 146	Africa Procon-	Albula Fl. 70	Ambiani 52
Ægos Potamos	sularis 269	Albus Pagus 228	Ambiatinus V.
112	Africa Propria	Albus Ps. 66	52
Ægusæ Iæ. 103	268	Aleyonium Mare	Ambracia 127
Ægypti Torrens	Africa Vetus 269	143	Ambracius S. 127
290	Agame 300	Alemanii 35	Amida 214
Ægyptus 284	Aganagora 249	Aleria 104	Amisenus S. 173
Ægyptus Inferior	Aganippe Fons	Alesia 55	Amisia Fl. 37
288	135	Alexandria 221.	Amisus 173
Ægyptus Supe-	Agathu Dæmo-	234. 239. 240.	Amiternum 81
rior 293	nos I. 250	289	Ammochostos
Ælana 226	Agathysri 253	Alexandria ad	196
Ælaniticus S.	Agau 300	Issum 190	Ammodes Pr. 186
224	Agbatana 236	Alexandria Ari-	Ammon 193. 283
Ælath 226	Agedincum 54	ana 240	Ammoniaca Re-
Ælia Capitolina	Agimætha 250	Alexandria Troas	gio 284
204	Agisymba 303	169	Ammonitis 208
Ælii Pons 31	Agara 140	Alexandria Ulti-	Ammonites 223
Æmilia Via 98	Agriaspæ 239	ma 242	Ammon No 294
Æmilius Pons	Agriaspæ 239	Allia Fl. 80	Amnias Fl. 172
85	Agricolæ Murus	Allifæ 91	Amorgos I. 160
Æmona 47	25	Allobroges 56	Amorites 207
Æmonia 114. 122	Agrigentum 101	Allophylæ 206	Ampelus Pr.
Ænaria I. 91	Agylla 76	Almo Fl. 83	266
Ænians 125	Agyrium 103	Alonta Fl. 258	Amphiale Pr. 138
Æni Pons 43	Ajalon 205	Alopeconnesus	Amphilochi 129
Ænos 113	Ai Captor 285	112	Amphipagum Pr.
Ænus Fl. 42	Aii 247	Alpenus 132	128
Ænus M. 130	Alabanda 183	Alpes Graiæ et	Amphipolis 116
Æoles 119	Alabastrinus M.	Penninæ 56	Amphissa 132
Æoliæ Iæ. 103	288	Alpes Maritimæ	Amphrysus Fl.
Æolis 122. 167	Alæ 216	57	125
Æpea 154. 196	Alalcomenæ 136	Alpes M ^a . 35. 68	Ampsaga Fl. 270
Æqui 80	Alalia 104	Alpheus Fl. 121	Amyclæ 88. 153
Æria I. 161	Alani 211. 254.	Alsadamus M.	Amyclanus S. 88
Æsepus Fl. 170	259	193	Amymone Fons
Æsica Fl. 28	Alata Castra 31	Alta Semita 84	151
Æsis Fl. 78	Alauna Fl. 27	Althæa 64	Anabon 240
Æstizæi 253	Alauni 254	Amadoca P. 253	Anaceum 140
Æthalia I. 77	Alaunus Fl. 27	Amalekites 223	Anactorium 129
Æthices 123	Alazon Fl. 211	Amanidæ Pylæ	Anagnia 87
Æthiopes 297	Alba Fucentia 81	188	Anamani 73
Æthiopes Hes-	Alba Longa 86	Amanus M. 188	Anaphe I. 160
peri 305	Albana 211	Amardi 235	Anapus Fl. 100
Æthiopia 297	Albani 116. 211	Amardus Fl. 233	Anaraci 259
Æthiopia Inte-	Albania 210. 219	Amasea 174	Anas Fl. 60
rior 297	Albanus M. 47. 86	Amastoros 281	Anastasiopolis
Æthiopia-sub-	Albiæci 57	Amastris 172	216
Ægypto 298	Albion I. 22	Amathus 196.	Anaurus Fl. 124
Ætna M. 99	Albis Fl. 37	208	Anazarbus 187
Ætolia 130	Albium Ingau-	Amathus Fl. 147	Anchiale 186
Africa 17. 268	num 71	Amazones 173.	Anchisæ Ps. 126
Africa Cartha-	Albium Inteme-	258	Anchoë 136
giniensis 268	lium 71	Ambastæ 250	Ancona 79

Ancyra 179	Antium 87	Arabes Scenitæ 227	Arethusa Fons 100. 158.
Ancyra Phrygiæ 177	Antonia 204	Arabia 222	Arethusa Vallis 116
Andecavi 54	Antonini Vallum 26	Arabia Deserta 229	Areva Fl. 63
Anderida 29	Antoniopolis 216	Arabia Felix 227. 228	Arevaci 63
Anderida Silva 29	Anurogrammum 247	Arabia Petræa 226	Argæus M. 165
Andes 54. 73	Anxur 87	Arabicus M. 287	Arganthonius M. 171
Andomatis Fl. 248	Aones 185	Arabis Fl. 239	Argaricus S. 247
Andomatanum 54	Aornos 245	Arabitæ 239	Argea 149
Andros I. 159	Aornos L. 90	Arabiti M. 232	Argentarius M. 76
Anduetium 40	Aorsi 259	Aracca 234	Argentea Metro- polis 240
Anemurium 186	Aous Fl. 117	Arachnæum M. 150	Argentea Regio 249
Anemurium Pr. 164	Apamea Cibotus 178	Arachosia 239	Argiletum 85
Angli 38	Apamea Mesenes 216	Arachosii 239	Arginusæ Iæ. 168
Angrivarii 89	Apamia 190. 191. 222	Arachotæ 239	Argippæi 253
Angustiæ Diræ 225	Apenninus M. 69	Arachotus 239	Argita Fl. 33
Anigrus Fl. 147	Aperantia 128	Arachotus Fons L. 239	Argivi 118. 149
Anio Fl. 80	Aphetæ Ps. 125	Arachotus Fl. 239	Argob 207
Annibi 261	Aphidnæ 142	Arachthus Fl. 126	Argolici 149
Antæopolis 294	Aphrodisias 183	Aradrispe 236	Argolicus S. 150
Antandros 168	Aphrodisius M. 69	Aradus 193	Argolis 149
Anthedon 136	Aphrodites Ps. 296	Aradus I. 230	Argos 151
Anthela 125	Aphroditopolis 293. 294	Aræthyrea 145	Argos Amphilo- chicum 129
Anthemusia 215. 216	Apia 143	Aram 211. 215	Argos Hippium 93
Anthropophagi 260	Apidanus Fl. 124	Aram-Naharaim 216	Argos Pelasgi- cum 122
Anti-Cragus M. 184	Apollinis Pr. 267	Arar Fl. 51	Argous Ps. 77
Anticyra 125	Apollonia 110. 117. 219. 282	Ararat M. 212	Argyrippa 93
Antigonea 126	Apolloniatis 219	Arausio 57	Aria 240
Antigoneæ Fauces 126	Apollonopolis Magna 296	Araxes Fl. 213	Aria Fl. 240
Anti-Libanus M. 186	Appia Via 98	Araxus Pr. 146	Aria P. 233
Antinoë 293	Appii Fo. 87	Arba I. 47	Ariana 239
Antinoopolis 293	Apua 71	Arbela 219	Ariaspe 239
Antioch 190	Apuani 71	Arca Cæsaria 194	Aricia 86
Antiochia 190. 219	Apulia 92	Arcadia 148. 288	Arii 240
Antiochia Mar- giana 240	Apulia Propria 93	Arcatis 247	Arimæi 188
Antiochia Pisi- diæ 185	Apulum 106	Arce 226	Arimathea 206
Antiochiana 179	Aquileia 41. 75	Archelais 181. 202	Arimi 188
Antipatris 202	Aquincum 46	Archous Fl. 216	Ariminum 78
Anti Rhium 131	Aquinum 87	Ardea 86	Ariminus Fl. 78
Anti-Taurus M. 165. 212	Aquitani 48	Ardæus M. 47	Arimphæi 253
Antivestæum Pr. 27	Aquitania 55	Arduenna Silva 52	Aristera I. 150
	Aquitania I ^a . 55	Arelate 57	Arkites 198
	Aquitania II ^a . 55	Areopagus 141	Armagara 246
	Aquitanicus S. 55	Areopolis 227	Armene 172
	Ar 227		Armenia 211
			Armenia Minor 180

Armenium 124	Aspera 135	Athribiticus Fl. 292	Augustæ Tarbellicæ Aq. 56
Armorica 53	Asculum Apulum 94	Athrys Fl. 108	Augusti Fossa 87
Armoricanus Tractus 53	Asculum Picenum 79	Atlanticus Oceanus 265	Augusti Tropæa 71
Arnon Fl. 208	Ashdod 206	Atlantides 277	Augustodunum 55
Arnus Fl. 69	Asher 198	Atlantis I. 2	Augustonemetum 55
Aroanii M ^a . 120	Ashur 217	Atlas M. 264	Augustoriturum 55
Aroe 146	Asia 11. 222	Atlas Major M. 265	Aulerci Cenomanni 54
Aromata Pr. 300	Asia intra Taurum 164	Atrebates 52	Aulerci Eburovices 54
Aromatophoros Regio 300	Asia Minor 164	Atrebatii 29	Aulis 136
Arpi 93	Asia Proconsularis 164	Atria 74	Aulon 95. 117. 189
Arpinum 87	Asia Propria 164	Atropatene 235	Aulon Cilicius 195
Arrabo Fl. 45	Asichon 229	Attacotti 24	Auranitis 192
Arrabona 45	Asinarus Fl. 101	Attalia 185	Aurasius M. 270
Arrapachitis 219	Asopus Fl. 136. 145	Attica 138	Aurea Chers. 249
Arretium 77	Asphaltites L. 189	Attici 119	Aurea Regio 249
Arsamosata 214	Aspis 275	Atuaca 52	Aureliani 54
Arsanias Fl. 214	Aspis M. 275	Aturia 218	Aurelia Via 97
Arsenaria 267	Aspisi 259	Aturis Fl. 56	Aurunca 89
Arsia Fl. 46	Aspithra Fl. 250	Avalites 300	Aurunci 89
Arsinarium Pr. 305	Aspithræ 250	Avalites S. 300	Ausa 62
Arsinoë 196. 281. 291. 293	Assaceni 245	Avaricum 55	Ausci 56
Arsissa P. 214	Assyria 188. 217	Audus Fl. 268	Ausetani 62
Artabri 63	Asta 71	Aven 291	Ausona 88
Artabrum Pr. 59	Astaboras Fl. 299	Avenio 57	Ausones 88
Artacoana 240	Astacenus S. 171	Avernus L. 90	Ausonia 67
Artaxata 214	Astacus 171	Aufidena 91	Auteri 34
Artemisius M. 120	Astæ 110	Aufidus Fl. 93	Autololes 265
Artemisium Pr. 158	Asta Regia 66	Aufona Fl. 27	Autololes Vespunni 265
Artemita 214. 219	Astaroth 207	Aufona Minor Fl. 27	Automoli 300
Arvad 193	Astapus Fl. 299	Augila 283	Autricum 54
Arvadites 198	Astica 110	Augilæ 283	Autrigones 63
Arvarni 247	Astu 139	Augusta Ausciorum 56	Auxume 300
Arubingara 247	Astura Fl. 63	Augusta Cypri 196	Auzara 192
Arucitanus M. 59	Astures 63	Augusta Mœsiæ 108	Auzea 267
Arverni 55	Asturica 63	Augusta Prætoria 72	Axenus Pontus 257
Aruræi M ^a . 245	Astypalæa I. 161	Augusta Rauracorum 53	Axiaces Fl. 254
Arxata 214	Atabyris M. 163	Augusta Taurinorum 72	Axiopolis 108
Arzanene 214	Atagis Fl. 43	Augusta Treverorum 52	Axius Fl. 115. 189
Arzaniorum Opp. 214	Atax Fl. 58	Augusta Trinobantum 29	Axomis 300
Arzes 214	Atella 89	Augusta Vindelicorum 43	Axomitæ 299
Asabi 229	Ater M. 279		Axona Fl. 52
Asabo Pr. 229	Aternus Fl. 81		Axylis 282
Asæi 257	Ateste 74		Azania 149. 301
Asama Fl. 265	Athamania 128		Azorus 123
Ascalon 206	Athenæ 139		
Ascanius Fl. 171	Athesis Fl. 69		
Ascanius L. 171	Athos M. 116		
Asciburgius M. 35	Athos Pr. 116		
	Athribis 291		

Aætus	206	Baris	185	Bergi	41	Boas Fl.	214
Azrah	206	Barra	250	Bergomum	72	Bodincus Fl.	69
Babel	221	Baruta	222	Bermius M.	114	Bœbeis P.	124
Babylon	221. 291	Barussæ Ins.	250	Bercea	117. 191	Bœmi	37
Babylonia	219	Barygaza	246	Berones	63	Bœotia	134
Bactra	241	Barygazanæ S.	246	Bersabe	206	Bogus Fl.	253
Bactri	241	Basan	207	Berytus	194	Boiodurum	45
Bactria	240	Bashan	207	Besa	293	Boiorum Deserta	40
Bactriana	240	Basilia	53	Bessi	110	Boiemum	40
Bactriani	241	Basilici	253	Besynga	249	Boii, 40. 55. 73	131
Bactrus Fl.	241	Basilipotamos	121	Besyngitis	249	Bolbe P.	116
Badei Regia	228	Bastarnæ	253	Bethabara	208	Bolbitine	290
Badis	258	Bastarnicæ Alpes	252	Bethany	205	Bolbitinum Ost.	290
Badubennæ Lucus	39	Bastarnicæ Alpes	252	Bethel	205	Bonæ Fortunæ I.	250
Bætica	61	Basti	65	Bethesda	204	Bonium	30
Bætis Fl.	61	Bastitani	65	Bethlehem	205	Bonna	52
Bæstulo	62	Bastuli-Pœni	65	Bethphage	205	Bononia, 52. 74	63
Bæsturia	65	Batæ	261	Bethsaida	201	Borbetomagus	33.
Bægacum	52	Bataneæ	207	Bethshan	202	Boreum Pr.	281
Bægistanus M.	236	Batava Castra	43	Bethshemesh	291	Borsippa	222
Bægradas Fl.	271	Batavi	51	Bethsean	202	Borusci	254
Bæis	90. 190	Batavorum I.	51	Bethulia	201	Borysthenes Fl.	253
Bæjocasses	54	Bathys Fl.	210	Bettigo M.	245	Bosporus Cim-	255
Bælares Ins.	65	Batæ	261	Bezabde	216	Bosporus Thra-	111
Bælaris Major I.	65	Batnæ	191	Bezetha	204	Bostra	227
Bælaris Minor I.	65	Batnizomenes	227	Bibracte	55	Botrys	194
Bæsa	67	Bantisus Fl.	261	Bilbilis	64	Bottiaei	116
Bæltia	41	Bebii M^a.	47	Bilbilis Fl.	64	Bovianum	91
Bæmbotus Fl.	305	Bebryces	170	Billæus Fl.	171	Bouleuterium	140
Bæmbyce	191	Becius M.	232	Billicha Fl.	216	Bozrah	193
Bæmoth-Baal	208	Bedesis Fl.	74	Bingium	50	Bracara Augusta	63
Bænasa	265	Bedriacum	73	Birtha	191. 216	Brachmani	246
Bænavasi	248	Beer-Sheba	206	Bis	240	Brachodes Pr.	276
Bændusiæ Fons	94	Bela	227	Bisanthe	112	Bradanus Fl.	92
Bæntia	94	Belærium Pr.	27	Bistones	110	Branchidæ	182.
Bæphyras Fl.	117	Beles Fl.	195	Bistonia	114	Brannogenium	31
Baradun	219	Belgæ	29. 48	Bistonis L.	110	Brattia I.	47
Baraphtha	219	Belgica	51	Bithyni	110. 170	Bravinium	31
Barbaria	301	Belgica I^a.	52	Bithynia	170	Brauron	141
Barbaricus Cam-	191	Belgica II^a.	52	Bithynium	171	Bregetio	46
pus	191	Belgium	51	Bituriges Cubi	55	Bremenium	31
Barbesul	66	Belias Fl.	216	Bituriges Vivisci	56	Brenni	44
Barcæ.	281	Bellovaci	52	Bizya	111	Breones	44
Barce	281	Benacus L.	71	Blandusiæ Fons	94		
Barcino	62	Benda Fl.	248	Blanii	34		
Barcitæ	281	Beneventum	92	Blatum Bulgium	31		
Bardines Fl.	192	Benjamin	198	Blemmyes	298		
Barium	94	Berenice	226. 281. 296	Blestium	31		
		Berenice Epidires	300	Boas I.	47		

Brigantes	34	Buticus L.	290	Calenus Ager	89	Canopicum Ost.	
Brigantia	44	Butus	290	Cales	89	Canopus	289
Brigantii	44	Buxentum	96	Caleti	53	Canraite	228
Brigantinus L.		Byblos	194	Calidæ Aq.	29	Cantabri	63
	43	Byces P.	256	Caliga	248	Cantabricus	
Briges	177	Bylazora	117	Calington Pr.	248	Oceanus	63
Brigus Fl.	33	Byrsa	272. 275	Calisia	40	Cantæ	32
Brilessus M.	142	Byzacena	276	Calitæ	302	Canthi S.	246
Britanni	52	Byzacii	276	Callæci	63	Cantii	28
Britannia Bar-		Byzacium	276	Calle	63	Cantium Pr.	27
bara	28	Byzantes	276	Calleva	29	Canusium	94
Britannia I.	22	Byzantium	112	Callicolone	169	Capernaum	201
Britannia Major		Cabalaca	211	Callicula M.	88	Caphareum Pr.	
	28	Cabalia	178	Callidromus M.			158
Britannia Minor		Cabira	180		123	Capharsabe	202
	28	Cabolitæ	240	Calliena	246	Caphthorim	285
Britannia Ro-		Cachassæ	259	Calligicum Pr.		Capissa	240
mana	28	Cacuthis Fl.	249		247	Capissene	240
Britannia I ^a .	28	Cadmea	137	Callinicum	216	Capitolias	203
Britannia II ^a .	30	Cadurci	55	Callipolis		Capitolinus M.	
Britannicæ Iæ.		Cadusii	235		94. 112		83
	22	Cadytis	203	Callirhoe	215	Capotes M.	212
Britannicus Oce-		Cæcubus Ager	88	Calne	219	Cappadocia	180
anus	26	Cænæ	216	Caloi Limenes		Cappadox Fl.	
Brivates Ps.	54	Cænopolis	204		162		180
Brixentes	44	Cænys Pr.	97	Calpe	66	Capraria I.	303
Brixia	72	Cæratu Fl.	162	Calvary, M ^t .	204	Capræ I.	91
Brongus Fl.	108	Cære	76	Calycadnus Fl.		Caprus Fl.	218
Bructeri	39	Cæsar Augusta			186	Capsa	277
Brundisium	94		64	Calydon	131	Capua	89
Bruttia	96	Cæsarea		Camarina	101	Caracates	53
Bruttii	96		185. 267	Cambunii M ^t .		Caraceni	91
Bruttiorum Ager		Cæsarea ad Ar-			114	Caralis	104
	96	gæum	181	Cambysene	210	Caralitanum Pr.	
Bruttium	96	Cæsarea I.	54	Cambyses Fl.			104
Bruttius S.	68	Cæsarea Palæ-			210	Caralitanus S.	
Bubasticus Fl.		tinæ	202	Camechia	211		104
	291	Cæsarea Philippi		Camers	77	Carambis Pr.	165
Bubastus	291		207	Camirus	163	Carambucis Fl.	
Bubinda Fl.	33	Cæsarodunum	54	Campania	88		253
Bucephala	246	Cæsaromagus	52	Campestris Moab		Carantonus Fl.	
Budini	252	Cæto brix	67		208		56
Budini M ^t .	252	Caicus Fl.	168	Campus Martius		Carcaria	227
Budorigum	40	Cajeta	88		85	Carcaso	58
Budua	67	Cajetanus S.	88	Campus Scelera-		Carchedon	272
Bulini	47	Calaa	300	tus	84	Carchemish	216
Bumadus Fl.	219	Calabri	94	Camulodunum	29	Cardamyla	154
Buprasium	146	Calagurris	63	Cana	201	Cardia	112
Bura	146	Calamæ	154	Canaan	193. 197	Carduchi	218
Burgundiones	38	Calamos	194	Canalovii M ^t .			212
Burdigala	56	Calauria I.	150		114	Carduchii M ^t .	
Busiris	292	Caledonia	31	Canaria I.	303		212
Busiriticus Fl.	292	Caledonia Silva		Canatha	207	Careni	32
Bussinius M.	47		31	Candianus Fl.	74	Caria	181
Buthrotum	126	Caledonii	24	Cannæ	94	Cariatæ	241

Index.

311

Arinæ 84	Cassandria 116	Celeia 45	Chalcidice 115.
Aristi 63	Cassanite 228	Celenderis 186	191
Armalus Fl. 187	Cassiope Pr. 128	Celonæ 219	Chalcis 131. 157.
Armania 238	Cassiterides Iæ. 23	Celtæ 48	191
Armania De- 238	Cassopæa 127	Celtiberi 64	Chalcitis 249
serta 238	Cassopæi 127	Celtiberia 58	Chaldæa 219
Armel M. 189	Castabala 181	Celtica 48. 53.	Chaldæi 178
Armelum Pr. 189	Castalius Fons 134	58	Chalonitis 219
Arnana 228	Castanæa 124	Celtici 65. 66	Chalos Fl. 191
Arni 75	Castulo 64	Cenæum Pr. 168	Chalusus Fl. 39
Arnicæ Alpes 69	Catabathmus Magnus 283	Cenchreæ 145	Chalybes 173
Arnonacæ 32	Catadupa 299	Cenimagni 30	Chalybon 191
Arnuntum 46	Catakecaumene 177	Cenionis Ost. 29	Chalybonitis 191
Arnutes 54	Catalauni 52	Cenomani 72	Chamavi 39
Carocotinum 53	Catana 99	Centauri 123	Chaon 236
Carpasia 196	Cataonia 180	Centrites Fl. 214	Chaonia 126
Carpates M. 105	Cataractes Fl. 185	Centrones 56	Characmoba 227
Carpathium Pe- 161	Cataractes Major 299	Centum Cellæ 76	Charcha 219
lagus 161	Cataractes Minor 296	Centuria I. 303	Charræ 215
Carpathus I. 161	Cathæi 246	Ceos I. 160	Charsa 214
Carpella Pr. 238	Catti 40	Cephalæ Pr. 278	Charybdis 99
Carpessus 66	Cattieuchlani 29	Cephallenia 130	Chasdim 220
Carpetani 64	Cattigara 250	Cephissus Fl. 134	Chasuarii 40
Carpetanus M. 59	Cattorum Cas. 40	Cephissus Eleu- 188	Chatramotitæ 228
Carrodunum 40.	Caturiges 57	sinus Fl. 188	Chauranaci 260
253	Cavares 57	Ceramicus 189	Chabar Fl. 220
Carseoli 80	Caucasæ Pylæ 210	Ceramicus Exte- 141	Chelidonis Iæ. 164
Carteia 64. 66	Caucasus M. 209. 232	rrior 141	Chelidoria M. 149
Cartenna 267	Cauci 34. 39	Ceramicus S. 183	Chelonides Palu- 302
Carthada 275	Caucones 146.	Ceramus 183	Chelonites Pr. 147
Carthaginensis S. 275	170	Cerasus 173	Chelonites S. 147
Carthago 272	Cauconia 146	Ceraunia Acra 119	Chelonophagi 239
Carthago Nova 65	Caudinæ Furcæ 91	Ceraunii M. 119. 211	Chemnis 294
Carvancas M. 44	Caudini 91	Cerbalus Fl. 93	Chemnis I. 290
Carura 239. 246	Caudium 91	Cercina I. 277	Cherith Fl. 202
Caryæ 153	Caulon 97	Cercinitis I. 277	Cherseus Fl. 193
Carystus 158	Cauanus 183	Cercinitis P. 115	Chersonesus 256
Casii M. 261	Caystrus Fl. 175	Ceretani 62	Chersonesus Magna 282
Casilinum 89	Cebenna M. 50	Cerinthus 158	Chersonesus Thracia 112
Casiotis 290	Cebus Fl. 108	Cerne I. 304	Cherusi 40
Casius M. 188.	Cecropia 138.	Cerones 32	Chesinus Fl. 253
290	140	Cerynia 196	Chimæra 184
Casluhim 206	Cedonia 106	Cestrus Fl. 185	Chinalaph Fl. 267
Caspia Pylæ 211. 236	Cedreni 223	Cetius M. 44	Chinnereth 201
Caspii 235	Celænæ 178	Chaberis 247	Chios I. 162
Caspira 246		Chaberis Fl. 247	Choaspes Fl. 234. 245
Caspium Mare 257		Chaboras Fl. 215	
Caspus M. 232		Chæronea 136	
		Chala 219	
		Chalæon 132	
		Chalasar 219	
		Chalcedon 171	
		Chalcia I. 163	

Choba	268	Circesium	216	Cogæmonus M.		Convallis L.	303
Chodda	239	Circus Flaminius			105	Copæ	136
Choez Fl.	245		84	Cogamus Fl.	177	Copais P.	136
Chone	96	Circus Maximus		Colania	31	Cophas	239
Chones	96		85	Colapis Fl.	47	Cophen	239
Chorasmia	259	Cirphis M.	133	Colchicus S.	247	Cophen Fl.	239
Chorasmii	259	Cirradia	249	Colchis	208	Cophes Fl.	240
Chorazin	201	Cirrha	133	Collatia	86	Copia	96
Choromithrene		Cirta	270	Colobi	300	Coptos	294
	236	Cissia	234	Coloë P.	299	Coracesium	186
Chorsene	214	Cithæron M.	135	Colonia	29, 173	Corancali	249
Chrysa	169	Citharistes Pr.	50	Colonia Agrip-		Corax Fl.	209
Chryse I.	156	Citium	196	pina	52	Corax M.	130.
Chryse Pr.	156	Citius S.	196	Colonus Hippius			209
Chrysoceras	112	Cius	170		141	Corbeus	180
Chrysopolis	171	Cius Fl.	108, 170	Colophon	175	Corcyra	128
Chrysorrhoas Fl.		Clampetia	97	Colossæ	178	Corcyra I.	128
	192	Claros	176	Colosseum	83	Corcyra Nigra I.	
Chytrium	175	Classis Ps.	74	Colossus	163		47
Chuzambari M.		Clastidium	71	Colubraria I.	65	Corduba	65
	279	Clauda I.	162	Columnarum		Corduani	218
Ciabus Fl.	108	Claudia Via	98	Fret.	66	Cores Fl.	233
Ciaca	181	Claudiopolis	171	Comacenus L.	72	Corfinium	81
Cianus S.	170	Claudius M.	45	Comana Cappa-		Coria Ottadino-	
Cibyra Major	178	Clausentum	29	docie	181	rum	31
Cibyrates	178	Clazomenæ	175	Comana Pontica		Corinium	30
Cicones	110	Cleonæ	151		173	Corinthia	144
Cidamus	279	Climax M.	185	Comaria Pr.	245	Corinthiacus S.	
Cilices	168	Climberis	56	Comedi	259		145
Cilicia	185	Clisobora	248	Comedorum M.		Corinthus	144
Cilicia Campe-		Clitumnus Fl.	78		259	Corioli	87
tris	185	Cloacæ	85	Comisene	237	Coriondi	34
Cilicia Isauria		Clocoris Fl.	92	Commagene	191	Coriosopiti	54
	185	Clodia Via	98	Commenases Fl.		Coritani	30
Cilicia Propria		Clunia	63		248	Corithus	77
	185	Clusium	77	Commoni	57	Cornavii	30, 32
Cilicia Trachea		Clypea	275	Comum	72	Cornelia Castra	
	185	Cnemis M.	132	Concana	63		271
Ciliciæ Pylæ	181	Cnidus	183	Concani	34, 63	Corone	154
Cilicium Mare		Cnossus	161	Concobar	236	Coronea	136
	186	Co	293	Condate	54	Coronus M.	236
Cimbri	38	Cobrys	113	Condivicnum	54	Corra	233
Cimbrica Chers.		Coccoranagara		Condochates Fl.		Corrodamum Pr.	
	38		250		249		229
Cimbrorum Pr.		Cocusus	187	Condylus	123	Corsica L.	103
	38	Cocytus Fl.	126	Confluentes	50	Corsis I.	103
Cimmerii	35, 38,	Codanonia I.	38	Conimbrica	66	Cortona	77
	90, 255	Codanus S.	38	Conovium	30	Cory I.	247
Cinereth L.	189	Cœla Eubœæ		Consentia	97	Corycium An-	
Cinnamomopho-			158	Constantia	196	trum	134, 186
ros Regio	300	Cœle-Persis	233	Constantiana	108	Corycus	175, 186
Cinyphus Fl.	278	Cœle-Syria	192	Constantina	270	Corygaza	249
Cinyps Fl.	278	Cœlius M.	83	Constantinopolis		Coryphasium	154
Circei Pr.	68	Cœlimontana	83		112	Cos I.	163
Circei M.	87	Cœos Fl.	155	Contestani	64	Cosa	76

Doetani	62	Cunarus M.	79	Cyrrhestica	191	Dastagherda	219
Dossuanus Fl.		Cunara	220	Cyrrhus	191	Datos	116
	249	Cunei	67	Cyrus Fl.	210.	Daulis	134
Dossura I.	275	Cunetio	29		233	Daunia	93
Dossyra I.	276	Cunetio Fl.	27	Cyta	210	Decapolis	203
Dotes Pr.	266	Cures	80	Cythera	152. 197	Decelea	142
Dothon	275	Curetes	128	Cythera I.	152	Decumates Agri	
Cotiaris Fl.	250	Curia	84	Cythræ	197		41
Cottia Alpis	68	Curicta I.	47	Cytinium	181	Delas Fl.	218
Cottiana	247	Curubis	276	Cytorus	172	Delium	136
Cottonara	247	Cush	223. 233	Cytorus M.	172	Delminium	47
Cottone	247	Cusus Fl.	40	Cyzicus	170	Delos I.	159
Cotyæium	178	Cutasium	210	Dabasæ	249	Delphi	133
Cotyora	173	Cutiliæ	80	Dabrona Fl.	33	Delta	287
Cragus M.	184	Cutiliæ L.	80	Dachinabades		Demetrias	124
Cranaë I.	141.	Cyane Fons	101		246	Derbe	179
	153	Cyaneæ Iæ.	111	Daci	105	Derbicæ	240
Cranon	124	Cybistra	181	Dacia	104	Dertona	71
Crater	68	Cyclades Iæ.	158	Dacia Aureliani		Dertosa	62
Crathis Fl.	95.	Cyclopes	98. 160		107	Derventio Fl.	27
	145	Cydnus Fl.	186	Daden I.	230	Deva	30
Cremera Fl.	77	Cydonia	161	Dædalium	101	Deva Fl.	28
Creмна	185	Cyza	239	Dahæ	240. 242	Deucaledonius	
Cremoni	254	Cylipenus S.	253	Daix Fl.	259	Oceanus	26
Cremona	72	Cyllene M.	149	Dalmatæ	47	Diamuna Fl.	248
Creones	82	Cyllene	146	Dalmatia	46	Dianæ Nemus	86
Crata I.	161	Cyllenes S.	146	Damascene	192	Diauna	211
Cretecum Mare		Cyme	168	Damascus	192	Dicæarchia	90
	161	Cynia L.	131	Damnii	31	Dictæ M.	161
Crera I.	47	Cynætha	149	Damnonium Pr.		Dictynna	161
Crimisa	96	Cynopolis	293		27	Didymi Ms.	225
Crissa	133	Cynosarges	141	Damnonii	29	Digentia Fl.	80
Crissæus Campus		Cynoscephalæ		Dan	198. 201	Diglito Fl.	213
	133		124	Dana	181. 247	Dimetæ	30
Crissæus S.	132.	Cynossema	112	Danai	118. 149	Dindymus M.	
	145	Cynossema Pr.		Danapris Fl.	253		170. 180
Criu Metopon Pr.			163	Danaster Fl.	106	Dio Cæsarea	201
	161. 256	Cynosura Pr.	142	Danciones	38	Diomedeæ I.	93
Crius Fl.	145	Cynthus M.	159	Dani	38	Diomedeæ Iæ.	93
Crobyzi	108	Cynuria	151	Danubius Fl.	36	Diomedis Cam-	
Crocodilopolis		Cynus	132	Danum	31	pus	94
	293	Cyparissia	155	Daonæ	249	Diomedis Stabu-	
Croton	96	Cyparissius S.		Daphnæ	291	lum	113
Crani	108		154	Daphne	190	Dionysopolis	
Cryptus Ps.	229	Cyphus	123	Dara Fl.	302		108. 245
Ctesiphon	219	Cyprus I.	195	Daradus Fl.	305	Diopolis	180
Ctimenæ	125	Cypsela	117	Darantasia	56	Dioscoridis I.	229
Cuda Fl.	66	Cyra	242	Darat Fl.	305	Dioscurias	209
Cularo	57	Cyre Fons	280	Dardani	108	Diospolis	206
Culicones	41	Cyrenæa	280	Dardania	108.	Diospolis Magna	
Culis	239	Cyrenaica	280		167		294
Cuma	168	Cyrene	280. 282	Dardanus	169	Dipolis I.	156
Cumæ	89	Cyreschata	242	Darni	33	Diræ Angustia	
Cumania	210	Cyrnus I.	103	Darnis	282		300
Cumanus S.	90	Cyropolis	242	Dassareti	117	Dirce Fons	137

Dire	300	Durocibrivis	30	Elaiticus S.	168	Epidaufus	47.
Dire Pr.	300	Durocornovium		Elam	230. 234.		150
Diridotis	222		30		236	Epidaurus Li-	
Dirphe M.	158	Durocortorum	52	Elatia	134	mera	152
Diva Fl.	28	Durolipons	30	Elaver Fl.	55	Epidelium	152
Divana	32	Durostorum	108	Elea	96. 146	Epidii	32
Dium	117. 193	Durotriges	29	Eleates S.	96	Epidium I.	32
Divodurum	53	Durovernum	29	Electrides Iæ.	38	Epidium Pr.	27
Dobuni	80	Duria Major Fl.		Elegia	214	Epiphania	191
Dodekaschænos			72	Elei	146	Epipolæ	100
	299	Durius Fl.	60	Elephantine I.		Epirus	126
Dodona	127	Durnovaria	29		296	Epirus Nova	113
Doliche	123	Dyardanes Fl.		Eleusa	186	Epope	145
Doliche I.	161		248	Eleusinium	141	Epopeus M.	91
Doliones	170	Dyme	146	Eleusis	138	Equus Tuticus	91
Dolionis I.	170	Dyrin M.	264	Eleutherus Fl.		Erannobœas Fl.	
Dolonci	110	Dyrrhachium			193		248
Dolopia	125		117	Elim	226	Erdini	34
Dores	119	Dystos	158	Elis	146. 147	Erdinus L.	34
Doridis S.	183	Ebal M.	202	Elisari	228	Erech	234
Doris	131. 182	Eblana	33	Elisson Fl.	145	Erechtheum	140
Dorium	155	Eboracum	31	Ellasar	228	Eretria	158
Dorylæum	178	Ebrodunum	57	Elmantica	66	Eridanus Fl.	38.
Dotius Campus		Ebuda Occident.		Elusa	56		69
	124	I.	32	Elusates	56	Erigon Fl.	115
Drangæ	239	Ebuda Orient. I.		Elymæi	230. 234	Erineses Fl.	248
Drangiana	239		32	Elymais	230. 236	Erineus	131. 138
Drapsaca	241	Ebudes Iæ.	32	Emathia	114. 115	Ermin Street	32
Draus Fl.	45	Ebudium Pr.	26	Emerita Augusta		Erymanthus	149
Dravus Fl.	45	Eburones	52		66	Erymanthus Fl.	
Drepane I.	128	Ebusus I.	65	Emesa	191		149
Drepanum	102	Ecbatana	195.	Emmaus	205	Erymanthus M.	
Drepanum Pr.			236	Emodi M.	244		147
	146	Ecdippa	195	Emodus M.	244	Erythia I.	61
Drilæ	173	Echinades Iæ.		Emporia	276	Erythræ	137. 175.
Drilo Fl.	46		129	Emporiæ	62		196
Drinus Fl.	46	Ecnomus M.	101	Emporicus S.	266	Erythræum Mare	
Dromus Achillis		Ectenes	135	Enchelees	47	I.	224. 225
	254	Ectini	57	En-dor	202	Eryx M.	102
Druids	23	Eden	222. 228	Engaddi	205	Esar	300
Drusiana Fossa		Edenates	57	Engedi	205	Esdraelon	201
	36	Edessa	117. 215	Engyum	102	Eshcol Fl.	206
Drusi Tropæa	40	Edeta	64	Enipeus Fl.	124	Esquilina	84
Drymodes	148	Edetani	64	Enna	102	Esquilinus M.	83
Dryopes	131	Edom	223	Enon	203	Eteocretes	161
Dryopis	131	Edonia	114	Eoa	278	Ethiopia	223
Dubis Fl.	53	Edrei	207	Epei	146	Etruna	75
Dubris	28	Egeriæ Vallis	83	Ephesus	176	Etrusci	75
Dulgibini	39	Egnatia	94	Ephraim	198.	Etruscum Mare	
Dulgumnii	39	Egnatia Via	98.		205		66
Dulichium I.	129		117	Ephraim M.	202	Etymandrus Fl.	
Dumna I.	32	Eiros M.	232	Ephrata	205		233
Dunum	34	Ekron	206	Ephyra	147	Eubœa I.	157
Duranus Fl.	55	Elæa	168	Ephyre	127. 144	Euboicum Mare	
Durobrivis	29	Elæus	112. 131	Epidamneus	117		158

Eadoses 38	Formiæ 88	Gallia 48	Gehenna 205
Evenus Fl. 180	Formio Fl. 75	Gallia Braccata	Gela 101
Evergetæ 239	Fortunatæ Iæ.	48	Gelæ 211. 235
Euganei 73	303	Gallia Cisalpina	Geloni 253
Eulæus Fl. 234	Foruli 81	71	Gelonus 253
Eupatoria 256	Fo. Romanum 84	Gallia Cispadana	Genabum 54
Euphrates Fl.	Fo. Sempronii 78	72	Genaunes 44
212	Fossa 104	Gallia Citerior 71	Genauni 44
Euripus 157	Fos-way 32	Gallia Comata 48	Geneva 57
Europa 6	Franci 39	Gallia Parva 179	Gennesar 201
Eurotas Fl. 121	Fregellæ 87	Gallia Togata 71	Gennesareth L.
Euryalus 101	Frentani 92	Gallia Transal-	189
Eurymedon Fl.	Frento Fl. 92	pina 48	Genua 71
185	Fretum Oceani	Gallia Transpa-	Geræstum Pr.
Eurytanes 181	26	dana 72	158
Eusebia 181	Frisiabones 39	Gallicum Fret. 26	Gerar 207
Eusebia ad Tau-	Frisii 39	Gallicus S. 57	Geraritica 207
rum 181	Frusino 87	Gallo-Græcia	Gerasa 208
Euxinus Pontus	Fucinus L. 81	179	Gerania 154
257	Fundi 88	Gallo-Ligyæ 57	Gerisa 279
Exploratorium	Gabæ 233	Gallorum Fo. 73	Gerizim M. 202
Castra 31	Gabali 55	Gamala 208	Germaui 34
Exterior Oceanus	Gabii 86	Gambrivii 39	Germania 34
265	Gad 198	Gangani 248	Germania I^a. 53
Exiongeber 226	Gadara 207	Gangara 211	Germania II^a. 51
Fabricius Pons	Gadarenes 207	Gangaridæ 248	Germanicopolis
85	Gadeni 31	Gangaridæ Ca-	172
Fæsulæ 77	Gades 66	lingæ 248	Germanicus Oce-
Fair Havens 162	Gades I. 66	Ganges Fl. 244.	anus 26
Falerii 77	Gaditanum Fret.	247	Gergesenes 207
Falernus Ager 89	66	Gange Regia 248	Gergovia 55
Falisci 77	Gaditanus S. 66	Gangeticus S.	Geronium 93
Faran 226	Gætara 211	244	Gerrha 230
Faurus Fl. 81	Gætuli 301	Gangites Fl. 116	Gerrhaicus S. 230
Felsina 74	Gætulia 301	Ganos 112	Gerrhus 254
Ferentana Urbs	Gagaudes I. 299	Gangra 172	Gesoriacum 52
92	Galaad M. 208	Garama 301	Getæ 105
Ferentinum 87	Galaaditis 208	Garamantes 301	Gethsemane 205
Ferinus S. 250	Galactophagi 259	Garganum Pr. 93	Gibeon 205
Feroniæ Lucus	Galacum 31	Garganus M. 93	Gigamæ 282
77	Galæsus Fl. 94	Gargara M. 168	Gihon Fl. 222
Ferraria Pr. 60	Galatæ 179	Garianonum 30	Gilboa M. 202
Fescennium 77	Galatia, 48. 179	Garienus Fl. 30	Gilead 208
Fidenæ 80	Galgala 205	Garoceli 56	Gilead M. 208
Finni 42	Galilæa 200	Garsaura 181	Gilgal 205
Fimringia 42	Galilæa Gentium	Garsauritis 181	Gillius M. 279
Flaminia Via 98	200	Garumna Fl. 51	Gir Fl. 301
Flanaticus S. 47	Galilæa Inf. 200	Gassandæ 228	Gira Metropolis
Flano 47	Galilæa Sup^r.	Gath 206	302
Flavia Cæsariensis	200	Gaudos I. 162	Girba 277
29	Galilee 200	Gaugamela 219	Girgasites 198
Flevo Fl. 36	Galilee of the	Gaulan 207	Glaucus Fl. 184.
Flevo L. 36	Gentiles 200	Gauzaca 240	214
Flevum Ost. 36	Galilee, Sea of	Gaza, 206. 235	Glaucus S. 184
Florentia 77	18	Gedrosia 238	Gleboa 30

Glevum 30	Gyrton 123	Hellas 118. 122.	Hermon M. 207
Glossa 275	Gythæatis S. 153	124. 125. 144	Hermonactis 106
Glota Æst. 28	Gythium 153	Hellenes 118	Hermonthis 296
Glota Fl. 28	Habor Fl. 215	Hellespontus 111	Hermopolis Mag-
Glykys Limen 126	Hadria 74. 79	Helli 128	na 293
Gnossus 161	Hadriani-Vallum 25	Hellopia 128	Hermopolitana
Goaris Fl. 248	Hadrianopolis 113. 140. 281	Heloria Tempe 101	Phylace 293
Gobæum Pr. 50	Hadrianus Fl. 72	Helorum 101	Hermunduri 40
Gofna 202	Hadriaticum Mare 67	Helos 153	Hermus Fl. 166
Gofnitica 202	Hadrumetum 276	Helvetii 53	Hernici 87
Gogana 233	Hæmi Extrema 107	Helvinus Fl. 78	Heroopolis 290
Golan 207	Hæmus M. 107	Heneti 74. 171	Heroopoliticus S. 224
Golgotha 204	Hagarens 223	Heniochi 173. 209. 258	Hesebon 208
Gomerites 179	Halab 216	Hephæstia 156	Heshbon 208
Gomorrah 190	Halak M. 203	Hephæstiades Iæ. 103	Hesidrus Fl. 246
Gomphi 123	Haliacmon Fl. 115	Heptanomis 288	Hesperia 67
Gonnus 123	Haliartus 136	Heraclea 95. 112	Hesperia Ultima 58
Gordiaci M ^a . 212	Halicarnassus 183	Heraclea I. 293	Hespericus S. 305
Gorditanum Pr. 104	Halmydessus 111	Heraclea in Ponto 171	Hesperides 281
Gordium 180	Halonesus 157	Heraclea Lyncestis 117	Hesperidum Horti 277. 304
Gorgo 259	Haly Fl. 165	Heraclea Minoa 101	Hesperii Æthiopes 297
Gorgones 252. 277. 304	Ham, Land of 285	Heraclea Sintica 116	Hesperu Keras 304
Gortyna 162	Hamath 191	Heracleopolis Magna 293	Hestiaëotis 123
Gosen 290	Hamathites 198	Heræ I. 303	Hexacontaclinos 100
Goshen 290	Hamaxobii 251	Heræi M ^a . 99	Hexamilium 112
Gothi 38	Hammonium 283	Herculaneum 90	Hexapylon 101
Gothini 40	Hannibalis Turris 276	Herculeum Fret. 66	Hibe 293
Gothones 38	Haran 216	Herculis Columnæ 266	Hibernia I. 33
Govillæ 304	Harmozia 238	Herculis Liburni Ps. 76	Hibernicum Mare 26
Gozan 215	Harpasus Fl. 214	Herculis Monoeci Ps. 71	Hiddekel Fl. 213
Græa 137	Hatra 216	Herculis Pr. 27. 68	Hiera I. 23
Græci 118	Hebron 205	Hercynia Silva 35	Hiera Sycaminos 299
Græcia 118	Hebrus Fl. 110	Hercynii M ^a . 35	Hiera I. 103
Graham's Dyke 26	Hebudes Iæ. 32	Hermæa Acra 275	Hieraconopolis 296
Graia Alpis 69	Hecatompylon 237	Hermin Street 32	Hierapolis 178. 191
Grampus M. 26	Hecatompylos 278. 294	Hermionius M. 59	Hierapytna 162
Granicus Fl. 168	He-donacon 135	Hermione 150	Hierasus Fl. 106
Granua Fl. 40	Helena I. 141	Hermiones 40	Hierichus 205
Gratianopolis 57	Helice 146	Hermionicus S. 150	Hieromax Fl. 207
Grovii 63	Helicon Fl. 117		Hieron Pr. 33
Gugerni 51	Helicon M. 135		Hierosolyma 203
Guiza 267	Heliopolis 192. 291		Hilleviones 41
Guria 241	Felium Ost. 36		Himera 102
Gutæ 41			Himera Fl. 102
Guttones 38			
Gyaros I. 160			
Gymnesiæ Iæ. 65			
Gymnosophistæ 246			
Gyndes Fl. 218. 236			

Hiinom Vallis	204	Hymettus M.	142	Ichnusa I.	104	India Alba	239
Hippemolgi	251	Hypanis Fl.	253.	Ichthyophagi	239. 305	India extra	
Hippocrene	135	Hypata	125	Ichthyophago-		Gangem	248
Hippo Diarrhytus	272	Hyperborei	253	rum S.	230	India intra	
Hippo Regius	270	Hyperoborei M.	252	Ichthys Pr.	155	Gangem	245
Hippo Zarytus	272	Hyperesia	145	Icknild Street	32	Indiæ	242
Hipponiates S.	97	Hyperia	101	Iconium	179	Indicetæ	62
Hipponitis P.	272	Hyperia Fons	124	Iculusua	56	Indraprathæ	
Hipponium	97	Hyphasis Fl.	246	Ida M.	161. 168	Indus Fl.	178.
Hippophagi	253.	Hypius Fl.	171	Idæa I.	161		245
Hippus	207	Hypsipyle I.	156	Idæus M.	168	Inferum Mare	68
Hippus	227	Hyrcania	236.	Idalium	197	Ingevones	38
Hira	221		237	Idistavisus Cam-		Ingauni	71
Hirpini	92	Hyrcanum Mare	257	pus	35	Ingriones	39
Hispalis	66	Hyrmine	147	Idubeda M.	59	Insubres	55. 72
Hispania	58	Iabadii I.	249	Idumæa	223	Intemelii	71
Hispania Ulterior	59	Jabesh Gilead	208	Idumania Fl.	29	Interamna	92
		Jabok Fl.	208	Jebus	203	Inycum	102
Hispiratis	214	Iabneel	206	Jebusites	204	Iol	267
Histiæa	158	Iadera	47	Jehosophat, V. of		Iolcos	124
Histiæotis	158	Iagath	266		205	Jomanes Fl.	248
Histria	75	Ialysus	163	Ienysus	206	Iomnium	267
Hittites	198	Iambia	227	Jericho	205	Ion M.	302
Hivites	198	Iamnia	206	Ierne I.	33	Ionia	174
Holy Land	198	Iamno	65	Iernis	34	Ionium Mare	68
Homeritæ	228	Janiculum	85	Jerusalem	203	Ionopolis	172
Homole M.	124	Japho	206	Jezrael	201	Joppa	206
Homonada	186	Iapys Fl.	138	Igædita	66	Jordan R.	189
Hor M.	225	Iapydes	47	Igililis	268	Jordanes Fl.	189
Hordæi I.	249	Iapygia	92. 94	Ikening Street	32	Ios I.	160
Horeb M.	225	Iapygium Pr.	68	Ilargus Fl.	42	Iotapata	201
Horestæ	82	Iassii	106	Ilercaones	62	Jovavum	45
Horites	225	Iassius S.	183	Ilerda	62	Jovavus Fl.	45
Hormiæ	88	Iassus	182	Ilergetæ	62	Ipsus	178
Hostilia	73	Iathrippa	227	Ilipula M.	59	Irinus S.	246
Hyantes	135	Iatrus Fl.	108	Ilissus Fl.	141	Iris Fl.	173
Hybla	99	Iaxartæ	259	Ilium	169	Is	220
Hyccara	102	Iaxartes Fl.	232	Ilium Novum		Isamnium Pr.	33
Hydaspes Fl.	246	Jazyges	251. 254		169	Isara Fl.	51
Hydraotes Fl.	246	Jazyges Meta-		Illyria	46	Isarus Fl.	43
		nastæ	253	Illyricum	46	Isargus Fl.	42
Hydrea I.	150	Ibera	62	Illyricum Græ-		Isaura	185
Hydruntum	94	Iberi	210	cum	113	Isaura Nova	185
Hydrus	94	Iberia	58. 210	Illyris	46	Isauri	184
Hylæa	254	Iberus Fl.	60	Ilva I.	77	Isauria	184
Hylas Fl.	170	Icaria I.	163	Imaus M.	258	Isca Fl.	27. 28
Hylica P.	137	Icarium Mare		Imbrasus Fl.	163	Isca Silurum	31
Hylli	47		163	Imbros I.	156	Isca Damnonio-	
Hyllis Pen.	47	Iceni	30	Immundus S.	296	rum	29
Hyllus Fl.	176	Ichana	101	Inachus Fl.	129.	Ischeri	302
					151	Ishmaelites	223
				Inapha	230	Isis et Serapis	83
				Inarime I.	91	Ismarus	113
				India	242	Ismenus Fl.	137

Israel	197	Kishon Fl.	195	Lapurdum	56	Lemovii	38
Issa I.	47	Kison Fl.	201	Laranda	179	Leontes Fl.	189
Issachar	198	Laaththa	230	Larice	246	Leontini	90
Issedon Scythica		Labdalum	101	Larinum	93	Leontinus S.	90
	260	Labeates	47	Larissa 123.	218	Leontopolis	291.
Issedon Serica		Labeatis Palus		Larissa Cremaste			292
	260		47		125	Lepontii	44
Issedones	260	Laberus	34	Larissa Pelasgia		Lepreum	147
Issicus S.	187	Labicana Via	98		125	Lepte Acra	165
Issus	187	Labicum	86	Larius L.	72	Leptis Magna	
Istævones	39	Laccobriga	67	Lasea	162		276
Ister Fl.	36	Laccius P ^{cu} .	100	Lathon Fl.	281	Leptis Minor	276
Isthmus	143. 145	Lacedæmon	151.	Latina Via	98	Leria	64
Istropolis	108		153	Latini	82	Lerna L.	151
Itabyrius M.	201	Lacinium Pr.	96	Latium	81	Lesbos I.	162
Italia	67	Lacmos M.	114	Latmicus S.	182	Lethæus Fl.	123.
Italica	66	Laconia	151	Latmos M.	182		162. 281
Ithaca I.	129	Laconica	151	Latopolis	296	Leucadia I.	129
Ithome	123	Laconicus S.	152	Latovici	47	Leucas	129
Ithome M.	155	Lactodorum	30	Latovicorum		Leucas I.	129
Itium Pr.	50	Ladon Fl.	149	Prætorium	47	Leucate Pr.	129
Itius Ps.	52	Læstrygones		Latris I.	253	Leuce Acte	158
Ituna Æst.	27		88. 98	Latronum Regio		Leuce Come	228
Ituna Fl.	27	Læstrygonia	88		250	Leuce I.	36
Ituræa	192	Lagnus S.	253	Lavinium	85	Leuci	53
Ityca	272	Lahora	246	Laurentum	85	Leuci M ^a .	161
Itys Fl.	32	Lais	201	Lauriacum	45	Leucopetra Pr.	
Judæa	197. 203	Laletani	62	Laurium M.	141		68
Judæorum V ^a .		Lambese	270	Laus	96	Leucopibia	31
	291	Lambrus Fl.	72	Laus Fl.	95	Leucos Ps.	296
Judah	197. 198	Lamia	125	Laus S.	96	Leucosia	196
Judah, Desert of		Lamotis	186	Laus Pompeia	72	Leuctra	135
	205	Lampea M.	149	Lautulæ	88	Leuctrum	154
Ivernî	34	Lampsacus	169	Lautumiæ	100	Lexovii	54
Ivernîs	34	Lamus	186	Lazi	209	Libanus M.	186
Ivernus Fl.	34	Lancia Transcu-		Lazica	209	Libethrius M.	
Julia Alps	69	dana	66	Lebadia	136		136
Julias	201	Langobardi	38	Lebanon M.	188	Libethrum	117
Julii Fo.	57. 75	Lanuvium	85	Lebedus	175	Libisolia	64
Julibona	53	Laodicea	178	Leborini Campi		Libissonis Turris	
Julibriga	63	Laodicea ad Li-			90		164
Iulis	160	banum	191	Lechæum	145	Libnius Fl.	33
Julium Carnicum		Laodicea ad Mare		Lectum Pr.	164	Liburnia	46
	75		190	Legia Septima		Libya	17. 279.
Juncaria	62	Laodicea Com-		Gemina	63		283
Junonia I.	303	busta	179	Lehabim	18	Libya Exterior	
Junonis Pr.	60	Laodicea Scabi-		Leipontii	44		283
Jura M.	50	osa	191	Lelantus Campus		Libya Interior	
Justiniana I ^a .	116	Laodicene	191		158		301
Juthungi	40	Lapethus	196	Leleges	128	Libya P.	277.
Izannesopolis	220	Lapidea Turris		Lelegia	153		302
Kedar	223		260	Lemanis Ps.	28	Libycus M.	287
Kedron Fl.	205	Lapidei Campi		Lemanus L.	51	Libyes	279
Kerata M.	138		57	Lemnos I.	156	Libysa	171
Kiriath-Arba	205	Lapithæ	123	Lemovices	55	Lichades Iæ.	158

Licus Fl. 42	Lacus Asturum 63	Lyræus M. 151	Magnus Campus 189
Liger Fl. 51	Lacus Augusti 63	Lyrnessus 168	Magnus S. 250
Ligures 57. 70	Ludias Fl. 115	Lysimachia 112	Magnetes 124
Liguria 70	Lugdunensis 53	Lystra 179	Mago 65
Ligustica ora 71	Lugdunensis I ^a . 54	Lytarnis Pr. 253	Magon Fl. 249
Ligusticus S. 68	Lugdunensis II ^a . 53	MaalehAcrabbim 203	Malaca 66
Ligustini 70	Lugdunensis III ^a . 54	MaarsaresFl. 221	Malæi Colon Pr. 249
Ligyæ 57. 70	Lugdunensis IV ^a . 54	Maabog 191	Malange 247
Lilæa 134	Lugdunum Bata- vorum 51	Macæ 230	Male 246
Lilybæum 102	Lugdunum Segu- sianorum 55	Macæi Syrtitæ 279	Malea M. 247
Lilybæum Pr. 99	Luguvallium 31	Maccabees 199.	Malea Pr. 152
Limnæa 154	Luna 76	202	Maleos I. 32
Limonum 55	Luna Silva 35	Macedonia 113	Maleventum 92
Limyra 184	Lunæ M ^a . 302	Maceta Pr. 230	Maliacus S. 125
Limyrca 246	Lunæ Ps. 71	Macetæ 114	Malienses 125
Lindum 30	Lupphurdum 40	Macetia 114	Malli 246
Lindus 101. 163	Luppia Fl. 37	Machærus 208	Mallorum Opp. 246
Lingones 54. 74	Lusitani 66	Macolicum 34	Malua FL. 265
Lingua 275	Lusitania 62	Macoraba 228	Mamala 238
Lipara I. 103	Lutetia 54	Macra Fl. 70	Mamertini 97
Lipareorum Iæ. 103	Luz 205	Macris I. 141.	Mamertum 97
Lipsydrium 142	Lycabettus M. 141	157	Mamre 205
Liris Fl. 81	Lycæus M. 148	Macrobian 297	Manada Fl. 248
Lissus 47	Lycaonia 148.	Macrocephali 173	Manasseh 198
Litana Silva 73	178	Macrones 173	Mancunium 31
Liternum 89	Lycastos 162	Madaura 270	Mandubii 55
Livia 208	Lyceum 141	Mæander Fl. 166	Manduriæ 95
Lixus 266	Lychnidus 117	Mæatæ 24	Maniolæ Iæ. 250
Locri 97. 132	Lychnitis P. 117.	Mænalus M. 149	Manrali 209
Locri Epicne- midii 132	213	Mænus Fl. 37	Mantua 64. 73
Locri Epizephyrii 97	Lycia 183	Mæonia 174	Mantineæ 149
Locri Opuntii 132	Lycopolis 294	Mæotæ 255	Maracanda 241
Locri Ozolæ 132	Lycorea 134	Mæotis P. 254	Marah 226
Logi 32	Lycormas Fl. 130	Mæsanites S. 230	Marathon 141
Logia Fl. 33	Lycosura 148	Mardi 235. 240	Marcomanni 40
Londinium 29	Lyctus 162	Mardus Fl. 233	Mareotis L. 289
Longi Muri 139	Lycus Fl. 173.	Mareura 249	Margiana 240
Longovicus 31	178. 194. 218	Margus Fl. 108.	240
Longus Fl. 28	Lydda 206	Mariaba 226	
Longus Ps. 77	Lydia 174	Mariana 103	
Lorium 76	Lygii 40	Mariandyni 170	
Lotophagi 277	Lyginus Fl. 108	Marianus M. 59	
Lotophagitis I. 277	Lygos 112	Maridunum 30	
Lubim 18	Lyncestis 117	Marionis 39	
Luca 76	Lyncestis Aq. 117	Marisus Fl. 106	
Lucania 95	Lyncestis Fl. 115	Marithi M ^a . 230	
Luceni 34		Maritimæ Alpeæ 68	
Luceria 93			
Lucretilis M. 80			
Lucrinus L. 90			

Marmarica	282	Mediæ Pylæ	218	Messana	99	Moabites	227
Marmaridæ	282	Mediolanum	54.	Messapia	94	Modiana	226
Maro M.	99	55. 56. 72		Messapii	94	Modogulla	248
Marrubium	81	Mediomatrici	53	Messapius M.		Modona Fl.	34
Marrucini	81	Meduacus Major		136		Modura	247
Marsacii	39	Fl.	75	Messeis Fons	124	Mœris L.	293
Marsi	39. 81	Meduacus Minor		Messene	155	Mœsi	108
Marsyabæ	229	Fl.	75	Messenia	154	Mœsia	106
Marsyas Fl.	178.	Megalopolis	148	Messeniacus S.		Mœsia Inferior	
183		Megara 142. 275		153		108	
Marta Fl.	76	Megara Hybæla		Metachompsø		Mœsia Superior	
Martianes L.	235	99		299		108	
Martiani	235	Megaris	142	Metagonitæ	266	Mogontiacum	53
Marundæ	249	Megiddo	202	Metagonium	266	Moliones	151
Masius M.	215	Mela Fl.	72	Metallinum	66	Molochath Fl.	
Massæsylii	263	Melanchlæni	29	Metallum Pr.		265	
Massaga	245	Melanes M ^a .	225	161		Molossia	127
Massagetæ	240.	Melas Fl.	181	Metapontum	95	Moluris	143
242. 259		Meles Fl.	175	Metaris Æst.	27	Mona I.	30. 31
Massicus M.	89	Melibocus M.	35	Metaurus Fl.	78	Monæda I.	31
Massilia	57	Melibœa	124	Metelis	290	Monapia I.	31
Massilienses	57	Meligunis I.	103	Methana	150	Monda Fl.	60
Massylii	263	Melita	181	Methone	117.	Monoglossum	
Mastusia Acra		Melita I. 48. 103		150. 154.		246	
112		Melite	141	Methora	248	Moph	292
Matiani	235	Melitene	181	Methymna	162	Mopsopia	138
Matinus	93	Melos I.	160	Metis	53	Mopsuestia	187
Matrona Fl.	51	Memnonium	295	Metroum	140	Moriah M.	204
Mattiaci	39	Memphis	292	Metulum	47	Morini	52
Mattiaci Fontes		Menapia	34	Midianites	223	Morinum Fret.	
39		Menapii 34. 52		Milæ	102	26	
Mattiacum	39	Mendes	292	Mile, Jewish	4	Morius M.	204
Mattium	39	Mendesium Ost.		Mile, Roman	4	Moron	67
Mauretania	262	290		Miletus	182	Mortuum Mare	
Mauretania Cæ-		Menelaium M.		Milichia Fons		189	
sariensis	266	153		101		Morunda	235
Mauretania Siti-		Menelaus Ps. 283		Milichus Fl.	146	Morundæ	235
fensis	267	Meninx I.	277	Milyæ	178	Mosa Fl.	50
Mauretania Tin-		Mentesa Oretana		Milyas	178	Mosæus Fl.	233
gitana	263	64		Mimas M.	175	Moscha	229
Mauri 263. 264		Menuthias I. 301		Minæi	228	Moschi	209
Mauro-Castrum		Merdi	108	Mincius Fl.	72	Moschici M ^a .	209
214		Meroë 298. 299		Minervæ Pr.	91	Mosella Fl.	50
Maurusia	262	Merom L.	189	Minus Fl.	60	Mossynæci	173
Maxeras Fl.	236	Merom M.	245	Minoa	152	Mosychlos M.	
Maxima Cæsari-		Meræ	32	Minturnæ	88	156	
ensis	31	Mesambria		Minturnenses		Mothon	154
Maxima Sequa-		Chers.	233	Paludes	88	Mothone	154
norum	53	Mesembria	110	Mirtilis	67	Moxoene	214
Mazaca	180	Mesene I.	216	Misenum Ps.	90	Mulucha Fl.	265
Mecone	145	Mesogis M.	175	Misenum Pr.	90	Munda	66
Medaba	208	Mesolia	248	Mitylene	162	Munychia Ps.	
Media	234	Mesolus Fl.	247	Mizpeh Vallis		139	
Mediæ Murus		Mesopotamia	214	207		Murius Fl.	45
221		Mespyla	218	Mizraim	285	Musa	228

Museum	141	Narbona	47	Nicer Fl.	37	Noviomagus	29.
Musicani	246	Narraga	220	Nicomedia	171		53
Musonii	267	Narycium	132	Nicopolis	181.	Novius Fl.	28
Musulani	267	Nasamones	281		187. 205. 289	Nubæ	297. 298
Mutina	73	Nascica	63	Nicopolis Achaïæ		Nubæ P.	302
Mycale M.	174	Nasos	100		127	Nubonenses Sa-	
Mycenæ	151	Natiso Fl.	75	Nicopolis ad Is-		linæ	268
Myconos I.	159	Naucratis	291	trum	108	Nuchul Fl.	302
Mygdonia	114.	Naupactus	132	Nicopolis ad		Numantia	63
	115. 215	Nauplia	150	Nestum	113	Numicius Fl.	85
Mygdonius Fl.		Nauportus	47	Nigama	247	Numidæ	269
	215	Nauportus Fl.	47	Niger Lapis M.		Numidia	262. 269
Mylæ Ps.	102	Nautaca	242		288	Numidicus S.	268
Mylasa	183	Naxos I.	159	Nigir Fl.	302	Nysa	245
Myndus	183	Naxuana	214	Nigira Metropolis		Oaracta I.	238
Myos Hormus		Nazareth	201		302	Oases	293
	296	Nazianzus	181	Nigritæ	303	Oasis Major	293
Myra	184	Nea	169	Nigrites P.	303	Oasis Minor	293
Myrina	156	Neapolis	90. 100.	Nilus Fl.	286	Obringa Fl.	51
Myrrhifera Regio			116. 202. 275.	Nineveh	218	Oboca Fl.	33
	300		276.	Ninus	218	Oboth	227
Myrtos I.	158	Neapolitanus S.		Niphates M.	212	Ocean-river	1
Myrtoum Mare			276	Nisæa	142	Ocelis	228
	158	Nebo M.	208	Nisæus Campus		Ocetis I.	32
Myrtuntium	146	Nebrissa Veneria			236	Ocha M.	158
Mysi	108		66	Nisibis	216	Ocra M.	69
Mysia	167. 237	Nebrodes M.	99	Nisyros I.	163	Ocrinum Pr.	27
Mysia Europæa		Neda Fl.	147	Nitria	289	Octapitarum Pr.	
	106	Nedo Fl.	154	Nitriotis	289		27
Myus	182	Negran	228	Nivaria I.	303	Odessus	108. 254
Naarmalcha	220	Neius M.	130	No	294	Odeum	140
Nabathæi	226	Nemausus	57	Nod, Land of	234	Odrysæ	110
Nachal	286	Nemea	151	Nola	89	Œa	278
Nagnata Urbs	34	Nemea Fl.	144	Nomades	269	Œagrius Fl.	110
Nagnatæ	34	Nemetes	53	Nomadia	269	Œanthe	132
Nahal	286	Neo Cæsarea	173	Nomentum	80	Œbalia	153
Naim	201	Nericus	129	Nonacris	149	Œca	278
Naissus	108	Nerigos	41	Noph	292	Œchalia	131.
Namadas Fl.	246	Nerii Celtici	63	Nora	181		155. 158
Namnetes	54	Neritis I.	129	Norba	87	Œchardæ	260
Nanaguna Fl.		Neritus M.	130	Norba Cæsarea		Œchardes Fl.	260
	246	Neroassus	181		66	Œdanes Fl.	248
Nanichæ	248	Nervicanus		Noreia	75	Œniadæ	129
Napata	299	Tractus	53	Noricæ Alpes	44	Œnoe	141
Naphthali	198	Nervii	52	Norici	44	Œnoe I.	160
Nar Fl.	78	Nessonis P.	123	Noricum	44	Œnopia I.	150
Narisci	40	Nestus Fl.	110	Norossi	259	Œnotri	95
Narbo Martius		Nia Fl.	305	Notium Pr.	33	Œnotria	67
	58	Nicæa	57. 171.	Notu Keras	301.	Œscus Fl.	108
Narbonensis	56		246		304	Œta M.	123
Narbonensis I ^a .		Nicatorius M.		Novantæ	31	Ogygia I.	97
	57		219	Novantum Pr.	27	Ogyris I.	238
Narbonensis II ^a .		Nicephorium	216	Novempopulana		Olba	186
	57	Nicephorius Fl.			56	Olbia	104. 171.
Naro Fl.	47		214	Noviodunum	108		185. 254.

Olbiopolis	254	Orëus	158	Palanda	250	Parasangæ	4
Olcachites S.	270	Oricum	117	Palantia	63	Paras	230
Olcades	64	Orine	203	Palatinus M.	83	Parentium	75
Olenus	131. 146	Oritæ	239	Palatium	85	Parisi	54
Olgassys M.	172	Orneon Pr.	247	Palea	146	Parma	73
Olisipo	66	Orobii	72	Palibothra	248	Parne	240. 242
Olitorium Fo.	85	Orontes Fl.	189	Palica	103	Parnassus M.	
Olives, M ^t . of	205	Oropus	136	Palimbothra	248		134
Oloosson	123	Orospeđa M.	59	Palinurum Pr.	96	Parnes M.	135
Olympena	170	Orra	97	Paliurus	282	Paropamisadæ	
Olympia	147	Orrea	32	Pallacopa	221		239
Olympieum	140	Ortona	92	Pallæ	104. 130	Paropamisus M.	
Olympus	184	Ortospana	239	Pallantia	63		232
Olympus M.	114.	Ortygia I.	100	Pallantium	148	Paros I.	159
	170	Orudii M ^t .	245	Pallas L.	277	Parrhasia	148
Olynthus	116	Oruros	192	Pallene	115	Parrhasii	148
Omana S.	229	Osca	62. 65.	Palma	65	Parsiræ	239
Omanitæ	229	Oscela	44	Palmyra	192	Parsis	239
Ombos	296	Osci	88	Pambotis L.	126	Parthenius M.	
Ombriou I.	303	Oscius Fl.	108	Pamisus Fl.	153.		151
Ommana	239	Osismii	54		155	Parthenius Fl.	
Omothermon I.		Osroene	215	Pamphyliā	184		172
	100	Ossa M.	122	Pamphylum		Parthenon	140
On	291	Osteodes I.	103	Mare	185	Parthenope	90
Onchesmus Ps.		Ostia	85	Panacton	142	Parthia	237
	126	Ostrogothæ	38	Panchaia I.	229	Parthyene	237
Onchestus	137	Othrys M.	123	Pandionis Regio		Parueta M ^t .	232
Onion	291	Ottadini	31		247	Paryadres M.	
Onochonus Fl.		Ottorocorræ	261	Pandosia	95. 97.		165. 212
	123	Oxiæ Iæ.	129	Paneas	127	Pasargadæ	233
Ophir	228. 249	Oxii M ^t .	241	Paneum M.	207	Pasitigris Fl.	213.
Ophis Fl.	149.	Oxinas Fl.	171	Pangæus M.	115		234.
	173	Oxus Fl.	233	Panhellenes	118	Passaron	127
Ophiusa	106	Oxydracæ	246	Panionium	174	Patala	246
Ophiusa I.	65	Oxymagis Fl.	249	Panis I.	300	Patalene	246
Opici	88	Oxyrhynchus	293	Pannonia	45	Patara	184
Opis	219	Ozene	246	Pannonii	45	Patavium	74
Opuntius S.	132	Pachynum Pr.		Pannonius M.	45	Paternum	96
Opus	132		99	Panopolis	294	Pathissus Fl.	
Ora	239	Pactolus Fl.	176	Panormus	102		106
Oræ	239	Pactya	112	Pantheon	85	Pathros	296
Oræa	239	Pactyas M.	175	Panticapæum		Pathyris	296
Orbelus M.	107	Padan-Aram	215		256	Patmos I.	163
Orbis Terrarum	4	Padus Fl.	69	Paphlagonia	172	Patræ	146
Orcades Iæ.	32	Pæonia	114. 115	Paphlagonia	171	Patmos	290
Orcadum Mare		Pæstanius S.	96	Paphos	196	Pausilypon	90
	26	Pæstum	96	Pappua M.	270	Pax Augusta	66
Orcas Pr.	26	Pagasæ	124	Paracadi	241	Pax Julia	67
Orcheni	230	Pagasæus S.	124	Parachoathras M.		Paxi Iæ.	128
Orchoe	222	Palæ Paphos	196		232	Pazalæ	249
Orchomenus	136.	Palæ Tyrus	195	Parætonium	289	Pedeus Fl.	196
	149	Palæsimundum		Paran	226	Peirus Fl.	146
Ordovices	30	I.	247	Paran, Desert of	225	Peiso L.	45
Oretani	64	Palæste	126			Pelagonia	115.
Oretum	64	Palæstina	197				117

Pelagonia Tripo- litis 123	Persepolis 233	Phlegyæ 136	Pisæ 76
Pelasgi 76. 119	Persia 230	Phliasia 145	Pisatis 147
Pelasgia 143. 148	Persicum Impe- rium 230	Phlius 145	Pisaurus Fl. 78
Pelasgici Campi 124	Persicus S. 225	Phlya 142	Piscina Publica 85
Pelasgicus S. 124	Persis 230	Phocæa 175	Pisgah M. 208
Pelasgiotis 123	Perusia 77	Phocicum 133	Pisidia 184
Pelendones 63	Pessinus 179	Phocis 132	Pison Fl. 222
Peligni 81	Petalia Iæ. 158	Phœni 273	Pistoria 77
Pelion M. 122	Petelia 96	Phœnice 126.	Pithecosa I. 91
Pella 117. 191. 208	Petilia 96	Phœnicia 193	Pithom 290
Pellene 145. 153	Petra 226	Phœnicis Ps. 162	Pitonius Fl. 81
Pelodes Limen 126	Peucetia 94	Phœnicus M. 137	Pityus 209
Peloponnesus 143	Peucini 253	Phœno 227	Pityusæ Iæ. 65
Pelorum Pr. 99	Peucini M*. 252	Pholegandros I. 160	Placentia 73
Pelso L. 45	Phacusa 291	Phorana 240	Planctæ Iæ. 111
Pelusiaceum Ost. 290	Phæaces 128	Phra 240	Plataeæ 135
Pelusiacus Fl. 291	Phædiades Pe- træ 134	Phraata 235	Platea I. 283
Pelusium 290	Phalanna 123	Phrixia 147	Pleistus Fl. 133
Peneus Fl. 120. 147	Phalarium 101	Phrygia 177	Plemmyrium Pr. 101
Pennina Alpīs 69	Phalerum Ps. 139	Phrygia Minor 167	Plinthine 289
Pennina Vallis 56	Phanagoria 258	Phthia 124	Plinthinetes S. 289
Pentapolis 249. 280	Pharnacia 173	Phthiotis 124	Plotæ Iæ. 155
Pentapylon 100	Pharos I. 289	Phthiophagi 257	Pluvialia I. 303
Pentelicus M. 142	Pharpar Fl. 192	Phut 265	Pnyx 141
Pentri 91	Pharsalus 124. 126	Phut Fl. 265	Pœmandria 137
Peparethus I. 157	Pharus I. 47	Phycus Pr. 281	Pœni 273
Peperina I. 246	Phaselis 184	Phylace 125	Pœtovio 45
Pephnos 153	Phasiane 213	Phynon 227	Pola 75
Peræa 183. 207	Phasis 210	Physcus 183	Polaticum Pr. 75
Percote 169	Phasis Fl. 210. 213	Physcus Fl. 219	Polaticus S. 75
Perga 185	Phatniticum Ost. 290	Pibeseth 291	Polemonium 173
Pergamos 169	Phazania 301	Piceni 78	Poliaum 95
Pergamus 168	Phegea 149	Picenum 78	Pollentia 65. 71
Pergusa L. 103	Pheneos 149	Picentini 91	Polytimetus Fl. 242
Perimuda I. 246	Pheræ 124	Pictavi 55	Pomona I. 32
Perimula 249	Phiala L. 189	Picti 24	Pompeii 90
Perimulicus S. 249	Philadelpia 177. 193. 208	Pictones 55	Pompeii Tropæa 58
Perinthus 112	Philæ 142	Picts' Wall 25	Pompeiopolis 172. 186
Perisabora 221	Philæ I. 296	Pieria 115	Pompelo 62
Permessus Fl. 135	Philænorum Aræ 278	Pieria M. 190	Pompeum 139
Perrhæbi 123	Philippi 116	Pindenissus 191	Pomptinæ Pa- ludes 87
	Philippopolis 113	Pindus 131	Pontes 29
	Philistæi 206	Pindus M. 120	Pontus 108. 172
	Philistines 206	Pinna 81	Populonium 76
	Phintias 101	Pintuaria I. 303	Populonium Pr. 68
	Phlegra 115	Piræ 146	Porata Fl. 106
	Phlegræi Campi 90	Piræus Ps. 139	Porphyrus I. 152
		Piratæ 246	
		Pirene Fons 145	
		Pisa 147	

Porphyrītis M.	Ptolemais	195.	Reate	80	Rhymnici M.	
288		281	Reatina Tempe	80	Ricina L.	32
Porta Capena 83	Ptolemais Hermii	294	Recem	226	Riduna I.	54
Portus Augusti	Ptolemais Theron		Red Sea	224	Rigodulum	52
77		300	Redones	54	Robogdii	33
Posidium Pr.	Ptoos M.	136	Regia	34	Robogdium Pr.	
124. 126. 225	Pulchrum Pr.		Regia Altera	34		33
Posidonia		271	Regianum	108	Roma	82
96	Pura	239	Regillus L.	86	Rostra	84
Posidoniates S.	Puteoli	90	Regina	43	Rotomagus	54
96	Puticuli	84	Regium Fl.	220	Roxolani	254
Potami Fl.	Pydna	117	Regium Lepidi		Rubeas Pr.	41
108	Pygmæi	243		73	Rubico Fl.	71
Potentia Fl.	Pylos	154	Regni	29	Rubresus L.	58
79	Pylos Eliacus		Regnum	29	Rubrum Mare	
Potidæa		147	Rehoboth	216		224
116	Pylos Triphylia-		Remi	52	Rugii	38
Potniæ	cus	147	Rephidim	225	Rumon Fl.	70
137	Pyramides	292	Resafa	191	Rusadir	266
Præneste	Pyramus Fl.	187	Resaina	216	Rusadir Pr.	266
86	Pyrenæi M.	59	Resen	219	Rusucurum	267
Prænestina Via	Pyrenæum Pr.		Reuben	198	Ruteni	55
98		60	Rezeph	191	Rutuli	86
Prætutii	Pyrethus Fl.	106	Rha Fl.	257	Rutupiæ	28
78	Pyrrha	122. 125	Rhabbanæi	261	Saba	228
Prævalitana	Pythium	123	Rhædestus	112	Sabæi	228
46	Pytho	133	Rhæti	43	Sabara	249
Pras	Pyxus	96	Rhætia	43	Sabaracus Fl.	
124	Pyxus Fl.	96	Rhæticiæ Alpes			249
Prasiæ	Quadi	40		43	Sabaracus S.	249
152	Quirinalis M.	83	Rhagiana	236	Sabarus Fl.	248
Prasii	Quirites	80	Rhagæ	236	Sabatha	228
248	Rabbath-Ammon		Rhamnus	142	Sabatus Fl.	91
Prasodis Mare		208	Rhapta	301	Sabbatum Fl.	194
301	Rabbath-Moab		Rheba	34	Sabe	227
Prasum Pr.		227	Rhegium	97	Sabelli	91
301	Ragæ	30	Rhenea L.	159	Sabini	79
Prelus L.	Rahab	291	Rhenus Fl.	36. 73	Sabota	228
76	Rama	205	Rhinocorura	290	Sabrata	278
Præmnis	Ramah	206	Rhion Fl.	210	Sabrina Æst.	27
299	Rambacia	239	Rhipæi M.	252	Sabrina Fl.	27
Priene	Rameses	290	Rhium	131	Sacæ	259
176	Ramoth-Gilead		Rhium Achai-		Sacastene	240
Prilis L.		208	cum	146	Sacer M.	80
76	Raphia	206	Rhizæum	173	Sachalites	229
Primis	Rarius Campus		Rhodanus Fl.	51	Sachalites S.	229
299		138	Rhodope M.	109	Sacra I.	23
Primis Magna	Ratæ	30	Rhodus I.	163	Sacra Via	84
299	Ratiaria	108	Rhoceteum	169	Sacrum Pr.	33.
Privernum	Ratostathybius		Rhotanus Fl.	104		59. 184
87	FL.	28	Rhubon Fl.	252	Sætabis	64
Probalinthus	Raudii Campi	72	Rhudia Peuce-		Sagalassus	185
141		74	tia	94	Sngaris Fl.	166
Prochyta I.	Ravenna		Rhymnici	258	Sagala	248
91	Rauraci	53				
Proconnesus						
170						
Promise, Land of						
197						
Prophthasia						
239						
Propontis						
111						
Propylæa						
140						
Provincia Nostra						
48						
Prusa ad Hypium						
171						
Prusa ad Olym-						
pum						
170						
Prusias						
170						
Prytaneum						
140						
Psacum Pr.						
161						
Pseboa L.						
299						
Pseudocelis						
228						
Psophis						
130. 149						
Psylli						
279						

Sagras Fl.	97	Sanni	214	Savus Fl.	45. 268	Scythia extra	
Sagrus Fl.	81	Santones	56	Saxones	38	Imaum	200
Saguntum	64	Sanua	211	Saxonicum Lit-		Scythia intra	
Sani	54	Saoce M.	156	tus	29. 53	Imaum	259
Sais	291	Sapa	300	Scalabis	66	Scythia Parva	
Saiticum Ost.	290	Sapaudia	56	Scamander Fl.			106
Sala	265	Saphar	228		168	Scythiaca Regio	
Sala Fl.	265	Saphtha	230	Scandia	41		289
Salas	247	Sapra P.	256	Scandiæ Iæ.		Scythopolis	203
Salamis	196	Saraceni	227	Quatuor	41	Sebaste 179. 180.	
Salamis I.	138	Sarapeum	112	Scandinavia	41	186. 202	
Salanga	250	Sardes	177	Scapte Illye	113	Sebastopolis	209
Salapia	93	Sardica	106	Scardona	47	Sebennyticum	
Salapina P.	93	Sardinia I.	104	Scardona I.	47	Ost.	290
Salaria Via	98	Sardo I.	104	Scardus M.	107	Sebennytus	292
Salassi	72	Sardones	58	Scarphe	132	Sebennytus L.	290
Salatas	300	Sardonyx M.	245	Scepsis	169	Sedan-Aram	215
Saldæ	268	Sarepta	194	Scetis	289	Seduni	56
Salduba	64	Sargetia Fl.	106	Scheria I.	128	Segalauni	57
Salem	203	Sariga	240	Schiste Odos	133	Segedunum	26
Salentini	94	Sariphi M.	240	Schœnus	4	Segesta	102
Salentinum Pr.		Sarmatæ	251	Sciathus I.	157	Segobia	63
	68	Sarmatia	251	Scillus	147	Segobriga	64
Salernum	91	Sarmatia Asiatica		Sciritis	153	Segontium	30
Salice I.	247		256	Scironides Petræ		Segus Fl.	37
Salim	203	Sarmatia Euro-			143	Segusiani	55
Salinæ	106	pæa	252	Scirtus Fl.	215	Seir M.	225
Salmantica	66	Sarmaticæ Pylæ		Scodra	47	Selah	226
Salmonæ Pr.	161		210	Scodrus M.	47	Selentis	186
Salmydeasum		Sarmatici M.	35	Scollis M.	120	Seleucia	221
Littus	111	Sarmaticus Oce-		Scolotæ	259	Seleucia ad Be-	
Salmydeasus	111	anus	41	Scombraria Pr.		lum	190
Salò Fl.	64	Sarmizegethusa			60	Seleucia ad Mare	
Salona	47		106	Scombrus M.			190
Salsum Mare	180	Sarnia I.	54	Scomius M.	107	Seleucia Pieria	
Salyes	57	Sarnius Fl.	236	Scopelus	157		190
Samachonites L.		Saronicus S.	150	Scordisci	45	Seleucia Trachea	
	189	Sarpedonium Pr.		Scoti	25		186
Samara Fl.	59		113	Scotussa	124	Selga	185
Samaria	201. 202	Sarra	194	Scrito-Finni	42	Selgovæ	31
Samaarobriga	52	Sarsina	78	Scultenna Fl.	73	Seli	279
Sambus Fl.	248	Sarunetes	44	Scupi	117	Selinuntia Ther-	
Same	130	Sarus Fl.	166	Scythia	289	mæ	102
Same I.	130	Satala	181	Scydises M.	165.	Selinus 102. 186	
Samnites	91	Saturni Pr.	60		212	Selinus Fl.	146
Samnium	91	Saturnia	67. 83	Scylaceum	97	Sellasia	153
Samonium Pr.		Saturnia M.	83	Scylax Fl.	174	Selleis Fl.	126
	161	Satyrorum Iæ.		Scylla	97	Selli	128
Samos	130		250	Scyllæum Pr.	150	Selymbria	112
Samos I.	162	Satyrorum Pr.		Scylleticus S.	97	Semene	300
Samosata	191		250	Scylletium	97	Semiramidis Mu-	
Samothrace I.		Sauloe Parthau-		Scyros I.	157	rus	221
	156	nisa	237	Scythæ	258	Semnonæ	41
Sandaliotis I.	104	Sauromatæ	251	Scythia	258	Sena Æst.	33
Sangarius Fl.	166	Saus Fl.	45			Sena Fl.	33. 78

Sena I. 54	Sicyon 145	Sipus 93	Sotiatum Opp. 66
Sena Gallica 78	Sicyonia 145	Sipylos M. 176	Sozopolis 111
Sena Julia 77	Siddim, Vale of 189	Siraceni 258	Sozousa 232
Senia 47	Sidon 173. 185	Sirbitum 299	Spalatum 47
Senones 54. 78	Sideni 223	Sirbonis P. 290	Sparta 163
Senonia 54	Sidenus Fl. 173	Sirenusarum Pr. 91	Spartarius Cam- pus 65
Sepias Pr. 124	Sidicini 89	Siris 95	Spasinu Charax 234
Sepphoris 201	Sidon 194	Siris Fl. 286	Spatana 247
Septem Fratres M. 265	Sidonians 198	Sirmio 73	Spauta L. 235
Septentrionalis Oceanus 26	Sidonis 194	Sisapo Vetus 66	Spelunca 86
Sequana Fl. 51	Siga 267	Sisar Fl. 267	Sperchius Fl. 135
Sequani 53	Sigeum Pr. 164	Sisara P. 272	Sphacteria I. 154
Sera 261	Signia 87	Sissa I. 47	Sphæria I. 140
Serapidis I. 229	Sihor Fl. 286	Sitace 221	Sphagia I. 154
Serdica 109	Silarus Fl. 95	Sithonia 115	Spina 74
Seres 260	Silis Fl. 232	Sitiffs 268	Sporades Iæ. 160
Serica 260	Silla Fl. 218	Sitones 42	Stabie 90
Serinda 246	Silo 202	Sittacene 221	Stachir Fl. 305
Seriphos I. 160	Silva Herculi Sacra 35	Sittianorum Co- lonia 270	Stadia Olympica 4
Serrorum M. 105	Silures 30	Sittocatis Fl. 248	Stadia Pythica 4
Serviodurum 43	Simeon 198	Sizyges 261	Stadium 141
Serus Fl. 250	Simois Fl. 168	Smaragdus M. 288	Stagira 116
Sesamos 172	Sin 290	Smyrna 175	Stenyclericus Campus 154
Sestus 112	Sinæ 250. 260	Smyrnæus S. 175	Stenyclerus 154
Severinum Val- lum 26	Sinai, Desert of 225	Smyrnophoros Regio 228	Stoa Basileios 140
Severus M. 79	Sinai M. 225	Soana Fl. 211	Stoa Pœcile 140
Sextiæ Aq. 57	Sinarum intimus S. 250	Socanda Fl. 236	Stobi 117
Sharon, Valley of 202	Sinarum Metrop. 250	Sodom 190	Stœchades Iæ. 57
Sheba 228	Sinarum Regio 250	Sogdi 246	Stragona 41
Shechem 202	Sincar 235	Sogdiana 241	Stratonicea 183
Shiloh 202	Sinda 250	Sogdii M. 242	Stratos 129. 146
Shinar 216	Sindæ Iæ. 250	Soli 186	Stratonis Turris 203
Shittim 208	Sindocanda 247	Solis Aq. 29	Strobilus M. 209
Shunem 201	Sindus Fl. 245	Solis Fons 284	Strongyle I. 103
Shur 226	Sinerva 181	Solis M. 265	Strophades Iæ. 155
Shushan 234	Singara 216	Soloe 186. 196	Strymon Fl. 115
Siambis I. 54	Singaras M. 215	Solois Pr. 265	Strymonicus S. 115
Siata I. 54	Singidunum 108	Solorius M. 59	Stymphæi 128
Siazuros 219	Singiticus S. 116	Solventia Ex- trema 305	Stymphalus 149
Sicambri 39	Singus 116	Solyma M. 184	Stymphalus L. 149
Sicani 60. 82. 98	Sinites 198	Solymi 178. 183	Stymphe M. 126
Sicania I. 98	Sinnaca 216	Sonus Fl. 248	Styx Fl. 149
Sicanus Fl. 60	Sinope 88. 172	Sophene 214	Suardones 38
Sicca Veneria 271	Sinti 116	Sor 195	Sublicius Pons 85
Sichem 202	Sinuessa 88	Soracte M. 77	
Sicilia I. 98	Sion 204	Sorbiodunum 29	
Sicinos I. 160	Siphnos I. 159	Sorek Fl. 206	
Sicoris Fl. 60	Sipontum 93	Soretanum Para- lia 247	
Siculi 76. 82. 98	Sippara 248	Sotiates 56	
Siculum Mare 68			

Subur Fl. 265	Syria Super ^a 190	Tarpeia Rupes 84	Temala Fl. 249
Suburra 83	Syriæ Pylæ 188	Tarquinius 76	Temala Pr. 249
Saccorum An- gustæ 109	Syrias Pr. 165	Tarracina 87	Temenitis Fons 101
Sacro 64	Syrinx 237	Tarraco 62	Temesa 97
Sacro Fl. 64	Syro-Media 236	Tarraconensis 61	Temmices 135
Sacronensis S. 65	Syro-Phœnicia 193	Tarshish 186	Temnos M. 168
Sadeti M ^a . 35	Syros I. 160	Tarshish, Sea of 187	Tempe 121
Saessa Aurunca 89	Syrtis Major 278	Tarsus 186	Templum Pacis 84
Saessiones 52	Syrtis Minor 276	Tartarus Fl. 72	Tempsa 97
Sævi 41	Tabiene 237	Tartessus 66	Tencteri 39
Sævia 41	Tabor M. 201	Tartessus Fl. 61	Tenea 145
Sævicum Mare 41	Tabraca 270	Tartessus I. 66	Tenedos I. 162
Safetula 278	Taburnus M. 92	Tarvedrum Pr. 26	Tenericus Cam- pus 137
Saunus Fl. 78	Tacapa 277	Tarusconienses 58	Tenos I. 159
Saiones 42	Tacosanna Fl. 249	Tasconi 58	Tentyra 294
Sulci 104	Tadmor 192	Tastache 237	Teos 175
Sulcitanus Ps. 104	Tadu I. 299	Tathyrus 296	Tephricæ 181
Sulmo 81	Tænarium Pr. 153	Tatta P. 179	Terabdon S. 239
Sumere 219	Tæzali 32	Tavium 179	Teredon 222
Sunium Pr. 141	Tæzalum Pr. 26	Taulantii 115	Tergeste 75
Superum Mare 67	Tagaste 270	Tauresium 116	Tergestinus S. 75
Sura 191, 210	Tagrus M. 59	Tauri 255	Terina 97
Surrentinum Pr. 91	Tagus Fl. 60	Taurica Chers. 255	Terinæus S. 97
Surrentum 90	Tahpanhees 291	Taurini 72	Termessus 185
Sus Fl. 117	Tallara 247	Taurisci 45, 47	Tetrica M. 79
Susa 234	Tamarus Fl. 27	Tauromenium 99	Teuchira 281
Susiana 233	Tamasea 196	Taurunum 46	Teucri 167
Susudata 38	Tamassus 196	Taurus M. 165	Teuscones 34
Syagros Pr. 229	Tamesis Æst. 27	Taxila 245	Teuthrania 168
Sybaris 95	Tamesis Fl. 27	Taygetus M. 154	Teutoburgiænsis Saltus 35
Sybaris Fl. 95	Tanagra 137	Teaunum 89	Teutones 34
Sybota Ps. 127	Tanais 258	Teaunum Apulum 93	Tela 216
Sychar 202	Tanais Fl. 233, 254	Teate 81	Thabudeos 270
Sydrus 246	Tanaitæ 254	Tecoa 205	Thagora 250
Syebi 259	Tanarus Fl. 71	Tectosaces 259	Thaguri 261
Syene 296	Tanis 292	Tectosages 179	Thala 278
Symæthus 103	Taniticum Ost. 290	Tedanius Fl. 47	Thambes M. 270
Symplegades Iæ. 111	Taphiassus M. 130	Tegea 148	Thamna 202
Synnada 178	Taphitis Pr. 275	Telchines 163	Thamnitica 202
Syraco P. 100	Taphræ 256	Telchinia I. 161	Thapsa 270
Syracusæ 100	Taphros 104	Teleboæ 128	Thapsacus 191
Syracusanus S. 100	Taprobana I. 247	Telmissus 183	Thapsus 276
Syrastra 246	Tapuræi 259	Telmissicus S. 184	Thapsus Chers. 101
Syastrene 246	Tapuri 240	Telo Martius 57	Tharro I. 230
Syria 187	Taras 94	Telonius Fl. 80	Thasos I. 156
Syria inter fluvios 215	Tarbelli 56	Telos I. 163	Thaumaci 125
	Tarentinus S. 94	Tema 227	Thebæ 137, 228.
	Tarentum 94	Temala 249	

Thebæ Phthiotidis	125	Thuri	96	Tomi	108	Tritæa	146
Thebaica Phylace	293	Thyamis Fl.	126.	Tophet	205	Triton Fl.	277
Thebais	293	Thyatira	176	Tornadotus Fl.	219	Tritonis P.	277.
Thebe Hypoplacia	168	Thymbris Fl.	177	Toronaicus S.	116	Triumvirorum I.	78
Theches M.	165	Thymiaterium	266	Torone	116. 127	Troas	167. 169
Thelepte	278	Thyni	110. 170	Toxandri	52	Trocmi	179
Themiscyra	173	Thynias Pr.	111	Trachias	87	Troezene	160
Themisionium	178	Thyrea	151	Trachinia	125	Trogiliorum Pa.	101
Theodosia	256	Tibaleni	173	Trachis	125	Trogilium Pr.	164
Theodosiopolis	214	Tibareni	173	Trachones M.	192	Trogilus	101
Theon Ochema	304	Tiberias	201	Trachonitis	192	Troglodytæ	200
Theoprosopon Pr.	194	Tiberias, Sea of	189	Traens Fl.	96	Troja	169. 288
Thera I.	160	Tiberina I.	85	Tragurium	47	Troicus M.	288
Therapne	153	Tiberis Fl.	70	Trajanus Fl.	149	Trosmi	108
Theriodes S.	250	Tibiscus	106	Traiani Pons	106	Truentus Fl.	79
Therma	116	Tibiscus Fl.	106	Traiani Ps.	76	Trybactra	242
Thermæus S.	115	Tibisus Fl.	108	Trajanopolis	186	Tubal	210
Thermissa I.	103	Tibula	104	Trajanus Fl.	291	Tubantes	40
Thermodon Fl.	173	Tibur	86	Trajectus	51	Tuccia Fl.	23
Thermon	131	Ticinum	72	Tralles	176	Tude	63
Thermopylæ	125	Ticinus Fl.	72	Transtiberina	85	Tueda Fl.	27
Theseum	140	Tifata M.	88	Trapezus	173	Tuessis Fl.	28
Thespia	135	Tifernus Fl.	92	Trasimenus L.	76	Tunes	275
Thesprotia	126	Tigrana	235	Trausius Fl.	110	Tungri	52
Thessalia	122	Tigranocerta	214	Trebia Fl.	73	Tunnocelum	26
Thessaliæ Campi	124	Tigris Fl.	213	Tremitus I.	93	Turcæ	258
Thessaliotis	124	Tilavemptus Fl.	75	Treres	108	Turdetani	65
Thessalonica	116	Timachi	108	Treva	39	Turditania	65
Tbestius Fl.	120	Timacus Fl.	108	Treveri	52	Turduli	65
Theveste	270	Timavus Fl.	75	Triballi	108	Turia Fl.	64
Thinæ	250	Timavus L.	75	Triboci	53	Turnacum	52
Thirmida	272	Timnath Serah	202	Tricastini	57	Turones	54
Thoe Iæ.	129	Tina Fl.	27	Tricca	123	Turoni	40
Thoas Fl.	120	Tingis	266	Tricorithus	141	Turulis Fl.	64
Thobeli	210	Tinia Fl.	78	Tridentini	44	Turuntus Fl.	253
Thospia	214	Tipareus I.	150	Tridentum	44	Tusca Fl.	270
Thospitis	214	Tiryus	150	Trieron Pr.	278	Tusci	75
Thracia	109	Tirynthus	150	Trileucum Pr.	59	Tusculum	86
Thriasius Cam- pus	138	Tisæus M.	120	Trinacria I.	98	Tuscus Væ.	85
Thronium	132	Titaresius Fl.	123	Trinius Fl.	92	Tusdrus	278
Thubuna	268	Titius Fl.	46	Trinobantes	29	Tyana	181
Thubutus	270	Tium	171	Triopium Pr.	183	Tyanitis	181
Thule	32. 42	Tmolus M.	175	Triphylia	147	Tycha	100
Thuppæ	302	Tobius Fl.	28	Tripodum Via	140	Tyna Fl.	247
Thurifera Regio	229	Toisobius Fl.	27.	Tripolis	148. 194.	Typhon Fl.	189
		Toletum	64		278	Tyra	226
		Tolistoboi	179	Tripolitana	278	Tyragitæ	106
		Tolosa	58	Triquetra I.	98	Tyras	106
		Tomarus M.	127	Trisanton Fl.	27	Tyras Fl.	106
						Tyrus	106

ni 75. 119	Venta Icenorum	Vistula Fl.	37	Walling Street	
num Mare	30	Visurgis Fl.	37	Xanthus	184
68	Venusia	Ulai Fl.	234	Xanthus Fl.	126.
ni 75. 119	Vera	Uliarus I.	56	168. 184	
194	Verbanus L.	Uterior Ps.	52	Xera	66
Fl. 230	Verbeia Fl.	Umbria	77	Xylenopolis	243
239	Vergellus Fl.	Unelli	54	Xyniæ	125
214	Vergivium Mare	Vocesius M.	50	Xynias L.	125
271	26	Vocetius M.	50	Zaa	300
63	Verodunenses	Vocontii	57	Zabatus Fl.	218
32	Verolanium	Vodiæ	34	Zabus Fl.	218.
Fl. 60	Veromandui	Volaterræ	76	268	
onis L. 76	Verona	Volcæ Arecomici		Zabus Minor Fl.	
Fl. 50	Vesasse	57		218	
31. 64	Vescinus S.	Volcæ Tectosages		Zacynthus	130
38	Vescitani	58		Zacynthus I.	130
65	Vesontio	Volcæ P.	46	Zadracarta	236
53	Vestini	Voliba	29	Zagræ Pylæ	217
Fl. 258	Vesulus M.	Vologesia	221	Zalace	235
63	Vesuvius M.	Volsci	87	Zalissa	210
38	Vettones	Voltumnæ Fa-		Zama Regia	271
Fl. 57	Vetulonii	num	77	Zancle	99
62	Viadrus Fl.	Volubilis	266	Zaradrus Fl.	246
num Pr. 68	Via Lata	Voluntii	34	Zarangæi	239
anus M. 85	Vibonensis S.	Volustana	114	Zarephath	194
39. 51	Vibo Valentia	Vomanus Fl.	79	Zariaspa	241
is I. 29	Vicentia	Ur	216	Zariaspæ	241
a Fl. 27	Vicus Varius	Urbinum Hor-		Zariaspes Fl.	241
77	Vidua Fl.	tense	78	Zeboim	190
34	Viducasses	Urchoa	222	Zebulun	198
96	Vienna	Urci	66	Zela	174
96	Viennensis	Urcinium	104	Zelesia	170
Fl. 80	Viminacium	Uria	93. 97	Zemarites	198
casses	Viminalis M.	Urias S.	93	Zenobia	191
87	Vinceia	Ursaria	75	Zephyrium Pr.	
55	Vindelici	Usaletus M.	277	97. 186	
89	Vindelicia	Usar Fl.	267	Zernes	106
dæ	Vindili	Usipii	39	Zeugis	270
dici M. 252	Vindilis I.	Ustica I.	103	Zeugitana	270
ris Ps. 58	Vindius M.	Utica	272	Zeugma	191
ti 54. 74	Vindo Fl.	Vulcaniæ Iæ.		Zichi	258
tia 54. 74	Vindobona	103		Zidon	194
ticiæ Iæ. 54	Vinili	Vulsiniensis L.		Zilis	266
us L. 43	Vinius Fl.	77		Zimara	249
ontes	Vinnius M.	Vulsinii	77	Zion	204
icnii	Virgi	Vultur M.	93	Ziph	205
icnium Pr.	Virgitanus S.	Vulturnus Fl.	89	Zoan	292
33	Viroconium	Uxantis I.	54	Zona	113
ones	Virta	Uxellodunum	55	Zorombis Fl.	239
stes	Virvedrum Pr.	Uxii	234	Zugantes	271.
a Belgarum	Virunum	Uz, Land of	227	276	
29	Visigothæ				

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P R E F A C E.

THE arrangement of the Chapters in the following Praxis corresponds with that of the "Grammar of Ancient Geography" to which it refers; and the order of the Questions in the one follows that of the account of people, countries, and places, given in the other.

Such Questions as have Asterisks prefixed to them refer to those general matters which in the Grammar are printed with larger type. These alone may be at first given to the Learner, either for oral or written Answers; but, as the Sections in the Grammar and the Questions themselves are both numbered, any others may be readily adopted.

CONTENTS.

Chapter.	Page.
I. Orbis Terrarum - - - - -	1.
II. Europa - - - - -	1.
III. Asia - - - - -	2.
IV. Africa vel Libya - - - - -	2.
V. Insulæ Britannicæ - - - - -	3.
VI. Germania - - - - -	4.
VII. Vindelicia, Rhætia, Noricum, Pannonia, et Illyricum -	5.
VIII. Gallia - - - - -	6.
IX. Hispania et Insulæ - - - - -	8.
X. Italia Septentrionalis - - - - -	9.
XI. Italia Media - - - - -	11.
XII. Italia Meridionalis - - - - -	13.
XIII. Dacia, Mœsia, Thracia, et Macedonia - - - - -	15.
XIV. Græcia Septentrionalis - - - - -	17.
XV. Græcia Meridionalis - - - - -	19.
XVI. Creta et Insulæ Maris Ægæi - - - - -	22.
XVII. Asia Minor - - - - -	24.
XVIII. Syria et Cyprus I. - - - - -	27.
XIX. Palæstina vel Terra Sancta - - - - -	28.
XX. Colchis, Iberia, Albania, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Assyria, et Babylonia vel Chaldæa - - - - -	31.
XXI. Arabia - - - - -	34.
XXII. Imperium Persicum - - - - -	35.
XXIII. Indiæ et Sinarum Regio - - - - -	37.
XXIV. Sarmatia, Scythia, et Serica - - - - -	39.
XXV. Africa Septentrionalis - - - - -	41.
XXVI. Ægyptus - - - - -	44.
XXVII. Æthiopia et Libya Interior - - - - -	46.

P R A X I S.

CHAPTER I.

ORBIS TERRARUM.

1.* WERE the Ancients well acquainted with the figure and extent of the Earth? 2.* To what did they liken it? 3.* What originally was their idea about the Ocean? 4.* Did this opinion undergo any change? 5.* How did they subsequently divide the ocean? 6.* What were their notions about the Caspian Sea and the Indian Ocean? 7.* Were they at all acquainted with *America*; and which of their islands is supposed to have referred to it? 8.* What portion of the Eastern Hemisphere did they know? 9.* Describe the limits of their knowledge in Europe, Asia, and Africa. 10.* How did they divide their *Orbis Terrarum*? 11.* How were these sections divided from each other?

12.* Mention the principal chains of mountains in Europe known to the Ancients, with their modern names. 13.* Also of Asia. 14.* Also of Africa. 15.* With what great rivers of Europe were the Ancients acquainted, and what are now their names? 16.* Mention those which they knew in Asia; 17.* and in Africa.

CHAPTER II.

EUROPA.

1.* How was Europa bounded? 2.* Whence did the poets derive its name; and what is its size compared with the other continents? 3.* Describe the range of the Pyrenees. 4.* Also the Alps and *Hæmus*. 5.* Also the Apennines. 6.* How are *M. Pindus* and *Sunium Pr.* connected? 7.* Describe the course of the *Hercynii Mtes.* 8.* Where is *Sevo M.*? 9.* What do you know about the *Hyperborei* or *Rhipæi Mtes.*?

10.* Point out the situations of *Hispania* and *Gallia*, and give the various names by which they were known. 11.* What were the ancient names of the *British Isles*, and what about them? 12.* What ancient countries corresponded with what we now call *Germany*? 13.* Describe *Italia* and its islands. 14.* Where was *Illyricum*, and what modern countries did it include? 15.* Where were *Hellas*, *Macedonia*, and *Thracia*? 16.* How was *Crete* situated? 17.* What do you remember about *Scandinavia* and *Sarmatia Europæa*? 18.* Enumerate the principal countries of ancient Europe.

19.* Mention the principal rivers of Spain, with their ancient and modern names. 20.* Also of Gaul. 21.* Also of the *Insulæ Britannicæ*. 22.* Also of *Germania*. 23.* Also of *Italy*. 24.* Describe the *R. Danubius*. 25.* What tributaries has it? 26.* What rivers can you mention in *Sarmatia Europæa*?

CHAPTER III.

ASIA.

1.* How was Asia bounded? 2.* What is its size compared with the other continents? 3.* In what manner has it been dignified? 4.* Whence did the Ancients derive its name? 5.* Did they use the appellation in a confined sense, and how? 6.* Describe the course of *M. Taurus*. 7.* How are *M. Niphates*, the *Carduchii M.*, and *M. Zagros*, connected? 8.* Where is the range of the *Anti-Taurus*? 9.* What do you remember about *M. Caucasus*? 10.* Give the situations of *Caspian M.* and *Paropamisus M.* 11.* Where were the *Emodi M.*, and how was the range of the *Imaus* connected with them?

12.* How were Asia Minor, Syria, and Arabia situated, and by what names are they now known? 13.* What ancient countries can you mention between the *Euxine* and *Caspian Seas*? 14.* Point out the situation of *Assyria*, *Mesopotamia*, and *Babylonia*: by what great rivers were they watered, and how were they collectively distinguished? 15.* Whereabouts was the *Great Persian Empire*, and of what provinces was it composed? 16.* How was *India* divided? 17.* What countries lay beyond *India* to the Eastward? 18.* Describe the situation and divisions of *Scythia*. 19.* How were *Bactriana* and *Sogdiana* bounded? 20.* With what modern country did *Sarmatia Asiatica* correspond? 21.* How did the Ancients define the Northern boundaries of *Sarmatia*, *Scythia*, and *Serica*? 22. Enumerate the principal countries of ancient Asia.

23.* Mention the principal rivers of Asia Minor and Syria. 24.* Also of *Sarmatia Asiatica*. 25.* Also of *Armenia* and *Assyria*. 26.* Where were the rivers *Amardus* and *Socanda*? 27.* What rivers can you mention in *Ariana*? 28.* What do you know about the *Oxus*, the *Iaxartes*, and the *Daix*? 29.* Where is the river *Indus*? 30.* What other great rivers are there in *India* *intra Gangem*? 31.* By what rivers is *India* *extra Gangem* watered? 32.* What do you recollect about the *Cotiaris* and *Bautisus*?

CHAPTER IV.

AFRICA VEL LIBYA.

1.* Had Africa any other name? 2.* How was it bounded? 3.* Were the ancients acquainted with its Southern part? 4. What is the size of Africa compared with Europe? 5. Is it cultivated, and why did the Ancients liken it to a Panther's skin? 6. How were the names Africa and Libya at first applied, and how did the Greeks and Romans employ them? 7. Whence did the poets derive them, and what appears to be their true origin? 8.* Describe *Atlas M.* 9.* What do you know about *Libyæ Deserta*? 10.* Where was *Mons Ater*, and what about it? 11.* How is the valley of the Nile inclosed? 12.* Describe the *Lunæ Mtes.* 13.* Where was *Mauretania*, and how was it latterly divided? 14.* What can you mention about the kingdom and province of *Numidia*?

15.* Where was the province of Africa, and how was it subsequently divided? 16.* How was the province of Libya situated and subdivided? 17.* Give the limits and subdivisions of Egypt. 18.* Where was Æthiopia sub Ægypto, and with what modern countries did it correspond? 19.* What empires did it contain? 20.* Where was Gætulia? 21.* Where were Phazania and the country of the Garamantes? 22.* By what names was the remainder of Africa known? 23.* By what name was *Madeira* anciently known? 24.* Where were the *Fortunatæ Insulæ*? 25.* Were the Ancients acquainted with the *Cape Verde Islands* and the *Azores*? 26.* Where was *Dioscoridis I.*? 27. Enumerate the principal countries of Africa.

28.* Mention the principal rivers of *Mauretania*. 29.* Describe the rivers *Savus* and *Bagradas*. 30.* Repeat what you know about the R. Nile and its tributaries. 31.* Where was the R. Gir? 32.* Give the course of the *Nigir*, and mention some particulars about it? 33.* With what rivers were the Ancients acquainted in the Western part of Africa?

CHAPTER V.

INSULÆ BRITANNICÆ.

1.* WHAT were the names of the *Ins. Britannicæ*? 2.* Which is the larger, and what was its size compared with the other islands with which the Ancients were acquainted? 3.* Where were the *Cassiterides*, and whence was their name? 4.* How were the *Phœnicians* connected with them? 5. What origin is assigned to the names *Albion* and *Britannia*? 6. Why was *Ireland* called *Sacra* or *Hiera I.*? 7. Who were the *Druids*? 8. Whence did they derive their appellation, and what was their employment? 9. By what people did *Cæsar* find *Britain* inhabited, and what particulars can you mention about them? 10. Where did the *Caledonii* dwell, and by what name are they now known? 11. Where were the *Mæatæ* cantoned? 12. What do you know about the *Picti* and *Scoti*, and whence are they thought to have obtained these names? 13. Why and when did *Cæsar* invade *Britain*? 14. Mention some particulars concerning the power of the *Romans* in *Britain*. 15. What is the history of *Agricola's Wall* in *Britain*? 16. Also of the *Vallum Hadriani* and the *Vallum Antonini*? 17. Also of the *Vallum Severinum*?

18.* How was *Albion* bounded? 19.* What about the *Strait of Dover*? 20.* Where was *M. Grampius*? 21. Mention some of the chief capes of *Great Britain*, with their modern names. 22.* Describe the R. *Tamesis*. 23.* Also the *Sabrina*. 24. Give the courses of the two rivers called *Aufona*. 25. What are the modern names of the Rivers *Trisanton*, *Alaunus*, *Isca*, and *Tamarus*, and where are they situated? 26. How are the *Abus*, *Derventio*, and *Verbeia* connected? 27. Describe the *Vedra*, *Tina*, and *Tueda*. 28. What is the *Ituna* now called? 29. Mention the ancient and modern names of some of the *Welsh* rivers. 30. Also some of the *Caledonian* rivers.

31.* Enumerate the provinces into which the *Romans* divided *Britain*. 32. Had they any other divisions, and what were they? 33.* In what part of *England* was *Britannia Prima* situated, and by what tribes was it inhabited? 34. What do you know about *Vectis I.*? 35. Mention the situation and chief towns of the *Cantii*. 36. Also of the *Regni*. 37. Also of the *Atrabatii*. 38. Also of the *Belgæ*. 39. Also of the *Durotriges*. 40. Also of the *Damnonii*. 41. For what purpose did the *Romans* use the mines of the

Cassiterides? 42.* In what part of *England* was Flavia Cæsariensis situated, and by what tribes was it inhabited? 43. Mention the situation and chief towns of the Trinobantes. 44. Also of the Cattieuchlani. 45. Also of the Dobuni. 46. Also of the Cornavii. 47. Also of the Coritani. 48. Also of the Icenii, with the history of Boadicea.

49.* What part of *Great Britain* did Britannia Secunda include, and by what tribes was it inhabited? 50. What was the ancient name of the *I. of Anglesey*, and for what is it remarkable? 51. Mention the situation and chief towns of the Ordovices. 52. Also of the Dimetæ. 53. Also of the Silures, with the history of Caractacus. 54.* What counties did Maxima Cæsariensis include? 55.* What do you know about the Brigantes? 56. Mention some of their chief towns. 57. What was the ancient name of the *I. of Man*?

58.* What part of *Great Britain* did Valentia include, and what tribes were cantoned in it? 59. Mention the situation and chief towns of the Otadini. 60. Also of the Gadeni. 61. Also of the Selgovæ. 62. Also of the Novantæ. 63. Also of the Damnii. 64.* What part of *Great Britain* did the province of Caledonia comprehend, and how was it inhabited? 65.* What particulars do you remember about the Caledonia Silva? 66. Mention some of the tribes that inhabited Caledonia. 67. What can you mention about the Ebudes Iæ.? 68. About the Orcades Iæ.? 69. About Thule? 70. By what names are the four great Roman roads in Britain now known?

71.* What other name had Hibernia, and how is it situated with respect to *Great Britain*? 72. Mention its chief capes. 73.* Describe the rivers Sena and Libnius. 74.* What other great rivers are there in Ireland? 75. What counties did the Darni, Libnii, and Menapii, inhabit? 76. Whereabouts did the Iverni, Concani, and Erdini, dwell? 77. Mention the ancient names of some of the *Irish* towns.

CHAPTER VI.

GERMANIA.

1.* How was Germania bounded? 2. Whence were the names Germani, Teutones, and Alemanni, derived, and how were they applied? 3. What can you mention about the Cimmerii in connection with the Germans? 4.* Describe the Hercynia Silva. 5.* What occurred at Idistavisus Campus and Saltus Teutoburgiensis, and whereabouts were these places? 6. What were the mountains enclosing Bohemia anciently called? 7. How was Asciburgius Mons connected with them, and what other mountains did it join?

8.* Point out the source and course of the Danube. 9.* Also of the Rhine. 10. By how many mouths did the Danube enter the Euxine, and what about them? 11. By how many mouths did the Rhine enter the North Sea, and what about them? 12. Where were the rivers Amisia, Visurgis, and Albis? 13. Give the course of the Viadrus and Vistula. 14. Also of the German tributaries of the Rhine.

15.* Into how many classes were the inhabitants of Germany divided? 16.* Give their names. 17.* Mention the chief tribes of the Vindili. 18.* Of the Ingævones. 19.* Of the Istævones. 20.* Of the Hermiones. 21.* Of the Decumates Agri. 22. Where did the Angli dwell, and what about them? 23. For what were the Electrides Iæ. and the R. Eridanus famous? 24. Mention some particulars about the Gothi. 25. About the Burgundiones.

26. About the Langobardi. 27. What can you mention about the inhabitants of the Cimbrica Chersonesus? 28. Where did the Saxones originally dwell? 29. For what were they remarkable, and how were they connected with the Franci? 30. What about the Cauci and Dulgumnii? 31. Where did the Frisii dwell, and what occurred in their territory?

32. What people were the most Northern amongst the Istævones? 33. What do you remember about the Sicambri? 34. About the Ubii? 35. About the Mattiaci? 36. What other tribes can you name amongst the Istævones? 37. Give the history of the Cherusci. 38. Of the Catti. 39. Of the Hermunduri. 40. Where did the Juthungi and Quadi dwell? 41. Mention some towns amongst the Lygii. 42. Relate what you know about the Boii and Marcomanni. 43. What about the Semnones? 44. Who were the Suevi? 45. Whence did the Decumates Agri obtain their name? 46. How were they defended? 47. What tribes dwelled there?

48.* Were the Ancients well acquainted with Scandinavia? 49.* By what other names did they know it, and what were their notions about it? 50.* To what mod. countries did they apply the names *Bergi* and *Nerigos*? 51.* Were they acquainted with the *North Cape*? 52. What appellations did they give to the Baltic Sea, and whence did they obtain them? 53. Mention some of the Scandinavian tribes. 54. Whence are the *Swedes* supposed to have obtained their name? 55. What about the *Finni*?

CHAPTER VII.

VINDELICIA.

1.* Give the boundaries of Vindelicia? 2.* Upon what countries did it touch? 3.* Whence did its inhabitants derive their name, and who were they? 4. Describe the course of the R. *Ænus*. 5. What other rivers can you mention in Vindelicia? 6. What do you remember about the metropolis of Vindelicia? 7. Mention some other towns in the same province?

RHÆTIA.

8.* Give the limits of Rætia Propria. 9.* What modern countries did it contain? 10.* Was the name ever used in an extended sense, and how? 11.* Who were the Rhæti, and how were they connected with the Romans? 12. Describe the *Alpes Rhæticae*. 13. What do you know about *Venetus L.*? 14. What about the rivers *Addua* and *Atagis*? 15. Where did the *Lepontii* dwell, and what fable was connected with them? 16. Where did the *Genauni*, *Vennones*, and *Culicones*, dwell? 17. What about the *Tridentini* and their capital? 18. Whence has the *Tyrol* obtained its name? 19. Where did the *Breones* dwell? 20. What can you mention about the *Brigantii*.

NORICUM.

21.* Give the boundaries of Noricum. 22.* What modern countries did it include? 23.* Were the Norici ever subjected by the Romans, and why? 24. Describe the *Alpes Noricæ*. 25. With what other mountains were they connected? 26. What is the modern name of *Jovavus fl.*? 27. Describe the R. *Draus*. 28. Which was its greatest tributary? 29. Mention the chief towns of Noricum.

PANNONIA.

30.* Give the limits of Pannonia. 31.* Upon what countries did it border? 32.* What modern provinces did it contain? 33.* Were the *Pannonii*

conquered by the Romans, and how? 34. Describe Pannonius Mons. 35. What about the R. Arrabo? 36. Describe Saus fl. 37. What lakes can you name in Pannonia? 38. What are the modern names of Vindobona and Aquincum, and where were they situated? 39. What were the ancient names of *Pest* and *Semlin*, and how were they situated?

ILLYRICUM.

40.* By what other names was Illyricum known? 41.* Give its boundaries. 42.* Upon what other countries did it touch? 43.* What modern provinces did it comprehend? 44. Mention the two great divisions of Illyricum, and how they were separated. 45. What about the province *Prævalitana*? 46. For what was *Liburnia* famed? 47. What particulars can you mention about the Illyrians? 48. Describe *Albanus Mons*. 49. With what other mountains was it connected? 50. What do you know about *Nauportus* and *Æmona*? 51. Mention the capitals of the *Iapydes* and *Latovici*, and why the former was remarkable. 52. Whence did *Sinus Flanaticus* obtain its name? 53. What were the ancient names of *Segna*, *Zura*, and *Scardona*? 54. Where was *Tragurium*? 55. Describe *Salona*. 56. Why was *Delminium* remarkable? 57. What do you know about *Narona* and *Hyllis Peninsula*? 58. What rendered *Epidaurus* famous? 59. Which was the Southernmost city of Illyricum? 60. Where was *Scodra*, and what about it.

61. Whereabouts were the *Absyrtides Iæ.*, and why are they remarkable? 62. Mention the Northernmost of them. 63. What are the modern names of *Scardona* and *Pharus*? 64. Of *Boas* and *Brattia*, and what makes them worthy of notice? 65. Whence did *Coreyra Nigra* obtain its name? 66. What about *Melita*, and is there another island of this name?

CHAPTER VIII.

GALLIA.

1.* How was *Gallia* bounded? 2.* Did it contain the same extent of country as the modern kingdom of *France*? 3.* By what other appellations was it known? 4.* How was it originally divided? 5.* Give the respective situations of these three nations. 6.* Where was the Roman territory in *Gaul*, and by what epithets did they designate it? 7.* Was the extent of these four divisions subsequently changed, and when? 8.* In what part of the country was *Belgica*? 9.* Whereabouts was *Celtica*, and why was it called *Lugdunensis*? 10.* Where were the other two divisions situated, and why was the Roman province called *Narbonensis*?

11.* Give the direction of the *Pyrenæi M.* 12.* Describe *Cebenna M.* 13.* Where was *Vocesus M.*? 14.* What about *Jura M.*? 15.* What chain of mountains separated *Gaul* from *Italy*? 16.* Give the course of the *R. Rhine*. 17.* Of the *Mosella*. 18.* How is the *Mosa* connected with the *Vahalis*? 19.* Describe the *Sequana* and its tributaries. 20.* Give the course of the *Liger* and *Garumna*. 21.* Describe the *Rhodanus*.

22.* How was the great province of *Belgica* subdivided? 23.* What about *Belgium*. 24. What modern provinces did *Germania Secunda* contain? 25. Where did the *Batavi* dwell, and what about them and their cities? 26. Where were the *Gugerni* and *Ubii* cantoned? 27. Mention some towns of the latter. 28. What has rendered the *Eburones* remarkable? 29. Describe *Arduenna Silva*. 30. What modern provinces did *Belgica Secunda* contain? 31. Give some account of the *Nervi*. 32. Of the *Morini* and

their towns. 33. What about the Britanni? 34. Mention some of their towns. 35. Who were reckoned the bravest of the Belgæ? 36. Where did the Remi dwell, and what rendered them famous? 37. Who were confederates with them? 38. What modern provinces did Belgica Prima comprehend? 39. Where were the Treveri cantoned? 40. Mention the most remarkable places amongst them. 41. What other tribes dwelled in this province? 42. What modern provinces did Germania Prima include? 43. What do you know about Mogontiacum? 44. What about the Triboci? 45. Name the other tribes that dwelled in this province. 46. What modern provinces did Maxima Sequanorum contain? 47. Where did the Rauraci dwell? 48. To whom did the town Basilia belong? 49. Mention what you know about the Sequani. 50. What particulars do you remember about the Helvetii?

51.* How was the great province of Lugdunensis subdivided? 52.* How were the terms *Armoricanus Tractus* and *Armorica* applied? 53.* What coast received the appellation of *Saxonicum Littus*? 54. What modern provinces did Lugdunensis Secunda include? 55. Where did the *Caleti* dwell, and which were their chief cities? 56. What can you mention about *Rotomagus*? 57. Whereabouts were the *Auleri Ebuovices*, and what modern town retains traces of their name? 58. What other tribes inhabited the province? 59. Give the situation and the ancient names of the islands *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, and *Alderney*. 60. What modern provinces did Lugdunensis Tertia comprehend? 61. To whom did *Brivates P^{tus}* belong? 62. What islands lie near it? 63. What about the *Venetii* and their islands? 64. Where did the *Redones* dwell? 65. Mention some particulars about the *Namnetes*. 66. And about the *Turonos*. 67. What modern provinces did Lugdunensis Quarta contain, and by what other name was it known? 68. Give the situation and chief cities of the *Carnutes* and *Aureliani*. 69. Mention some particulars about the *Parisii* and their capital. 70. What has rendered the *Senones* remarkable? 71. What about *Agedincum*? 72. What modern provinces did Lugdunensis Prima contain? 73. Give some account of the *Lingones* and their chief city. 74. What rendered the *Ædui* famous? 75. Mention their chief towns. 76. Where did the *Boii* dwell? 77. How were the *Insubres* connected with Italy? 78. Repeat what you know about the *Segusiani* and their chief city.

79.* How was the great province of Aquitania subdivided? 80.* To what bay did it give name? 81. What modern provinces did Aquitania Prima include? 82. Whereabouts did the *Bituriges Cubi* dwell? 83. What modern city bears in its name the traces of the *Lemovices*? 84. To what tribe did *Gergovia* belong, and what about it? 85. Mention some particulars about the *Cadurci* and *Uxellodunum*. 86. What other tribes can you mention in this province? 87. What modern provinces did Aquitania Secunda comprehend? 88. To what tribe did *Limonum* belong? 89. What do you know about the *Santones*? 90. Give some account of the *Bituriges Vivisci*. 91. What modern provinces did *Novempopulana* comprehend? 92. Why was it so named? 93. What were the ancient names of the towns *Sos* and *Eauze*? 94. What about the *Ausci*? 95. Where did the *Tarbelli* dwell? 96. What were the ancient names of *Acqs* and *Bayonne*?

97.* How was the great province of Narbonensis subdivided? 98. What modern provinces did the subdivision of *Alpes Graiæ et Penninæ* comprehend? 99. How have the appellations *Vallis Pennina* and *Sapaudia* been corrupted, and in what way were they used? 100. What tribes can you mention in this province? 101. What modern provinces did *Viennensis* include? 102. Give some account of the *Allobroges*. 103. Name their chief cities. 104. What do you know about the *Cavares*? 105. What extent of territory did

the Salyes occupy? 106. What can you mention about the Ligyes? 107. Describe Arelate. 108. What fable was connected with the Campi Lapidei? 109. Give the history of Massilia. 110. What modern provinces did Narbonensis Secunda comprehend? 111. What occurred at Aquæ Sextiæ, and who dwelled round it? 112. Name the chief cities of the Commoni. 113. Where were the Stœchades Iæ.? 114. What modern provinces did the subdivision of Alpes Maritimæ include? 115. Give the chief cities of the Caturiges. 116. Whereabouts did the Edenates and Ectini dwell? 117. What about Nicæa? 118. To what modern province does Narbonensis Prima answer? 119. To whom did Nemausus belong, and what about it? 120. Mention what you know about the Volcæ Tectosages. 121. Describe Narbo Martius. 122. Give the course of the R. Atax. 123. What do you know about Tolosa? 124. Where did the Sardones dwell? 125. What places can you mention at the Eastern extremity of the Pyrenees?

CHAPTER IX.

HISPANIA ET INSULÆ.

1.* How was Hispania bounded? 2.* What other names had it? 3.* Why did it obtain the epithet Ultima? 4. How came it to be called Celtiberia? 5. Had the Greeks many colonies in Spain? 6.* Whence was the name Hispania derived? 7.* How were the Carthaginians and Romans connected with it? 8.* How was it at first divided? 9.* Were these divisions altered, and how?

10.* What about the Pyrenæi M^s., and what was the ancient name of their Western part? 11.* Describe Idubeda M. 12.* And Orospeđa M. 13. How were the names Ilipula and Solorius applied? 14. Give the situation of Carpetanus M. 15. Where was Herminius M.? 16. What rivers did Marianus M. separate, and by what name is it now known? 17. What was its Western part called? 18. Mention some of the most remarkable promontories of Spain in the Atlantic. 19. In the Mediterranean Sea. 20.* Give some account of the R. Iberus. 21.* How was it connected with the Sicoris? 22.* Describe the Minius and Durus. 23.* What are the rivers Vacua and Monda now called? 24.* Mention what you know about the Tagus. 25.* And about the Anas. 26.* Which is the Southernmost river of Spain? 27.* Give some account of it. 28.* How was the fable of Geryon's herds connected with it?

29.* In what part of the peninsula was the province of Tarraconensis? 30.* How was it bounded? 31.* What modern provinces did it include? 32.* Whence did the province of Bætica obtain its name? 33.* What part of Spain was so called? 34.* How was it bounded? 35.* What modern provinces did it comprehend? 36.* To what country does Lusitania answer? 37.* How was it bounded? 38.* What modern provinces does it contain? 39. Where did the Indicetæ dwell? 40. Mention their chief towns. 41. To whom did Bætulo and Barcino belong, and what about them? 42. Give some account of the Cosetani. 43. And of the Ilercaones. 44. Who dwelled in *Cerdagne*? 45. What about the Ausetani? 46. In whose territory was Ilerda? 47. Where was Osca, and why was it remarkable? 48. Where did the Vascones dwell? 49. Mention their chief cities. 50. Give some particulars about the Cantabri and their cities. 51. Where did the Astures dwell? 52. Point out their chief towns. 53. What do you know about the Callæci? 54. How were they subdivided? 55. Mention their chief towns. 56. Where were the Artabri cantoned?

57. Give some account of the Vaccæi. 58. And of the Arevaci. 59. In whose territory was Numantia, and why is it worthy of notice? 60. Give the situation and chief towns of the Carpetani. 61. What appears to have been the ancient name of *Madrid*? 62. Mention what you know about the Celtiberi. 63. Name their chief cities. 64. Where did the Oretani dwell? 65. What great cities had they? 66. To whom did Saguntum belong, and where was it situated? 67. Give its history. 68. Mention some other cities of the Edetani. 69. Where did the Contestani dwell? 70. Name their capital; why was it remarkable? 71. Give the course of Sucro fl. 72. Where was Spartarius Campus, and why was it so called? 73. What about the Bastitani? 74. Where were the Baleares Iæ. and by what name do we now know them? 75. What other appellation had they, and whence did they derive both? 76. What was the ancient name of *Minorca*? 77. Name its chief towns. 78. What was the ancient name of *Majorca*? 79. Mention its chief towns. 80. Where were the Pityusæ Iæ., and why were they so called? 81. What islands composed the group? 82. To what province were all these islands reckoned?

83. With what modern province does Bætica correspond? 84. Whence has the name *Andalusia* been obtained? 85. Where was Bæturia? 86. Who inhabited its Western part? 87. Where did the Turdetani dwell, and what was their country called? 88. Where were the Turduli and Bastuli Pœni cantoned? 89. What do you know about Corduba? 90. What about Hispalis and Italica? 91. What are the modern names of Nebrissa Veneria and Asta Regia, and where were they situated? 92. Mention some particulars about the city Gades and the places called after it. 93. Give some account of the Pillars of Hercules. 94. Where were Carteia and Portus Albus?

95. Where did the Lusitani, properly so called, dwell? 96. Mention their chief cities. 97. Give some account of the Vettones. 98. What about Salmantica? 99. Why was Lancia Transcundana thus named? 100. What rendered Norba Cæsarea famous? 101. What tribe inhabited the Southern part of Lusitania? 102. What about their chief city? 103. What are the modern names of Budua and Moron? 104. Of Cæstobrix and Pax Julia? 105. Where did the Cunei dwell, and why were they so called? 106. Mention their chief towns.

CHAPTER X.

ITALIA SEPTENTRIONALIS.

1.* Mention the various names by which Italy was known, and whence they were obtained. 2.* When was that of Italia generally applied to it, and what was said to have been its origin? 3.* Give the great ancient political divisions of Italy. 4.* How was Italy bounded? 5. Name the principal promontories on the Eastern shores of Italy. 6. Also on the Western. 7. What gulfs were there on the Western side of Italy? 8. And on the Eastern? 9.* What part of the great Alpine chain was named Alpes Maritimæ? 10.* What about Vesulus M? 11.* Give some particulars about Alpis Cottia. 12.* And Alpis Graia. 13.* What do you know about Alpis Pennina? 14.* Give the course of the Alpes Rhæticae? 15.* What other mountains did they join? 16.* Where was Ocræ M.? 17.* Describe Apeaninus M. 18.* Give some account of the R. Padus. 19.* Also of the Athesis. 20.* What about the Arnus? 21.* What other names had the Tiberis, and what about it? 22.* Whence is the city Rome said to

have obtained its name? 23. Give the several provinces into which Italy is usually divided.

24.* How was Liguria bounded? 25.* Upon what provinces did it border? 26.* What modern provinces did it contain? 27.* What do you remember about the Ligures? 28. How was Liguria divided? 29. Why was *Tropæa Augusti* erected? 30. Where was *P^{tus}. Herculis Monæci*? 31. Mention the chief towns of the Ingauni and Intemelii. 32. What about *Genua*? 33. Where was *Apua*, and what particulars can you mention about it and the *Apuani*? 34. Give the course of *Tanarus fl.* 35. What towns stood upon it? 36. What occurred at *Clastidium*?

37.* Give the limits of *Gallia Cisalpina*. 38.* Mention some particulars about the *R. Rubico*. 39.* Upon what provinces did *Gallia Cisalpina* border? 40.* What modern provinces did it contain? 41.* What other names had it? 42.* How were the *Tusci* connected with it? 43.* Did its inhabitants the Gauls attack the Romans, and what was the consequence? 44. How was *Gallia Togata* subdivided? 45. Where was the *R. Ticinus*, and for what was it memorable? 46. Give the course of the *R. Addua*. 47. Of the *Mincius*. 48. And *Tartarus*. 49. Give some account of the *Taurini* and their chief city. 50. Where did the *Salassi* dwell, and why is their capital remarkable? 51. In whose territory was *Mediolanum*, and what about it? 52. Where were the *Raudii Campi*, and what occurred there? 53. What are the modern names of *Ticinum* and *Laus Pompeia*? 54. Where did the *Orobii* dwell? 55. Mention their chief towns. 56. What do you know about the *Cenomani*? 57. Where was *Brixia*? 58. Give some account of *Cremona*. 59. Also of *Mantua*. 60. What has rendered *Andes* famous, and where was it? 61. What do you remember about *Sirmio*? 62. For what were *Bedriacum* and *Hostilia* remarkable? 63. What about the *Euganei*? 64. Where was the *R. Trebia*, and for what was it famed? 65. What do you recollect about *Litana Silva*? 66. What about *Triumviro-rum l.*? 67. Where did the *Anamani* dwell? 68. Describe their chief city. 69. Mention some particulars about the *Boii*. 70. Where was *Parma*, and what about it? 71. What occurred at *Regium Lepidi* and *Mutina*? 72. What about *Felsina*? 73. Where did the *Lingones* dwell? 74. Describe *Ravenna*. 75. For what purpose was *P^{tus}. Classis* used? 76. What about *Spina*?

77.* How was *Venetia* bounded, including the territory of the *Carni* and *Histri*? 78.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 79.* What modern country did *Venetia* comprehend? 80.* Where were the *Carni* cantoned? 81.* And where were the *Histri*? 82. Whence did the *Veneti* come? 83. What can you mention about their city *Hadria*? 84. What about *Ateste* and *Verona*? 85. What rendered *Patavium* famous, and where was it situated? 86. How were the *Carni* separated from the *Veneti* and *Histri*? 87. Where was *Julium Carnicum*, and who founded it? 88. For what was *Noreia* famous? 89. Why was *Aquileia* an important place? 90. Where was *Tergeste*, and what about it? 91. Give some account of the *R. Timavus*. 92. Between what rivers was *Histria* included? 93. Describe *Pola* and the places to which it gave name. 94. Mention the other chief towns of *Histria*.

95.* How was *Etruria* bounded? 96.* Upon what provinces did it border? 97.* What modern provinces did it contain? 98. By what names were the inhabitants of *Etruria* known? 99. What account is given of the *Tyrrheni*? 100. How is their name connected with that of the *Pelasgi* and *Siculi*? 101. Name the twelve great cities of *Etruria*. 102. What is said about the origin of the *Tusci*? 103. For what were they remarkable? 104. Where was *Trasimenus l.*, and what occurred there? 105. What occurred

near Prilia L.? 106. And what at Vadimonis L.? 107. Give some account of Luna and Luca. 108. Where was Pisæ, and what was said about it? 109. Give the ancient name of *Leghorn*. 110. Who was born at Volaterræ? 111. What can you mention about Populonium and Vetulonia? 112. Where was Cosa? 113. Why is Tarquinii worthy of notice? 114. What other name had Centum Cellæ? 115. Give some account of Cære. 116. Who was brought up at Lorium? 117. Where was Portus Augusti, and why was it an important place? 118. What occurred at Pistoria? 119. Give the modern names of Fæsulæ, Florentia, Sena Julia, and Arretium. 120. What do you know about Cortona? 121. Why is Perusia worthy of notice? 122. What do you remember about Clusium? 123. Where was Vulsinii? 124. Why are Fanum Voltumnæ and Fescennium remarkable? 125. What is the modern name of Falerii, and what rendered it famous? 126. Mention some particulars about Soracte M. and Lucus Feroniæ. 127. What occurred at Cremera fl. 128. What has rendered Veii interesting? 129. What islands lay off the coast of Etruria?

130.* How was Umbria bounded? 131.* Upon what provinces did it border? 132.* What modern provinces did it contain? 133.* What can you mention with regard to the antiquity of the Umbri? 134.* Give the history of the Senones. 135. Where was the R. Metaurus, and what has rendered it famous? 136. What are the modern names of the rivers Ariminus and Metaurus? 137. Of the rivers Sena and Æsis? 138. How are the Tinaia and Clitumnus connected, and why was the latter remarkable? 139. What can you mention about the R. Nar? 140. Who was born at Sarsina? 141. Why was Ariminum an important place? 142. What are the modern names of Fisaurum, Urbinum Hortense, and Forum Sempronii? 143. What about Sena Gallica?

144.* How was Picenum bounded? 145.* Upon what provinces did it border? 146.* What modern provinces did it include? 147.* Who were the Piceni? 148.* Where did the Prætutii dwell? 149. What are the modern names of the rivers Potentia, Truentus, and Vomanus? 150. Mention some of the high points of the Apennines. 151. Describe Ancona. 152. What can you mention about Asculum Picenum? 153. What about Hadria?

CHAPTER XI.

ITALIA MEDIA.

1.* How was the territory of the Sabini and Æqui bounded? 2.* Upon what provinces did it border? 3.* What modern provinces did it comprehend? 4. From whom are the Sabini supposed to have been descended? 5. What particulars can you mention about them? 6. Who were the Quirites? 7. When and how were the Sabini subjected by the Romans? 8. Give the courses of the rivers Velinus and Anio. 9. Where was the R. Allia, and what has rendered it notorious? 10. What about the Telonius? 11. What was said of Cutiliæ? 12. Where was Reate, and for what was it famous? 13. Give some account of Cures? 14. What are the modern names of Nomentum and Fidenæ, and for what was the latter noted? 15. What do you remember about the Mons Sacer? 16. Mention some particulars about the Villa of Horace and its environs. 17. For what were the Æqui noted? 18. Mention the ancient extent of their possessions, and the time when the Romans conquered them. 19. Give their chief towns.

20.* How was the territory of the Vestini, Marrucini, Peligni, and Marsi, bounded? 21.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 22.* With what modern

province did it correspond? 23. Give the courses of the rivers Aternus and Sagrus. 24. Also of the Liris. 25. What do you know about the Vestini? 26. Mention their chief towns. 27. What about the Marrucini and their capital? 28. Who were the Peligni, and where did they dwell? 29. Describe Corfinium and Sulmo. 30. Point out the situation of the Marsi. 31. What account is given of their origin? 32. How were they connected with the Romans? 33. Name their chief cities.

34.* How was Latium bounded? 35.* Upon what provinces did it border? 36.* What modern provinces did it contain? 37.* By what tribes was it inhabited? 38. Whence was the name Latium said to be derived? 39. How was it applied at different times? 40. What do you remember about the Sicani and Siculi?

41.* Give the situation of Rome. 42.* When was it founded? 43. What can you mention about it in connection with the Etruscans? 44.* Whereabouts did Romulus build his city? 45.* What did Tatius add to it, and how many gates had the city then? 46.* What did Rome include in the reign of Servius Tullius? 47.* Why was it termed Septicollis? 48.* Mention the hills upon which it stood. 49.* Give the situation of these hills. 50.* Which of the hills was called Saturnia, and why? 51.* How was the city divided at this time, and what was its extent? 52.* What change did it undergo during the reign of Aurelian? 53.* Into how many regions did Augustus divide Rome? 54. Name them. 55. Describe the Porta Capena. 56. The Caelimontana. 57. Where was the Colosseum, and what about it? 58. Give some account of the Carinæ and the Via Sacra. 59. What can you mention about the Esquiline region? 60. Whence did the Campus Sceleratus obtain its name? 61. What do you know about the Rostra? 62. What about the temples of Jupiter Capitolinus, Vesta, and Janus? 63. What about the Tarpeian Rock. 64. Why was the region of the Circus Flaminius, so called, and what can you mention in connexion with it? 65. Describe the region of Palatium. 66. What about the Circus Maximus? 67. What rendered the Aventinus remarkable? 68. Repeat what you know about the Transtiberina. 69. How many bridges had Rome? 70. Give an account of some of them. 71. What were the Cloacæ?

72. Where was Ostia? 73. Describe Laurentum and Lavinium. 74. Where was Lanuvium, and what rendered it remarkable? 75. Give some particulars about Aricia. 76. Where was Nemus Dianæ? 77. Where was Alba Longa, and in what way was it connected with Rome? 78. Describe Albanus M. 79. What renders Tusculum interesting, and what is its modern name? 80. Where was Labicum, and what occurred at Regillus L.? 81. What particulars can you mention about Præneste and Gabii? 82. For what is Collatia memorable? 83. Describe Tibur. 84. What about the Rutuli? 85. Give the history of their chief city. 86. Where did the Hernici dwell? 87. Mention their chief towns with some particulars concerning them. 88. Were the Volsci powerful? 89. Describe their capital. 90. What rendered Circeii M. famous? 91. What do you know about Tarra-cina? 92. What about the Pomptinæ Paludes? 93. Why were Norba and Signia remarkable? 94. Who was said to have been born at Velitræ? 95. Why is Corioli worthy of notice? 96. What about Fregellæ, Aquinum, and Arpinum? 97. Give some account of the Ausones. 98. Describe Amyclæ. 99. For what was the Ager Cæcubus remarkable, and near what town was it situated? 100. What do you know about Spelunca and Cajeta? 101. What about Formiæ? 102. Where was Minturnæ, and what occurred near it? 103. Which was the Southernmost city of Latium? 104. What do you know about Ausona?

106.* How was Campania bounded? 106.* Was it a fine country? 107.* Upon what provinces did it border? 108.* What modern districts did it contain? 109.* Who were its earliest inhabitants, and what of them? 110. Give some account of Massicus M. and Falernus Ager. 111. Where was M. Vesuvius, and what about it? 112. What of the R. Volturnus? 113. Where were the Aurunci cantoned? 114. Mention their chief cities. 115. Where did the Sidicini dwell? 116. What about Teanum and Venafrum? 117. What of Cales? 118. Describe the chief city of Campania. 119. What was the ancient name of the modern *Capua*? 120. Give some particulars about Atella and Nola. 121. Where was Liternum, and what has rendered it interesting? 122. What do you remember about Cumæ? 123. What about Baiæ? 124. What about Misenum? 125. Describe the Lakes Lucrinus and Avernus. 126. How were the Cimmerii connected with the latter? 127. Give some account of the Phlegræi and Leborini Campi. 128. Describe Puteoli. 129. What do you know about Neapolis? 130. What about Herculaneum and Pompeii? 131. Where were Stabiæ and Surrentum, and to what cape did the latter give name? 132. Where did the Picentini dwell? 133. Mention their principal city. 134. Describe the I. Ænaria. 135. What other islands can you mention off Campania?

136.* Upon what provinces did Samnium touch? 137.* What modern provinces did it contain? 138. What origin is assigned to the Samnites? 139. What was their character, and when were they reduced by the Romans? 140. Where did the Caraceni dwell? 141. Name their chief towns. 142. What about the Pentri and their capital? 143. Mention some other places amongst them. 144. Where were the Caudini cantoned, and what happened in their country? 145. What is the modern name of M. Taburnus? 146. Describe the chief city of the Hirpini. 147.* Who were the Frentani? 148.* Give their limits. 149.* What modern provinces did they inhabit? 150.* Whence did they obtain their name? 151.* Mention their chief towns.

CHAPTER XII.

ITALIA MERIDIONALIS.

1.* How was Apulia bounded? 2.* Upon what provinces did it border? 3.* What modern provinces did it contain? 4.* How was it distinguished by the Greeks? 5.* How was the name of Apulia otherwise used? 6.* Give the names and limits of the other districts into which this province was divided. 7. Mention its chief rivers. 8. What do you know about the mountains Garganus and Vultur? 9. What about Diomedææ Iæ? 10. Give some account of Geronium and Matinus. 11. What are the modern names of Larinum, Teanum Apulum, and Uria? 12. Describe Sipontum and Arpi. 13. What rendered Luceria famous? 14. Whence was the name Daunia derived, and in what way was it frequently used? 15. What can you mention about Salapia? 16. What rendered Cannæ famous? 17. Give some account of Canusium. 18. Also of Asculum Apulum. 19. What about Venusia and the fountain near it? 20. What origin is assigned to the name Peucetia? 21. Where did the Pœdiculi dwell? 22. What are the modern names of Rhudiæ Peucetiæ, Barium, and Acherontia? 23. What about Egnatia? 24. What occurred near Bantia? 25. Give the origin of the name Iapygia. 26. By what tribes was it inhabited, and how was it otherwise distinguished? 27. Describe Brundisium. 28. Where was Hydruntum, and why is it worthy of notice? 29. Who colonized Gallipolia, and

what is its modern name? 30. Give some account of Tarentum. 31. What took place at Manduria?

32.* How was Lucania bounded? 33.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 34.* What modern provinces did it contain? 35. Give the history of the Cenotri. 36. And of the Lucani. 37. Describe Metapontum. 38. Give some account of Heraclea and Pandosia. 39. What do you know about Siris? 40. What about Sybaris? 41. Describe Paestum. 42. Where was Velia, and what rendered it famous? 43. Near what cape was it situated? 44. What do you know about Pyxus? 45. What about Laus?

46.* How was the territory of the Bruttii bounded? 47.* What modern provinces did it comprise? 48.* By what names was it known? 49.* Give the history of the Bruttii. 50. For what was the R. Traens memorable? 51. Describe Crimisa. 52. What about Petilia? 53. And the Chones? 54. Give some account of Croton. 55. What rendered Lacinium Pr. notorious? 56. What island is placed near it? 57. Mention some particulars about Scylaceum. 58. Describe Caulon. 59. What do you know about Locri and its inhabitants? 60. What about Orra? 61. Where was Clampetia? 62. What occurred at Pandosia? 63. Mention the capital of the Bruttii. 64. What made Temesa famous? 65. Where was Terina, and what can you state about the gulf upon which it stood? 66. Describe Mamertum. 67. What do you know about Scylla? 68. Where was the narrowest part of the St. of Messina? 69. What about Rhegium?

70. Describe the course of the Via Aurelia and Æmilia. 71. Of the Via Claudia. 72. Of the Via Flaminia. 73. Of the Via Salaria. 74. Of the Via Appia. 75. What other great Roman roads in Italy can you mention?

76.* How was Sicily separated from Italy? 77.* Who were its first inhabitants? 78.* What other names had it, and whence did it obtain them? 79.* Was it fertile? 80.* What nations possessed it at different times? 81. Mention its three great promontories. 82. Give the course of the Heræi M^{tes}. 83. Also of the Nebrodes M. 84. Describe Ætna M. 85. Give some account of Messana. 86. Where was Charybdis, and what was it? 87. What do you know about Tauromenium? 88. What rendered the R. Acis famous? 89. What are the modern names of Catana and Leontini? 90. For what was Megara Hyblæa famous? 91. How was Syracuse situated? 92. Mention the divisions of the city. 93. What can you state about Omöthermon? 94. What about Acradina? 95. Where was Tycha? 96. Describe Epipolæ. 97. Who were natives of Syracuse? 98. Name the harbours of Syracuse. 99. Give some account of the fountain Arethusa. 100. What was the Hexacontaclinos? 101. What about the Lautumia? 102. Which was the strongest part of Syracuse? 103. Which was the most populous portion of the city? 104. Where and what was Labdulum? 105. Mention the last-built quarter of Syracuse. 106. Give some account of Epipolæ and Euryalus. 107. What about Trogilus? 108. Where were the marshes of Lysimelia? 109. What do you know about Timoleon's villa? 110. What fable was connected with Cyane?

111. What occurred near Asinarus fl.? 112. Mention some particulars about Helorum and Ichana. 113. Also about Camarina. 114. What do you know about Gela? 115. What about Dædalium? 116. Describe Agrigentum. 117. Who was born at Heraclea Minoa? 118. What took place at Thermæ Selinuntia? 119. Why are Inycum and Selinus worthy of notice? 120. Where was the city Lilybæum? 121. What about Drepanum? 122. What rendered Eryx M. famous? 123. What are the modern names of Ægesta and Hyccara? 124. Describe Panormus. 125. What do you know about Himera? 126. What rendered Milæ notorious? 127. Where was Engyum? 128. Why was Enna famous? 129. Who was born at Agrigum?

120. Where were the *Æolizæ* Is., and what other appellations had they? 131. Name the principal islands. 132. Where is *Ustica*, and what about it? 133. Describe the *Ægades* Is. 134. What can you mention about *Melita* I.?

135.* Give the situation of the I. of *Corsica*. 136.* What other names had it? 137.* For what was it celebrated? 138. By what nations was it inhabited? 139. How was *Seneca* connected with it? 140. Mention its chief towns. 141. How is *Corsica* separated from *Sardinia*? 142.* What other names had *Sardinia*, and whence did it obtain them? 143. What nations inhabited it. 144. What about the *Sardous risus*? 145. Mention the chief towns on the Eastern coast of the island. 146. Describe *Caralis*. 147. Mention some of its other towns.

CHAPTER XIII.

DACIA.

1.* How was *Dacia* bounded? 2.* Upon what provinces did it border? 3.* What modern countries did it include? 4.* By what names were its inhabitants known, and in what way were these names used? 5. Where did the *Daci* originally dwell? 6. What were once the limits of their possessions? 7. How were they connected with the Romans? 8. What about *Dacia Aureliani*? 9.* Describe *Carpates M.*? 10.* Where were the *Alpes Bastarnicæ*? 11.* What about *Cogæonus M.*? 12.* Where were the *Serorum M.*? 13.* Give the course of the *R. Tibiscus*. 14.* Also of the *Porata*, and by what other names was it known? 15.* What about the *Tyras*? 16. Give some account of *Trajan's Bridge*. 17. Where were *Zernes* and *Tibiscus*? 18. What can you state about *Sarmizegethusa*? 19. What are the modern names of *Cedonia*, *Apulum*, and *Iassii*? 20. What about *Tyras*?

MOESIA.

21.* How was *Moesia* bounded? 22.* What other name had it? 23.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 24.* With what modern countries did it correspond? 25.* Of what great district did it anciently form a portion? 26. In what way did the ancient heathens connect the inhabitants of *Moesia* and those of *Mysia* in *Asia Minor*? 27. Mention the various ways in which the appellation *Moesia* was used? 28. How was *Moesia* subdivided? 29. What about *Dacia Aureliani*? 30.* Describe the range of mountains forming the Southern boundary of *Moesia*. 31.* Give some particulars about *M^t. Hæmus*. 32. Mention the principal rivers of *Moesia Superior*? 33. What can you state about *Dardania*? 34. Where were *Singidunum* and *Vinceia*? 35. What are the modern names of *Viminacium* and *Ratiaria*? 36. Give some account of *Naissus*. 37. With what modern province did *Moesia Inferior* correspond? 38. Mention its chief rivers. 39. What occurred near the *R. Lyginus*? 40. What do you know about the *Triballi*? 41. What about the *Crobyzi* and *Scythia Parva*? 42. Give the situations and modern names of *Regianum*, *Nicopolis ad Istrum*, and *Durostorum*. 43. What about *Axiopolis* and *Trosmi*? 44. What was done by *Darius Hystaspis* near *Noviodunum*? 45. What are the modern names of *Istropolis* and *Constantiana*? 46. Give some account of *Tomi*. 47. What about *Cruni* and *Odessus*? 48. Describe *Sardica*. 49. What pass was near it?

THRACIA.

50.* What were the limits of *Thracia* in its extended sense? 51.* How

and when was it divided? 52.* How was Thracia Propria bounded? 53. Whence do the profane authors state Thrace to have derived its name? 54. What appears to be its true derivation? 55. What sort of people were the Thracians? 56.* Describe Mt. Rhodope. 57.* Give some account of the R. Hebrus and the fable connected with it. 58.* What about the R. Nestus? 59. Where did the Odrysæ dwell? 60. What can you mention about the Bessi and Trausi? 61. Give some account of the Thyni and Bithyni. 62. Where were the Astæ cantoned? 63. What do you know about the Dolonci? 64. What about the Cicones and Bistones? 65. What are the modern names of Mesembria and Apollonia? 66. Describe Salmydessus and the adjacent coast. 67. What can you state about the islands at the Northern entrance of the Bosphorus Thracicus?

68. What was the line of communication between the Ægæan and Euxine Seas? 69. Mention some particulars about the Hellespontus. 70. About the Propontis. 71. About the Bosphorus. 72. What temples were there at the Northern termination of the Bosphorus? 73. Where was Lygos, and by what names was it afterwards known? 74. Mention what you know about it. 75. Where was Chrysoceras? 76. What are the modern names of Selymbria, Bisanthe, and Ganos? 77. Describe Perinthus. 78. What about the Chersonesus Thracia? 79. Give some particulars about Pactya and Callipolis. 80. What rendered Ægos Potamos notorious? 81. For what were Sestus and Cynossema celebrated? 82. Mention the most Southern point of the Thracian Chersonese. 83. What are the modern names of Alopeconnesus and Cardia? 84. Describe Lysimachia. 85. Also Ænos. 86. For what were Zona and Ismarus famed? 87. What can you mention about Abdera? 88. Where was Nicopolis ad Nestum? 89. What legend was connected with Stabulum Diomedis? 90. For what was Scapte Hyle famous? 91. Where were Hadrianopolis and Philippopolis?

MACEDONIA.

92.* Were the limits of Macedonia always the same? 93.* What were they in the times of Philip and Alexander? 94.* What river formed its Eastern boundary prior to the time of Philip? 95.* How were the limits of Macedonia affected by its being conquered by the Romans? 96.* Upon what provinces did the Roman province of Macedonia touch? 97.* With what modern countries did it correspond? 98. Whence are the Macedonians said in mythology to have obtained their name? 99. What appears to have been its true origin? 100. Give some particulars about the Macedonian dynasty. 101. What was the character of the Macedonians? 102. By what other names was Macedonia known? 103.* What do you know about the mountains Bermius and Canalovii? 104.* What about the Cambunii M.? 105.* Describe Olympus M. 106.* Where was Pangæus M., and for what was it noted? 107.* Give the course of the R. Strymon. 108.* Also of the Axios and its tributaries. 109.* Describe the Haliacmon. 110. Where was the district Chalcidice, and what about it? 111. Mention the three promontories near it. 112. For what was Phlegra famed? 113. In what part of Macedonia were Mygdonia, Pæonia, and Pelagonia? 114. What about Emathia and the Bottiæi? 115. Give some account of Pieria and its inhabitants. 116. Where did the Taulantii dwell? 117. Whence has Albania derived its name?

118. Where was Neapolis? 119. Mention what you know about Philippippi. 120. Describe Amphipolis. 121. What about Heraclea Sintica? 122. Where was Tauresium? 123. Give some account of Bolbe P. and the valley near it. 124. What rendered Stagira notorious? 125. Where was Acanthus? 126. Give some account of the canal near it. 127. What

can you state about M^t. Athos? 128. What about Sinus Singiticus? 129. And Sinus Toronaicus? 130. Where was Olynthus, and why was it celebrated? 131. Describe Potidæa. 132. What about Therma? 133. What took place at Methone? 134. And at Pydna? 135. Where were Diura and Libethrum? 136. How were these places connected with Orpheus and the Muses? 137. What rendered Pella famous? 138. What do you know about Edessa? 139. Where was Bercea, and for what were its inhabitants commended? 140. Mention the capital of Lyncestis. 141. Also the capitals of Pelagonia and Pæonia. 142. What is the modern name of Scupi? 143. Describe Epidamnus. 144. Give some account of Apollonia. 145. What are the modern names of Aulon and Oricum? 146. What do you know about Lychnidus? 147. What about the Via Egnatia?

CHAPTER XIV.

GRÆCIA SEPTENTRIONALIS.

1.* How were the names Hellas and Hellenes originally applied? 2.* By what names does Homer mention the Greeks? 3.* Whence did the Romans obtain the name Græcia? 4.* When did they adopt that of Achaia? 5. From whom are the Greeks presumed to have descended? 6. Who appear to have been their great ancestors? 7. Whence do they seem to have migrated? 8. Whence are the Ionians, Æolians, and Dorians, thought to have derived their name? 9. Whence do the appellations Hellenes and Hellas appear to have sprung? 10. In what way is the name Doree sometimes applied? 11. Who were the Pelasgi? 12. What about the Tyrseni? 13. How many dialects were spoken in Greece? 14. Where did the Ionic and Attic prevail? 15. Where was the Æolic spoken. 16. And where the Doric?

17.* How was Greece bounded? 18.* Describe the Northernmost range of mountains in Greece. 19.* What mountains are connected with them? 20.* Give the direction of M^t. Pindus. 21.* What ridges join it? 22.* Where are the ranges Parnes and Cithæron? 23.* How many great mountain-ranges are there in the Peloponnesus? 24.* Name them. 25.* Point out the course of the R. Achelous. 26.* Give some account of the R. Peneus. 27.* Also of the vale of Tempe? 28.* Mention the great rivers of the Peloponnesus. 29.* What do you know about the R. Alpheus? 30.* What about the Eurotas?

31. Mention the countries or provinces of continental Greece. 32. Also of the Peloponnesus. 33.* How was Thessalia bounded? 34.* By what name is it now known? 35.* Upon what provinces did it border? 36.* By what other names was it once known? 37.* Name its subdivisions. 38. Was Thessaly a weak or barren country? 39. What was the character of its inhabitants? 40. What are the modern names of Ossa and Pelion, and what fable was connected with them? 41. Where did the Centaurs and Lapithæ dwell? 42. Where was Othrys M.? 43. What can you mention about Ceta M.? 44. Where was the district Hestîæotis? 45. How were the Perrhæbi connected with it? 46. What do you know about the Æthices? 47. Mention the chief towns of Hestîæotis. 48. Where was the district Pelasgiotis? 49. Who inhabited it? 50. Why was the district Pelagonia Tripolitia so called, and where was it? 51. What is the modern name of Oloosson? 52. How was Tempe guarded? 53. What can you state about Palus Nessonis and the R. Onochonus? 54. Give some account of Larissa. 55. Where were the Pelasgici Campi? 56. Upon what

lake did Pheræ stand, and what about it? 57. What was said about Armenium? 58. Where was Cynoscephalæ, and for what was it famous? 59. Where was the district Magnesia? 60. What rendered Mt. Homole famous? 61. Who reigned at Melibœa? 62. What occurred near Sepias Pr.? 63. Where was Pelasgicus Sinus? 64. Mention what you know about Iolcos? 65. Why are Demetrias and Pagasæ worthy of notice? 66. What part of Thessaly did Phthiotis comprehend? 67. Where was Pharsalus, and what occurred there? 68. What can you mention about Pras? 69. What about Pyrrha? 70. Was Thebæ Phthiotidis an important place? 71. What about the R. Amphrysus? 72. For what was Aphetæ remarkable? 73. Where was Dolopia? 74. Mention its chief towns. 75. Where did the Malienses dwell? 76. Give some account of Thermopylæ and what took place there. 77. What rendered Anthela famous? 78. What can you mention about Lamia? 79. What was said about Anticyra? 80. What about the district Trachinia? 81. Where did the Ænians dwell? 82. Mention their chief town.

83.* How was Epirus bounded? 84.* What modern country did it contain? 85.* Whence does it appear to have derived its name? 86.* For what was it famous? 87.* How was it divided? 88. What can you state about the R. Arachthus? 89. Describe the R. Acheron and its tributary. 90. What are the modern names of the rivers Thyamis and Xanthus? 91. Where was the district Chaonia? 92. Mention some of its chief towns. 93. Where was the district Thesprotia? 94. Describe Buthrotum. 95. What do you know about Torone? 96. What took place at Sybota? 97. Name the ancient capital of Thesprotia. 98. Where was the district Molossia? 99. Where did the Cassopæi dwell? 100. What rendered Pandosia notorious? 101. Give some account of Nicopolis. 102. Where was Ambracia? 103. Mention the capital of Thesprotia. 104. State what you know about Dodona. 105. Where did the Helli dwell? 106. What about the Stymphæi? 107. Give some account of the district Athamania. 108. Also of Aperantia.

109. Where was Coreyra I., and what is it now called? 110. By what other names was it known, and for what was it famous? 111. Who were its earliest inhabitants. 112. Give the history of its connection with Corinth. 113. How did it give rise to the Peloponnesian war? 114. Describe its chief city. 115. Name the extremities of the island. 116. Where were the Paxi Iæ.?

117.* How was Acarnania bounded? 118.* What modern countries did it include? 119.* Who were its earliest inhabitants? 120.* What was the character of the Acarnanes? 121. Where was Anactorium? 122. What took place at Actium? 123. Mention the capital of the Amphiloehi. 124. What was said about the R. Inachus? 125. Mention the capital of Acarnania. 126. Where was Ceniadæ?

127. What about Dulichium? 128. Where were the Oxia Iæ.? 129. Where was Leucadia, and by what other names was it known? 130. Name its chief town. 131. What do you remember about Leucate Pr.? 132. Where was Ithaca? 133. For what was it famous? 134. What is the nature of the island? 135. Mention its chief mountains. 136. Where was Cephalenia? 137. What other name had it? 138. What do you know about Ænus M.? 139. Mention its principal cities. 140. Where was Zacynthus I., and what about it? 141. Which was its chief town?

142.* How was Ætolia bounded? 143.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 144. What modern countries did it comprehend? 145. State some particulars about the R. Evenus. 146. Where was Corax M.? 147. What was said about Taphiassus M.? 148. What was the character of the

Ætolians? 149. In what way were they connected with the Romans? 150. Where was *Elæus*? 151. For what was *Calydon* celebrated? 152. What was the ancient name of the *St. of Lepanto*? 153. What points formed it? 154. Describe *Thermon*. 155. What can you mention about the *Eurytanes*?

156.* How was *Doris* founded? 157.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 158.* What was its ancient name, and why was it so called? 159. Whence do the profane authors say the *Dorians* and *Dryopians* derived their names? 160. How were the former connected with the *Heraclidæ*? 161. Name the chief cities of *Doris*.

162.* How was the territory of the *Locri Ozolæ* bounded? 163.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 164.* How many tribes did the Greeks comprehend under the name *Locri*? 165.* Whence did the *Locri Ozolæ* derive their origin and name? 166. Describe *Naupactus*. 167. What about *Ceanthe* and *Chalæon*? 168. Give some account of *Amphissa*. 169. Where did the other *Locri* dwell? 170. Whence did the *Epicnemidii* and *Opuntii* derive their names? 171. Mention their chief towns.

172.* How was *Phocis* bounded? 173.* Whence did the *Phocæans* derive their origin and name? 174.* What can you state about the *Phocian war*? 175.* What was the consequence of it? 176. Where was *Cirrha*? 177. What do you know about the *Schiste Odos*? 178. What rendered *Phocicum* notorious? 179. Give some account of *Delphi*. 180. What can you state about *Parnassus M.*? 181. What were the *Phædriades*? 182. Where was the *Castalian Spring*, and what about it? 183. Where was the *Corycian Cave*? 184. Give the course of the *R. Cephissus*. 185. Where was *Elatia*? 186. What rendered *Daulis* notorious?

CHAPTER XV.

GRÆCIA MERIDIONALIS.

1.* Upon what provinces did *Boeotia* touch? 2.* Of what modern province did it form a part? 3.* What kind of a country was it? 4.* What was the character of its inhabitants? 5.* Whom can you mention as natives of it? 6.* What was said about its men and women? 7. What tribes first occupied *Boeotia*? 8. Who expelled them? 9. Whence was the name *Boeotia* derived? 10. What mountains formed the Southern boundary of *Boeotia*? 11. Describe them. 12. Where was *Mt. Helicon*, and for what was it famed? 13. Give some account of the fountains and rivers near it. 14. What rendered *Platææ* memorable, and where was it? 15. What can you mention about *Leuctra*? 16. What about *Thespia*? 17. Who resided at *Ascra*? 18. Describe *Copais Palus*. 19. Where was *Haliartus*? 20. What do you know about *Orchomenus*? 21. Who were its first inhabitants? 22. What occurred at *Coronea*? 23. Where was the general council of the *Boeotian states* assembled? 24. For what was *Libethrius M.* celebrated? 25. What has rendered *Lebadia* worthy of notice? 26. Give some particulars about *Chæronea*. 27. Where was *Copæ*? 28. What about *Ptoos M.*? 29. What rendered *Anthedon* remarkable? 30. Give some account of *Aulis*. 31. For what was *Delium* famed? 32. Where was *Asopus fl.*? 33. What do you know about *Oræpus*? 34. What about *Tanagra*, *Græa*, and *Erythræ*? 35. Where was *Thebes* situated? 36. Who founded it, and what was it anciently called? 37. What particulars do you remember about it? 38. What rendered *Potniæ* famous? 39. Where was the fountain *Dirce*, and what about it? 40. Into what lake did

the R. Ismenus flow? 41. What do you know about Phœnicus M.? 42. What about Onchestus?

43.* How was Attica bounded? 44.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 45. Whence is it said to have derived its name? 46. What other names had it? 47. What ornament did the Athenians wear in their hair, and why? 48. How was Attica divided at different periods of its history? 49. Describe Eleusis. 50. Where was it situated? 51. What is said to have occurred at Erineus? 52. What about Thriasius Campus? 53. Whence did Xerxes behold the battle of Salamis? 54. Where was Salamis I.? 55. By whom was its possession disputed? 56. To whom was it finally subject? 57. What occurred there?

58. Mention the three great Athenian harbours. 59. Give some account of the Piræus. 60. Of Munychia. 61. Of Phalerum. 62. What were the Longi Muri? 63.* What other names had Athens, and whence did it derive them? 64.* When, and by whom, was it founded? 65.* What can you state about its dimensions? 66. How many gates had it? 67. Where was the Ceramicus, and what about it? 68. What do you know about the temple of Theseus? 69. What about the Prytaneum? 70. What part of the city was named Hadrianopolis? 71. Describe the Olympieum. 72. What was the Via Tripodum? 73. What buildings were near it? 74. Where was the Acropolis? 75. What buildings stood there? 76. Describe the Parthenon. 77. What about the Propylæa? 78. Describe the Erechtheum. 79. Give some account of the Areopagus. 80. Where was Lycabettus M.? 81. What building was on it? 82. What about the Museum? 83. How was Athens supplied with water? 84. What do you know about the Eleusinium and Stadium? 85. What about the Lyceum? 86. Where was the Cynosarges, and for what was it famed? 87. Where were the gardens of the Academia, and why were they celebrated? 88. What about the Colonus Hippius?

89. Describe the Southernmost point of Attica. 90. What rendered Laurium M. famous? 91. Where was Cranaë I., and what was said about it? 92. What can you mention about Brauron? 93. State what you know about Marathon. 94. For what was Rhamnus celebrated? 95. Describe Hymettus M. 96. Who was born at Phlya? 97. For what was Pentelicus M. famous? 98. What rendered Decelea important? 99. What about Aphidnæ and Acharnæ? 100. What fortresses can you mention at the foot of Parnes M.?

101.* How was Megaris bounded? 102.* Upon what provinces did it border? 103. Was Megaris an ancient kingdom? 104. Give some account of its connection with Athens. 105. Describe Megara. 106. For what was it celebrated? 107. Mention its port. 108. What do you know about the Scironides Petræ? 109. Where was the Alcyonium Mare?

110.* What other names had the Peloponnesus, and whence did it derive them? 111.* Describe its shape. 112.* How was it bounded? 113.* What about the Isthmus by which it was connected with the mainland? 114.* What claim did the Heraclidæ make to it? 115.* How was it divided?

116.* Where was Achaia? 117.* How was it bounded? 118.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 119.* What territories were usually included in the name Achaia? 120.* In what way is the name also used? 121. What other name had Achaia? 122. Give some account of the Achæan league. 123. How was Corinthia separated from Sicynia? 124. For what was the R. Nemea famous? 125. Describe Corinth. 126. To what gulf did Corinth give name, and how was it otherwise distinguished? 127. What do you know about Acro-Corinthus? 128. Mention the ports of

orinth. 129. What about the fountain Pirene? 130. Give some account of the Isthmian games. 131. For what was Tenea celebrated? 132. Where was Sicyonia? 133. Was its capital an ancient place? 134. Describe it. 135. What was said of its inhabitants? 136. For what was Asopus *fl.* famous? 137. Where was Phliasia? 138. Mention its chief city. 139. What do you know about it? 140. What about Pellene and Egira? 141. Where was Ægæ? 142. For what were Bura and Helice remarkable? 143. Where was Ægium, and why is it worthy of notice? 144. Where was Rhium Achaicum? 145. What about Patræ? 146. What other names had Dyme? 147. What rendered the promontory Isthmus important?

148.* Where was Elis? 149.* How was it bounded? 150.* Upon what provinces did it border? 151.* How was it formerly divided? 152.* Mention some of the tribes inhabiting it. 153.* How was it latterly divided? 154.* What was the nature of the country? 155. What rendered Cyllene important, and to what gulf did it give name? 156. Where was Hyrmine? 157. How was Chelonites Sinus bounded? 158. Give the course of the R. Penens. 159. Describe the city of Elis. 160. Where was Pylos Eliacus? 161. In what part of Elis was Pisatis? 162. Give some account of Pisa and Olympia. 163. What games were there celebrated? 164. What point of Chronology was connected with them? 165. When do the regular dates of the Olympiads begin? 166. Whence is Triphylia said to have derived its name? 167. For what was Scillus remarkable, and where was it? 168. What fable was connected with the R. Anigrus? 169. What can you mention about the R. Neda? 170. Give some account of Lepreum. 171. And of Pylos Triphyliacus?

172.* Where was Arcadia? 173.* How was it bounded? 174.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 175. What other names had it, and whence did it derive them? 176. What was the nature of the country? 177. Give some account of its inhabitants. 178. Describe Lycæus M. 179. Where was Lycosura, and what was said about it? 180. What can you mention about Megalopolis? 181. What about Tegea? 182. What was the ancient name of Tripolitza? 183. For what was Pallantium famed? 184. To whom was Mt. Mænalus sacred? 185. Where was Mantinea, and what occurred there? 186. Where were the mountains Artemisius and Cyllene, and what rendered the latter notorious? 187. What do you know about Stymphalus L.? 188. What about Pheneos? 189. What are the modern names of Nonacris and Cynætha, and what was said about the latter? 190. Where was Azania? 191. What fable was connected with the R. Ladon? 192. Give some account of Orchomenus and Psophis?

193.* Where was Argolis? 194.* How was it separated from the adjoining provinces? 195. What other name had Argolis, and by what appellations were its inhabitants known? 196. How was Argolis governed at different periods of its history. 197. Where was Acte Argolis? 198. Give some account of Epidaurus? 199. What about Arachnæum M.? 200. What is the modern name of Methana, and what island was near it? 201. What occurred at Calauria? 202. What can you state about Troezen? 203. Where was Scyllæum Pr., and what legend was connected with it? 204. Where was Saronicus Sinus? 205. Describe the principal island in it. 206. Where was Hermionicus Sinus, and whence did it derive its name? 207. Mention the principal islands in it. 208. Where was Argolicus Sinus? 209. Whence has it derived its modern name? 210. Give some account of Tiryns. 211. And of the Cyclopes. 212. What about Argos? 213. What was said about the R. Inachus? 214. Describe

Mycenæ. 215. For what was Nemea famous, and where was it? 216. What about Cleonæ? 217. What fable was connected with the L. of Lerna? 218. Where was Parthenius M.? 219. Give some account of Cynuria. 220. And of its principal town.

221.* What other names had Laconia, and why was it celebrated? 222.* How was it bounded? 223.* Upon what provinces did it border? 224.* By what names is it now known? 225.* How was it connected with Messenia? 226. What sort of a country was Laconia? 227. Give some account of the Helots. 228. Give the history of the Peloponnesian war. 229. What are the modern names of Prasîæ, Minoa, and Epidaurus Limera? 230. Where was Malea Pr.? 231. Where was Cythera I., and what other name had it? 232. What rendered it famous? 233. Mention its chief town. 234. Where was Laconicus Sinus, and what other name had it? 235. Describe Helos. 236. What about Gythium and Cranaë I.? 237. Give some account of Tænarium Pr. 238. And of Pephnos. 239. Where was Sciritis? 240. What do you know about Pellene and Caryæ? 241. What about Sellasia and Therapne? 242. Where was Sparta, and what other names had it? 243. Mention some particulars about it. 244. Give some account of Amyclæ. 245. Where was Taygetus M., and for what was it famed?

246.* Where was Messenia? 247.* How was it bounded? 248.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 249.* What sort of a country was it? 250. What are the modern names of Leuctrum and Cardamyla? 251. What rendered Gerenia famous? 252. What do you know about Stenyclerus? 253. What about Corone? 254. What was the ancient name of *Modon*? 255. Where was Coryphasium. 256. What about that Pylos which lay near it? 257. What island sheltered the harbour of Pylos, and what occurred in this harbour? 258. Where was Cyparissius Sinus, and whence did it obtain its name? 259. Describe the Strophades Iæ. 260. Give some account of Messene. 261. Also of its citadel. 262. What about Æchalia? 263. What is said to have taken place between it and Dorium?

CHAPTER XVI.

INSULÆ MARIS ÆGÆI.

1.* What is the modern name of the Mare Ægæum, and of what sea was it a part? 2.* Did the Ancients consider it a dangerous sea? 3.* How is it bounded? 4.* By what name are its islands presumed to be mentioned in the Holy Scriptures? 5. What origin is assigned to the name Ægæum? 6. What can you state about the appellation *Archipelago*? 7. To whom were the islands of this sea subject at various times? 8. Give some account of Thasos. 9. Also of Samothrace. 10. Where was Imbros? 11. Where was Lemnos, and what other names had it? 12. Describe its two chief towns. 13. What can you mention about Mosychlos M.? 14. Where was Chryse I., and what became of it? 15. Give the modern names of Peparethus, Halonesus, Scopelus, and Sciathus. 16. What rendered Seyros I. notorious?

17.* Where was Eubœa? 18.* What other names had it, and whence did it derive them? 19.* Whence did it obtain its modern name? 20.* What do you know about the Euripus? 21.* Was Eubœa a fertile island? 22.* Was it the largest island in the Ægæan Sea? 23.* Describe its principal

city. 24. What do you know about Histiaæ? 25. For what was Artemisium memorable? 26. What occurred near Caphareum Pr.? 27. Mention the Southern cape of Eubœa? 28. What island lay off it? 29. Where was Carystus? 30. Where was Cœla Eubœæ? 31. Give the modern names of Dystos and Petaliæ Iæ. 32. What can you state about Eretria and the Campus Lelantus? 33. Where was the Œchalia of Eurytus? 34. Where was the Euboicum Mare? 35. Mention some particulars about Cænæum Pr. and the islands off it.

36.* Where were the Cyclades, and whence did they derive their name? 37.* What rendered Delos so famous? 38.* How many islands were reckoned at various times amongst the Cyclades? 39.* Name them. 40. What was said about the motion of Delos? 41. How were the Ionians connected with it? 42. What did the Athenians decree concerning it? 43. And for what purpose did they use it after the Persian war? 44. Where was Cynthus M.? 45. Give some account of Rhenea. 46. And of Andros. 47. What can you mention about Tenos? 48. What about Myconos? 49. To whom was Naxos sacred? 50. For what was Paros famous, and how was Miltiades connected with it? 51. Where was Siphnos? 52. What can you state about Melos? 53. For what purpose did the Romans use Seriphos? 54. Give some account of Ceos. 55. What do you know about Gyaros? 56. What about Syros?

57.* Where were the Sporades? 58.* Whence did they receive their name? 59.* Whereabouts were they scattered? 60.* Mention the chief of them belonging to Europe. 61. What is the modern name of Amorgos? 62. What is said about Ios in connection with Homer? 63. What are the modern names of Sicinos and Pholegandros? 64. What particulars can you mention about Thera? 65. What is said about Anaphe? 66. What is the modern name of Astypalæa? 67. Give some account of Carpathus.

68.* How was Creta situated? 69.* What other names had it? 70.* What sea was called after it? 71.* Why was it surnamed Hecatompolis? 72.* For what were the Cretans famed? 73.* What was their character? 74. Where did the Eteocretes dwell, and who governed them? 75. When did the Romans reduce Crete, and to what province did they annex it? 76. Where were the Leuci M.? 77. What can you mention about Ida M.? 78. What about Dictæ? 79. Name the chief capes of Crete. 80. Why was Dictynna celebrated? 81. Was Cydonia an important city? 82. Give some account of Cnossus? 83. Where were Lycos and Lycastos? 84. What about Caloi Limenes? 85. Describe Gortyna. 86. What places did St. Paul visit in Crete?

87.* Mention the principal islands in the Ægean Sea belonging to Asia. 88. For what was Tenedos famed? 89. Where was Lesbos? 90. What was the nature of the island? 91. What was the character of its inhabitants? 92. To whom did it give birth? 93. Mention its chief cities. 94. Describe Chios. 95. Where was Samos? 96. For what was it famous? 97. Who was born there? 98. Mention some particulars about Icaria. 99. Where was Patmos, and what has rendered it interesting? 100. Give some account of Cos. 101. What are the modern names of Nisyros and Telos?

102. Where is Rhodes, and whence is it presumed to have derived its name? 103. To whom was it sacred? 104. Mention its capital. 105. Also its other chief cities. 106. Describe the Colossus. 107. Where was the capital of the Telchines? 108. To whom did Atabyris M. give name, and where was it?

CHAPTER XVII.

ASIA MINOR.

1. Did the ancients ever use the appellation Asia Minor? 2. When was it adopted? 3. Give some account of the Roman province of Asia. 4. By what other names was this province known? 5.* How is the peninsula of Asia Minor bounded? 6.* Upon what provinces did it border? 7.* Is it larger than Spain? 8. Mention the principal promontories on its Southern coast. 9. Also on the Western coast. 10. Also on its Northern coast. 11. What about Sigeum Pr.? 12.* Name the great ranges of mountains in Asia Minor. 13.* Give the course of M^t. Taurus. 14.* Of the Anti-Taurus. 15.* Where is M^t. Argæus, and for what was it famed? 16.* Describe the range of Paryadres or Scydissees. 17.* Where was M^t. Theches, and what about it? 18.* Mention the principal rivers of Asia Minor. 19.* Give the course of the Halys. 20.* What rendered it famous? 21.* Where was Sangarius fl.? 22.* Give the course of the Hermus. 23.* Describe the Mæander. 24.* What do you know about the Sarus?

25. Into how many provinces was Asia Minor divided? 26. Name them. 27.* How was Mysia bounded? 28.* Upon what provinces did it border? 29.* Where was Æolis? 30.* Whence did it derive its name? 31.* Of how many cities did the Æolian League consist? 32. Whence is Mysia presumed to have derived its name? 33. Whereabouts were Troas and Dardania? 34. What do you know about Phrygia Minor? 35. What other name had the Trojans, and whence did they derive them and their origin? 36. What was the character of the Mysians? 37. Mention some particulars about M^t. Ida. 38. Give the course of the R. Caicus. 39. Give some account of the Simois and Scamander. 40. Where was the Granicus, and for what was it famed? 41. Describe Cuma. 42. What rendered Pergamus notable? 43. Where was the district Teuthrania? 44. What do you know about Elæa and the Arginæes Iæ.? 45. Describe Adramyttium. 46. Where was Thebe Hypoplacia? 47. What do you know about Antandrus? 48. What about Chrysa? 49. Give some account of Alexandria Troas. 50. What has rendered Ilium so famous? 51. What other name had it? 52. What is known about its situation? 53. Name its citadel? 54. How and when was it destroyed? 55. By what town was it replaced? 56. For what were Nea and Scepsis remarkable? 57. Where was Ajax buried? 58. Where was Dardania? 59. For what was Abydos famed? 60. Describe Lampsacus. 61. Where was Adrastia? 62. Describe the island and city of Cyzicus. 63. What do you know about Proconnesus? 64. What about Dindymus M.? 65. Where did the Doliones dwell? 66. Where was Abrette, and what about it?

67.* How was Bithynia bounded? 68.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 69.* Where did the Bebryces dwell? 70.* Who were the Bithyni, and what tribes were connected with them? 71. Where was Olympus M., and to what district did it give name? 72. What can you state about Prusa ad Olympum? 73. Where was Cius situated, and what about it? 74. Give some account of Ascanius L. 75. Describe Nicæa. 76. What do you know about Astacus and Nicomedia? 77. Where was Hannibal buried? 78. What about Chalcedon and Chrysopolis? 79. What is the modern name of the R. Hypius, and what town stood upon it? 80. Describe Heraclea in Ponto. 81. What legend was connected with the peninsula Acherusia? 82. What about Tium and Bithynium?

83.* How was Paphlagonia bounded? 84.* Upon what provinces did it

border? 85.* How were the Heneti connected with it and *Venice*? 86.* What character did the Paphlagonians bear? 87. Where was Olgassys M.? 88. Give the course of the R. Parthenius. 89. Give some account of Sesamos and Cytorus. 90. Also of Aboni Teichos. 91. What can you state about Armeni? 92. What about Sinope. 93. What rendered the R. Amnias famous? 94. Where was the residence of the old Paphlagonian kings?

95.* How was Pontus bounded? 96.* Upon what provinces did it border? 97.* For what was it famous? 98. How was the name Pontus first applied? 99. Who was its most remarkable king, and what about him? 100. Mention the principal rivers of Pontus. 101. Describe the Amazones. 102. What do you know about Amisus? 103. What about Themiscyra and Side? 104. For what were Cotyora and Cerasus remarkable? 105. Describe Trapezus. 106. What are the modern names of Rhizæum and Absarus, and what about the latter? 107. Name some of the tribes inhabiting the Eastern part of Pontus. 108. For what were the Chalybes famous? 109. Give the situation and modern names of Colonia and Neo Cæsarea. 110. For what was Comana Pontica notorious? 111. Describe the metropolis of Pontus. 112. Mention what you know about Zela.

113.* Where was Lydia, and what other name had it? 114.* How was it bounded? 115.* Upon what provinces did it border? 116.* Where was Ionia? 117.* Of how many, and what cities was the Ionic League composed? 118. What was the extent of the Lydian kingdom under Cræsus? 119. What was said about the Lydians. 120. Give the history of the Ionians. 121. What rendered Panionium remarkable? 122. Describe Mt. Mycale. 123. What mountains were connected with it? 124. What rendered Mt. Tmolus famous? 125. Give the course of the R. Caystrus. 126. Describe Phocæa. 127. And Smyrna. 128. What can you mention about Clazomenæ? 129. Where was the peninsula of Erythræ, and what famous mountain stood in it? 130. For what were Teos and Colophon celebrated? 131. What about Claros? 132. Where was Ephesus, and for what was it famous? 133. Give some account of the temple of Diana. 134. Mention some other particulars about the city. 135. Describe Priene. 136. Where was Magnesia ad Mæandrum, and what other Magnesia was near it? 137. For what were these two cities remarkable? 138. What do you know about Thyatira? 139. What fable was connected with the R. Pactolus? 140. Give some account of Sardes. 141. And of Philadelphia. 142. In what way was the name Catakecaumene applied?

143.* What can you state about the extent and limits of Phrygia? 144.* Upon what province did it border? 145.* What great district was included within its limits? 146. Whence is Phrygia supposed to have obtained its name? 147. What is meant by the term Phrygia Epictetus? 148. What other sub-divisions of Phrygia can you mention? 149. What was said about the migration of the Phrygians? 150. For what were they famous? 151. Where were Dorylæum and Cotyæium? 152. Describe Ipsus. 153. What legend was connected with the Brook Marsyas? 154. Give some account of Celænæ and Apamea Cibotus. 155. What can you mention about Hierapolis? 156. What about Laodicea? 157. What has rendered Colossæ interesting? 158. Where was the district Cibyrates, and whence did it obtain its name? 159. Mention some particulars about Milyas and the Solymi. 160. Where was Synnada? 161. What origin was assigned to the name Lycaonia? 162. Why was Tatta Palus remarkable? 163. Give some account of Laodicea Combusta. 164. Also of Iconium. 165. What has made Derbe and Lystra interesting? 166.* Where was Antiochiana, and what about it?

167.* How was Galatia bounded? 168.* Whence did it obtain this name? 169.* What other appellations had it? 170. Mention some particulars about the Galatæ. 171. How were they divided? 172. Where were these tribes cantoned? 173. What is said about the Troemi and the Galatæ generally? 174. Where was Tavium? 175. Mention what you know about Ancyra and Sebaste. 176. Describe Pessinus. 177. What do you know about Dindymus M.? 178. What about Gordium? 179. Who took Corbeus, and how was Cicero connected with it?

180.* How was Cappadocia bounded? 181.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 182.* Was it a small province? 183. Whence has its name been derived? 184. Where was Cappadocia Pontica? 185. What do you know about Armenia Minor? 186. What about Cataonia? 187. What character did the Cappadocians bear? 188. Was Cappadocia a productive country? 189. Give some account of Cabira and Sebaste. 190. Describe the metropolis of Cappadocia. 191. For what was Nora famous? 192. Where was Garsaura? 193. What can you mention about Nazianzus and Tyana? 194. Where were the Pylæ Ciliciæ? 195. Describe Comana Cappadociæ. 196. What can you state about Melitene? 197. What about Sinerva? 198. Where was Satala, and what occurred near it?

199.* Where was Caria? 200.* Upon what province did it touch? 201.* Where was Doris? 202.* Name its six principal cities. 203.* What is the date of the Doric League? 204.* What sort of a country was Caria? 205.* What character did the people bear? 206. Give some account of Myus. 207. Where was the metropolis of Ionia? 208. For what was it famous? 209. Who were born there? 210. What story was connected with M. Latmus? 211. What can you mention about the Branchidæ? 212. Where was Iassus? 213. Describe Halicarnassus. 214. Where was Ceramus? 215. Give some account of Cnidus. 216. Where was Peræa? 217. Mention its chief cities. 218. Where were Stratonicea and Mylasa? 219. For what was Alabanda remarkable, and where was it? 220. What do you know about Aphrodisias?

221.* Upon what provinces did Lycia touch? 222.* Was it large? 223.* What other name had it, and who inhabited it? 224.* For what were the Lycians celebrated? 225. Give some account of Telmissus and the gulf to which it gave name. 226. Where was the glen Chimæra, and whence is it said to have derived its name? 227. Mention some particulars about Xanthus. 228. For what was Patara famous? 229. Give the modern names of Myra and Limyra. 230. What can you state about Phaselis?

231.* Where were Pamphylia and Pisidia? 232.* How many provinces did they form? 233.* Upon what other provinces did they touch? 234.* Where was Isauria? 235.* Who were the Isauri, and what character did they bear? 236. Describe Climax M. 237. What do you know about Attalia? 238. Upon what gulf did it stand? 239. For what was Perga famous, and where was it? 240. What took place near Eurymedon fl.? 241. What about Side? 242. For what was Selga remarkable? 243. Mention some particulars about Sagalassus and Cremna. 244. What do you remember about Antiochia Pisidiæ? 245. Give some account of Isaura.

246.* Where was Cilicia? 247.* How was it bounded? 248.* Upon what provinces did it border? 249.* With what modern province does it correspond? 250.* How was it subdivided? 251.* How were the Romans connected with Cilicia? 252.* For what were the Cilicians celebrated? 253. What occurred at Coracesium? 254. For what was Selinus remarkable? 255. Where was Anemurium? 256. What do you know about the town Seleucia Trachea? 257. Where was the Mare Cilicum? 258. What about Homonada? 259. For what was Corycus famous? 260.

What can you mention about Eleusa and Lamus? 261. Describe Soloe. 262. What was said about Anchiale? 263. Give some account of the R. Cydnus. 264. Where was Tarsus, and what other name had it? 265. What has rendered it interesting? 266. What appears to be meant by the "Ships of Tarshish." 267. Where was Adana? 268. What do you know about Anazarbus? 269. What about Cocusus? 270. Where was Issus, and what occurred there? 271. To what gulf did it give name?

CHAPTER XVIII

SYRIA.

1.* By what names is Syria now known? 2.* How is it bounded? 3.* Upon what countries did it touch? 4.* How was it divided? 5.* By what other name was it known? 6. Whence is the name Syria supposed to have been derived? 7. By what names were its inhabitants known to the Greeks, and whence do they appear to have obtained these? 8. Give some account of the kingdom of Syria or Babylon. 9. Who were the Seleucidæ?

10.* Give the course of Mt. Amanus. 11.* What passes were there through it? 12.* For what was Mt. Casius famous, and where was it? 13.* Mention some particulars about Libanus and Anti-Libanus. 14.* Where was Mt. Carmel, and for what was it celebrated? 15.* Name the three great rivers of Syria. 16.* By what other names was the R. Orontes known? 17.* Describe it. 18.* What can you mention about the Leontes? 19.* Where was the source of the Jordan? 20.* Through what lakes did it flow? 21.* Where was it lost? 22.* Give the various names of the Dead Sea? 23.* Give some particulars about the Vale of Siddim. 24.* Name the five great cities that stood in it. 25.* What became of them.

26.* How was Syria Propria divided? 27.* Where was Cœle-Syria? 28. Where was Alexandria ad Issum? 29. Give some account of Seleucia Pieria. 30. And of Laodicea ad Mare. 31. Where was Antiochia? 32. What rendered it important? 33. What can you mention about it in connection with the Christians? 34. Give some account of Daphne. 35. What do you know about Apamia? 36. What about Hamath? 37. Where was Emesa, and for what was it famous? 38. Mention what you know about Cyrrhus. 39. Describe Chalybon. 40. What superstition was connected with the R. Chalos? 41. Where was Chalcis? 42. Where was the district Commagene? 43. Describe its capital. 44. In what way was Cicero connected with Pindenissus? 45. Where was Zeugma, and what about it? 46. To whom was Bambyce sacred, and by what name is it now known? 47. Give the modern names of Batnæ, Sura, and Zenobia. 48. Where was Resafa? 49. Why is Thapsacus worthy of notice? 50. What armies forded the Euphrates here? 51. What can you mention about Oruros?

52. Where was Palmyra, and to what places did it give name? 53. What other name had it, and who founded it? 54. Mention some particulars about its history. 55. What rendered Heliopolis famous? 56. Where was Abilene? 57. What is meant by a Tetrarchy? 58. Mention the four tetrarchies and their rulers. 59. Where was Damascus, and how was it situated? 60. What rendered it important? 61. What rivers were near it? 62. To what district did the Trachones M^a. give name? 63. Where was Ituræa, and for what were its inhabitants famous? 64. Where was Auranitis, and by what name is it now known? 65. Mention its chief cities. 66. Where was Ammonitis? 67. Mention its capital.

PHŒNICE.

68.* Where was Phœnice? 69.* With what modern provinces did it correspond? 70.* How was it bounded? 71.* Upon what ancient provinces did it touch? 72.* Who were the Phœnicians, and what other name had their country? 73.* Where was Syro-Phœnicia? 74.* What particulars can you mention about the commerce and ingenuity of the Phœnicians? 75. Where was Aradus, and why was it remarkable? 76. What was said about Sabbatum fl.? 77. Who was born at Arca Cæsaria? 78. What can you mention about Tripolis? 79. What about Theouprosopon? 80. What are the modern names of Botrys and Byblos? 81. What story was connected with Adonis fl.? 82. What do you know about Berytus? 83. Where was Sidon? 84. Whence did it derive its name? 85. For what was it famous? 86. To what district did it give name? 87. For what was Sarepta famous? 88. What other name had it, and how was Elijah connected with it? 89. What other names had Tyrus, and where was it situated? 90. Of what city was it a colony? 91. For what was it famed? 92. Mention some particulars in its history. 93. Where was Ecdippa, and what other name had it? 94. Give some account of Aco. 95. For what was the R. Beles remarkable? 96. What took place near the R. Kishon. 97. Who died at Ecbatana?

CYPRUS I.

98.* Where was the I. of Cyprus, and what is now its name? 99.* What was the channel which separated it from Asia Minor called? 100.* Is it the largest island in the Mediterranean sea? 101.* For what was it celebrated? 102. Give some account of Æpea. 103. What are the modern names of Lapethus, Cerynia, and Carpasia? 104. Where was Salamis? 105. Mention some particulars about it. 106. What was the ancient name of Famagosta? 107. Where was Litium, and what has rendered it worthy of notice? 108. Mention what you know about Amathus. 109. Where was Palæ Paphos? 110. For what was it famous? 111. Was there another city called Paphos? 112. Mention some particulars about it. 113. Where was Tamasea, and for what was it remarkable? 114. What was the ancient name of Nicosia? 115. What can you state about Idalium and Cythra?

CHAPTER XIX.

TERRA SANCTA.

1.* Give the limits of Palæstina. 2.* How large was it? 3.* Whence was it named the Land of Canaan? 4.* Why was it called the Land of Promise and the Land of Israel? 5.* Whence did it derive the name Palæstina? 6.* How were the appellations Kingdom of Judah and Kingdom of Israel used, and when were they adopted? 7.* Was the name Judæa ever applied to the whole of Palestine, and when? 8.* Why is it styled the Holy Land? 9. Into what families was the nation of Canaan originally divided? 10. How was Abraham connected with the Land of Canaan? 11. When did he leave his own country? 12. How long did his descendants remain in Canaan, and what became of them? 13. When did they leave Egypt? 14. What did they do during the next forty years? 15. What tribes settled East of the Jordan? 16. Between what limits did they settle? 17. Under whose conduct did they gain possession of this territory? 18. What tribes settled West of the Jordan? 19. Who led them over this river.

20. How were the Israelites governed upon the death of Joshua? 21.

Who anointed Saul king over them, and when? 22. When and how was the kingdom subsequently divided? 23. Who put an end to the kingdom of Israel? 24. When and how did this take place? 25. Who put an end to the kingdom of Judah? 26. When did this event take place, and whether were the Jews led captive? 27. What particulars can you mention about Cyrus in connection with the Jews? 28. Where did the Samaritans dwell? 29. Who were they? 30. In what light did the Jews look upon them? 31. Why did they so? 32. Mention some particulars about the Maccabees. 33. What induced the Romans to attack Judæa? 34. Who was king of Judæa in the time of Marc Antony? 35. Who was born during Herod's reign? 36. What brought on the destruction of Jerusalem? 37. Who was sent against it? 38. Who finally destroyed it, and when did this take place?

39.* How was Palestine divided in the time of the events recorded in the New Testament? 40.* Mention the names and situations of these divisions. 41.* Where was Galilee? 42.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 43.* How was it subdivided? 44.* What do you know about Galilee of the Gentiles? 45.* In what way was Galilee especially honoured? 46.* Mention some of the events in connection with our Saviour which occurred in Galilee. 47. To which of the tribes of Israel did Galilæa Superior formerly belong? 48. Where was Dan, and why is it worthy of notice? 49. Give some account of Bethsaida. 50. Where were Chinnereth and Capernaum, and for what was the latter celebrated? 51. Mention some particulars about Chorazin and Magdala. 52. What occurred at Bethulia? 53. What can you state about Iotapata? 54. To which of the tribes of Israel did Galilæa Inferior formerly belong? 55. Where was Tiberias, and to what lake did it give name? 56. What rendered Cana famous? 57. What is the modern name of Sepphoris? 58. Why is Nazareth worthy of notice? 59. What event is supposed to have taken place on Mt. Tabor, and by what other name was this mountain known? 60. Give the course of the brook Kishon? 61. What towns can you mention on its banks? 62. Where was Jezrael, and what other name had it? 63. Why was it celebrated?

64.* Upon what provinces did Samaria touch? 65.* What part of Judæa did it occupy? 66.* Whence did it derive its name? 67.* In what extended sense is it sometimes applied? 68. Which of the tribes of Israel formerly occupied Samaria? 69. Where was Mt. Gilboa, and for what was it celebrated? 70. Where was Sichem, and who built it? 71. For what was it famous? 72. Mention some particulars about Jacob's Well. 73. Between what hills was Sichem situated, and for what were these hills remarkable? 74. What other names had it? 75. Where was Samaria? 76. Give some account of it. 77. Mention the principal city in the time of the Romans. 78. Where was it, and what was it formerly called? 79. What circumstances can you remember in connection with it? 80. Where was Megiddo, and what took place there? 81. What do you know about Endor? 82. Where was Antipatris? 83. What can you mention about Timnath-Serah? 84. To what district did Gofna give name? 85. Give some account of Shiloh. 86. What took place at the brook Cherith? 87. Where was Bethshan? 88. What other name had it? 89. What rendered it notorious? 90. What is meant by the term Decapolis? 91. Mention the cities which constituted it. 92. What can you state about Enon?

93.* How was Judæa Propria bounded? 94.* Of which of the tribes of Israel did it constitute the inheritance? 95. How was the frontier between Judæa and Arabia formed? 96. By what name did the Greeks distinguish Edom, and for what was it noted? 97. Where was the Hill-country of

Judæa? 98.* Point out the situation of Jerusalem. 99.* Under what name does it first occur in the Holy Scriptures? 100.* What was its name in the time of Joshua, and who then had possession of it? 101.* What name is applied to it by the inspired writers, and how did the Greeks render this name? 102.* What can you state about the appellations Cadytis and Khoddes? 103.* Who besieged Jerusalem? 104.* What was the result of the siege? 105.* When was Jerusalem destroyed, and who predicted its destruction? 106.* How many persons are said to have perished in the city during the siege? 107.* Was the city afterwards rebuilt? 108.* What events took place there during the reign of Hadrian? 109.* What name did the Romans give the city? 110. Were the Jebusites driven out of Jerusalem by the Children of Israel? 111. Mention some particulars about Sion. 112. Where was Salem, and what was it afterwards called? 113. What can you mention about M^t. Moriah? 114. Where was Bezetha, and what other name had it? 115. Where and what was the pool of Bethesda? 116. What do you know about the citadel Antonia? 117. Where was M^t. Calvary, and what other name had it? 118. What event took place there? 119. Where was the Valley of Hinnom, and for what was it notorious? 120. What do you know about Tophet? 121. What about Acl-dama? 122. Where was the M^t. of Olives, and what garden was on it? 123. Where was the brook Kedron, and through what valley did it run?

124. What can you mention about Bethphage and Bethany? 125. What about Emmaus? 126. What took place at Ajalon and Gibeon? 127. For what was Luz remarkable, and what other name had it? 128. Where was Jericho? 129. Who took it, and what miracle preceded its capture? 130. What took place at Gilgal? 131. For what was Engedi remarkable? 132. Where was Bethlehem, and what other name had it? 133. What has rendered it so interesting? 134. What can you mention about Rama? 135. Where was Tecoa, and for what was it remarkable? 136. Give some account of Ziph. 137. What other name had Kiriath-Arba? 138. Mention some particulars about it. 139. What took place in the Plain of Mamre? 140. Describe Beersheba. 141. And Joppa. 142. What do you know about Arimathea? 143. What about Lydda?

144.* Where did the Philistines dwell? 145.* What other name had they? 146.* Who were their ancestors? 147.* Whence did they migrate? 148.* Did they possess much territory in the time of Abraham? 149.* What were the Northern limits of their conquests? 150.* How did they divide their territory? 151. Mention the Northernmost town of the Philistines. 152. What do you remember about the brook Sorek? 153. For what was Ekron celebrated? 154. Where was Ashdod, and what about it? 155. For what was Gath famous? 156. What about the brook Eschol? 157. Describe Ascalon. 158. And Gaza. 159. What are the modern names of Ienysus and Raphia, and for what was the latter famous? 160. To what district did Gerar give name?

161.* How was Batanæa bounded? 162.* With the inheritance of what tribe did it nearly correspond? 163.* Whence did it derive its name? 164.* For what was Bashan celebrated? 165. Where was M^t. Hermon? 166. By what other name was its Western part known? 167. Where was Paneas, and what other name had it? 168. What can you mention about Canatha and Argob? 169. Where were Hippos and Gaulan? 170. By what river was Batanæa watered? 171. Give some account of Mizpeh. 172. Also of Gadara. 173. What occurred at Edrei?

174.* How was Peræa bounded? 175.* Whence did it derive its name? 176.* How was the appellation applied at different times? 177.* Where was the kingdom of the Amorites? 178.* Between which of the tribes of

CHAP. XX. *Colchis—Iberia—Albania—Armenia.* 31

Israel was Peræa divided? 179. Give the course of the R. Jabok. 180. Also of the Arnon. 181. Where was Mt. Gilead, and what about it? 182. What mountains were connected with it? 183. Where was Gamala? 184. What has rendered Bethabara interesting? 185. What do you know about Pella? 186. What about Jabesh-Gilead? 187. Describe the metropolis of the Amorites. 188. Where was Machærus, and what is said to have been done there? 189. For what was Shittim famous? 190. What about Bamoth-Baal? 191. Where was Campestria Moab? 192. Where was the district Ammonitis? 193. Describe its capital.

CHAPTER XX.

COLCHIS.

1.* How was Colchis bounded? 2.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 3.* For what was it celebrated? 4. What other name had Colchis, and whence did it obtain it? 5. Where did the Moschi dwell, and from whom are their name and origin deduced? 6. What ranges of mountains did the Moschici M^t. connect? 7. Where did the Manrali dwell, and what trace have they left of their name? 8. What do you know about the Heniochi and Abesci? 9. What was the character of the Colchi, and what the nature of their country? 10.* Where was M^t. Caucasus, and what is it now called? 11.* Whence is it conjectured to have derived its name? 12.* What can you state about Strobilus M.? 13. What about Corax M.? 14. Give some account of Pityus. 15. Where was Dioscurias? 16. Describe the principal river of Colchis. 17. By what tributary was it joined? 18. What can you mention about Æa? 19. For what was Cyta famous? 20. Give the modern names of the rivers Bathys and Acampsis.

IBERIA.

21.* Upon what provinces did Iberia touch? 22.* With what modern province did it correspond? 23. What sort of a country was Iberia? 24. Who is said to have been the great ancestor of the Asiatic Iberians? 25. What was said about them in connection with the people of Spain? 26. Describe the course of the R. Cyrus. 27. What are the modern names of Sura and Zalissa? 28. Give some account of the R. Cambyses. 29. What can you mention about the Sarmaticæ Pylæ?

ALBANIA.

30.* How was Albania bounded? 31.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 32.* What modern provinces did it include? 33. Whence were the inhabitants said by the profane authors to be descended? 34. Describe the course of the R. Alazon. 35. What are the modern names of Sanua and Diauna? 36. Give some account of the pass near the latter place. 37. Where did the Gelæ dwell, and by what name are they now known? 38. Where was Albana? 39. Mention the capital of Albania. 40. What do you remember about Gætara? 41. What is the modern name of Camechia?

ARMENIA.

42.* How was Armenia bounded? 43.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 44.* What was its extent? 45.* Whence does it appear to have derived its name? 46.* In what way is the modern name of Armenia applied? 47. Whence are the Armenians fabled to have derived their name? 48. By whom were they conquered in the earliest parts of their history? 49. How did they become tributary to the Romans? 50. What particulars can you mention about Artaxias? 51. How was it that Armenia became a

subject of contention between Rome and Parthia? 52. Was Armenia fertile? 53.* Where was the range of Scydisse and Paryadres? 54.* What is the modern name of Capotes M.? 55.* What can you mention about the Anti-Taurus? 56.* Where was Mt. Ararat, and why is it celebrated? 57.* Describe the chain of Niphates. 58.* Also the Gordiaci M*. 59.* Of what great countries was the R. Euphrates the boundary? 60.* How many sources has it? 61.* What provinces did it separate? 62.* With what other river was it connected, and by what names was the united stream known? 63.* Does the Euphrates appear to have once entered the Persian Gulf by a separate arm? 64.* Describe the course of the R. Tigris. 65.* What other name does it appear to have borne? 66.* Give the course of the Araxes. 67.* What can you mention about the district Phasiane? 68.* What lakes were there in Armenia, and where were they?

69. Describe the metropolis of Armenia. 70. What are the modern names of Arxata and Naxuana, and where were they? 71. What can you mention about the R. Harpasus? 72. Where was Charsa? 73. What about the Tzani? 74. What tributaries of the Acampsis can you mention? 75. Where was Arges? 76. Give the modern names of Hispiratis and Elegia. 77. What can you mention about Theodosiopolis? 78. Where was the district Acilisene? 79. Where was Moxoene? 80. What towns can you mention upon the shores of Arsissa Palus? 81. Give some account of Tigranocerta. 82. What about Nicephorius fl.? 83. Mention the chief town of the district Thospitis. 84. Where was Sophene? 85. Describe its chief town. 86. What do you know about Arsamosata?

MESOPOTAMIA.

87.* How was Mesopotamia bounded? 88.* Upon what provinces did it border? 89.* What was its extent? 90. Whence did it derive its name? 91. By what other appellations was it known, and whence did it obtain them? 92. How was Mesopotamia divided? 93. What are meant by the terms Padan-Aram and Sedan-Aram, and to what district were they applied? 94. Of what monarchy did Mesopotamia form a part? 95. Under what names is it frequently described? 96.* Describe Masius M. 97.* What mountain was connected with it? 98.* Give the course of the R. Chaboras. 99.* By what other names does it appear to have been distinguished? 100.* What took place upon its banks? 101.* Where was the R. Mygdonius? 102.* To what district did it give name? 103.* Describe the district Anthemusia. 104.* What can you mention about Osroene? 105. Where was Edessa, and what other name had it? 106. What has rendered Charræ remarkable? 107. To what were its inhabitants addicted? 108. What took place at Sinnaca, and where was it? 109. What can you state about the R. Belias? 110. Where was Nicephorium, and what about it? 111. Describe Circesium. 112. Where was the tomb of the younger Gordian? 113. For what was Alæ remarkable? 114. What do you know about Resaina? 115. What about Dara? 116. Describe Nisibis. 117. Where was the Land of Shinar? 118. Give some account of Ur of the Chaldees. 119. Where was Hatra, and for what was it remarkable? 120. Give the modern names of Bezabde, Cænæ, and BIRTHA. 121. Under what name is the latter place mentioned in the Bible? 122. Where was Apamea Mesenes?

ASSYRIA.

123.* What tract of country did Assyria comprehend? 124.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 125.* With what modern province did it correspond? 126.* In what other way was the name Assyria used? 127.* Was the Assyrian kingdom of high antiquity? 128.* Whence did it

derive its name? 129. By whom, and when, was it founded? 130. What can you mention about Semiramis? 131. What did the king of Assyria generally style himself? 132. How long did the Assyrian empire flourish, and how was it put an end to? 133. What became of Assyria after this? 134. What about Shalmaneser? 135. How was Cyrus connected with Assyria? 136.* Give the course of the Carduchii M^s. 137.* What can you mention about Zagros M.? 138.* What about the pass over it? 139.* Give the courses of the rivers Zabus and Zabus Minor. 140.* Where was the R. Delas? 141.* What can you mention about the R. Gyndes? 142. Give some account of the Carduchii. 143. Where was the district Aturia? 144. Give the names and situation of the old Assyrian metropolis. 145. What is said about its extent? 146. What can you mention about it in connection with the Prophet Jonah? 147. What happened to it at last? 148. What modern places are near it? 149. How was it fortified? 150. What was said about it and the river on which it stood? 151. How was Sardanapalus connected with it? 152. When was it reduced? 153. Where was Gaugamela, and for what was it famous? 154. What do you know about Arbela? 155. Where was Nicatorius M., and whence did it obtain its name? 156. Where was Siazuros? 157. Whence did the district Arpachitis derive its name, and where was it? 158. What occurred near Sumere? 159. Where was Opis? 160. Give the modern name of Baraphtha. 161. What can you mention about Apollonia? 162. What about Chala? 163. Where was Artemita? 164. Where was Ctesiphon, and who founded it? 165. By what name is it now known? 166. Mention some particulars about it.

BABYLONIA.

167.* Give the limits of Babylonia. 168.* With what modern countries did it correspond? 169.* What other name had it? 170.* In what ways was the appellation Chaldæa used? 171.* For what were the Chaldæans famous? 172. What is their Hebrew name, and whence are they supposed to have derived it? 173. Had this name any reference to the science they pursued? 174. Why was Babylonia so called? 175. Of what monarchy did it form a part? 176. What became of it after the fall of Nineveh? 177. What can you mention about it in connection with Nebuchadnezzar and Belshazzar? 178. Give some account of Is. 179. Where was Cunaxa? 180. What took place there? 181. What is meant by "the retreat of the Ten Thousand"? 182. What can you state about the Narraga and Regium fl.? 183. What situation is assigned to the R. Chebar? 184. For what was this river remarkable? 185. Where was the Murus Mediæ, and what about it? 186. What are the modern names of Perisabora and Vologesia? 187. Give the course of the R. Maarsares. 188. What was the Pallacopa? 189. Where was Hira? 190. Where was Seleucia? 191. By whom was it built, and by what name is it now known? 192. Mention what you know about it. 193. Point out the situation of Sitace. 194. Where was Babylon? 195. By whom was it built and enlarged? 196. Where was the tower of Babel, and what are presumed to have been its dimensions? 197. When did Cyrus take Babylon? 198. When and where did Alexander the Great die? 199. What was the circuit of Babylon? 200. How was it fortified? 201. What can you mention about the Temple of Belus? 202. What was the Hanging Garden? 203. For what were the inhabitants of Babylon famed? 204. For what was Borsippa noted? 205. What can you state about Urchoa? 206. Where was the l. Mesene? 207. What was the ancient name of Bassora? 208. Where was Teredon? 209. Where is the Garden of Eden supposed to have been situated? 210. Mention some particulars about it.

CHAPTER XXI.

ARABIA.

1.* How was Arabia bounded? 2.* Upon what countries did it touch? 3.* What is its modern name? 4.* How was it divided? 5. Whence did Arabia derive its name? 6. Of what races were its inhabitants composed? 7. By what other names is it mentioned in the Holy Scriptures? 8. In what way is the name Ethiopia to be understood as a translation of Cush? 9. What can you mention about Uz and his descendants? 10. What about Joktan? 11. Mention some particulars about the settlements of Ishmael? 12. Who were the Nabathæi, and where did they dwell? 13. Where were the settlements of Kedar? 14. Who were the Midianites, and where did they dwell? 15. Give some account of the Moabites and Ammonites. 16. What do you know about Edom? 17. What about the Amalekites? 18. Was Arabia a fertile country? 19. For what was it famous? 20. What was there remarkable in the commerce of Arabia? 21. Whence have we obtained the numerical figures 1, 2, 3, &c. and to whom are we indebted for the invention of Algebra? 22. Was Arabia often invaded? 23. Give some account of the expedition sent against it by the Romans.

24.* Of what great sea was the Sinus Arabicus considered an arm? 25.* What other names had it, and how do we now distinguish it? 26.* How came it to be called the Red Sea? 27.* How was its Northern part divided? 28.* Describe Ælaniticus Sinus. 29.* Where was Heroopoliticus Sinus? 30.* What wonderful event took place there? 31.* What countries did the Persicus Sinus wash? 32.* Of what sea was it considered an arm? 33.* What other name had it, and how do we now distinguish it? 34.* Where was M^t Seir, and by what name is it now known? 35.* What was it formerly called, and what tribe once dwelled round it? 36.* In what way was the name M^t Hor latterly applied? 37.* What historical fact can you mention in connection with this mountain? 38.* Describe the Melanes M^t? 39.* Where were Sinai and Horeb? 40.* What can you mention about Sinai? 41.* Where was Rephidim? 42.* For what was it remarkable? 43.* Give some account of the Desert of Paran. 44. Where was Posi-
onum Pr.? 45. Describe the Angustiae Diræ. 46. By what name was the Easternmost point of Arabia known? 47. Where was Maceta Pr., and by other names was it known?

48.* Where was Arabia Petræa and whence did it obtain its name? 49.* Was it large? 50.* Mention its principal tribe. 51.* Whence did they derive their name and origin? 52.* What was prophesied concerning the descendants of Ishmael? 53.* Give some account of Edom. 54. Where was the wilderness of Shur? 55. What do you know about Marah? 56. What about Elim and Paran? 57. Where was Ælath? 58. What rendered Eziongeber famous? 59. What can you mention about Kedar? 60. Where was the metropolis of Arabia Petræa? 61. By what names was it known, and whence did it obtain them? 62. What about Carcaria and Phœno? 63. What occurred at Oboth, and where was it? 64. Mention what you know about Bela. 65. Point out the country of the Moabites. 66. Give some account of Rabbath-Moab. 67. Where was Bostra? 68. What has rendered the land of Uz remarkable, and where was it? 69. What places can you name near it?

70.* What part of Arabia was styled Arabia Felix? 71.* Whence did it obtain this name? 72.* In what way was it connected with India? 73.* Was any portion of Eastern Arabia included in the appellation Arabia

Felix? 74. Whence did the Arabes Scenitæ obtain their name, and where did they dwell? 75. Give some account of the Saraceni. 76. What do you know about Iambia and Iathrippa? 77. What about Leuce Come? 78. What are the modern names of Thebæ, Badei Regia, and Macoraba? 79. Give some account of the Minæi and their chief city. 80. What gained them their principal consequence? 81. Where did the Sabæi dwell? 82. Were they wealthy? 83. Under what other name is their country mentioned? 84. What particulars can you state about one of their Queens? 85. Describe their city. 86. What do some say about it in connection with Ophir? 87. What was said about the winds which blew from the country round Sheba? 88. What can you mention about the Canraitæ? 89. What about Negran? 90. Give some particulars about the Elisari. 91. Describe, Musa. 92. Where was Ocelis? 93. What can you mention about the Homeritæ? 94. Describe their chief city. 95. Where was Adana? 96. Give some account of the Adramitæ. 97. And of their capital. 98. Where were the Sachalitæ cantoned? 99. For what was their country famous? 100. What are the modern names of Moscha and Syagros Pr. 101. Mention what you know about Dioscoridis I. 102. What particulars do you remember about Panchaia I.?

103.* Where was Arabia Deserta? 104.* In what way was this appellation used? 105. What are the modern names of Omana Sinus and Asichon? 106. Where did the Omanitæ dwell? 107. For what was their country famous? 108. Where was Ichthyophagorum Sinus? 109. Where was Gerrhaicus Sinus? 110. What islands lay in it? 111. Give the situation and modern names of Inapha and Laaththa. 112. Where was Mæsanites Sinus?

CHAPTER XXII.

IMPERIUM PERSICUM.

1.* How was the province of Persis bounded? 2.* With what modern province did it correspond? 3.* By what name is it mentioned in the Bible, and whence did it obtain it? 4.* What other countries besides Persis were formerly included in the appellation Elam? 5.* In what way is the name Paras used in Holy Writ? 6.* What do you remember about the extent of the Persian Empire? 7. By whom had the Elamites been conquered prior to the time of Cyrus? 8. Whence is Cyrus said to have obtained his name? 9. Mention some particulars about him. 10. What occasioned the rupture between Darius Hystaspis and the Greeks? 11. What was its consequence? 12. Who was Xerxes, and what part did he take in this war? 13. How was the Persian monarchy overthrown? 14. Under whose dominion did Persia fall after the death of Alexander? 15. Who wrested it from them? 16. When and how was the second Persian monarchy founded? 17. With what people are the Persians often confounded? 18. For what were the Persians remarkable? 19. Mention the various provinces composing the Persian Empire.

20.* Describe Caspius Mons. 21.* Where was Paropamisus M., and what other name had it? 22.* Where was the range called Parachoathras and Becius? 23.* Describe the Parueti and Arabiti Montes. 24.* What sort of a country is Persia in general? 25.* Give the course of the R. Iaxartes. 26.* What other names had it? 27.* Describe the R. Oxus. 28.* What can you mention about the R. Etymandrus? 29.* What about the Mardus? 30.* Where was the R. Mosæus?

31. Give some account of Persepolis. 32. Where was Cœle Persia? 33. Describe Pasargadæ. 34. Upon what river did it stand? 35. What w

the ancient name of *Shiraz*? 36. What do you know about *Gabæ*? 37. Where were *Gogana* and *Mesambria Chersonesus*?

38.* What is the modern name of *Susiana*? 39.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 40.* How was it bounded? 41.* In what way is the name *Cush* connected with it? 42.* Where was the land of *Nod*? 43.* What can you state about *Cissia*? 44.* How was *Susiana* connected with *Elam*? 45.* Where did the *Elymæi* and *Uxii* dwell? 46. Mention the capital of *Susiana*. 47. Give the course of the *R. Eulæus*. 48. What other names had it, and what rendered it remarkable? 49. What can you mention about the *R. Pasitigris*? 50. What about *Spasinu Charax*? 51. Where was *Aracca*?

52.* Upon what provinces did *Media* touch? 53.* With what modern province did it correspond? 54.* What rendered it important? 55.* Whence did it derive its name? 56.* Was it an ancient kingdom? 57.* What was the character of the *Medes*? 58. Where was *Atropatene*, and whence did it derive its name? 59. Describe its chief city. 60. Where did the *Martiani* dwell? 61. What lake was in their country? 62. What do you know about *Phraata*? 63. Give the modern names of *Morunda* and *Tigrana*. 64. Also of *Batina* and *Vesaspe*. 65. Mention some particulars about the *Caspîi*. 66. What sea was named after them? 67. Where did the *Gelæ* and *Cadusii* dwell? 68. Mention their chief city. 69. Where did the *Mardi* dwell? 70. Give some account of *Rhagæ*. 71. Where were the *Caspîæ Pylæ*? 72. What took place near them? 73. For what was *Nisæus Campus* famed, and where was it? 74. Where was *Choromithrene*? 75. Mention some particulars about *Ecbatana*. 76. What took place there? 77. Give the modern names of *Concobar* and *Chaon*. 78. What about *Bagistanus Mons*? 79. What was the ancient name of *Ispahan*? 80. Upon what river did it stand? 81. Where was *Syro-Media*?

82.* Was *Hyrkania* large? 83.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 84.* With what modern provinces did it correspond? 85.* For what was it famous? 86.* To what sea did it give name? 87. Where was *Coronus M.*? 88. Give the modern names of the rivers *Socanda* and *Maxeras*. 89. Describe *Zadracarta*. 90. Where was *Syrinx*, and what about it?

91.* How was *Parthia* bounded? 92.* With what modern province did it correspond? 93.* Was it a fertile country? 94.* For what were the *Parthians* famous? 95.* Give some account of their capital. 96. To whom were the *Parthians* successively tributary? 97. Mention what you know about the *Arsacidæ*. 98. Where was the district *Parthyene*? 99. What towns can you name in it? 100. Where was *Comisene*? 101. What do you know about *Sauloe Parthaunisa*? 102. What modern name answers to *Tabiene*?

103.* Upon what provinces did *Carmania* touch? 104.* With what modern province did it correspond? 105.* How was its Northern part distinguished? 106.* What was the nature of its Southern part? 107.* Whence was its name *Carmania* derived? 108.* Describe its metropolis. 109. What can you mention about *Harmozia*? 110. What about *Carpella Pr.*? 111. Where was *Badis*? 112. Give some account of *Oaracta l.*

113.* How was *Gedrosia* bounded? 114.* With what modern province did it correspond? 115.* What was the nature of the country? 116.* What can you mention about it in connection with *Semiramis* and *Cyrus*? 117.* And also in connection with *Alexander*? 118. Of what great province did *Gedrosia* form a part? 119. Describe its metropolis. 120. Who inhabited the coast of *Gedrosia*? 121. Where was *Ommana*? 122. Give the modern names of *Tyza*, *Cyiza*, and *Cophas*. 123. Give the course of the *R. Cophen*. 124. What do you know about the *Passiræ*? 125. What about the *Oritæ*? 126. Where did the *Arabitæ* dwell? 127. Give the course of the

128.* How was Ariana bounded? 129.* With what modern province did it correspond? 130.* Mention the districts into which it was divided. 131. Upon what provinces did Drangiana touch? 132. Whence did it obtain its name? 133. Give some account of the Zarangæi and their metropolis. 134. Also of the Agriaspæ. 135. Upon what provinces did Arachosia touch? 136. Whence did it obtain its name? 137. How did the Parthians distinguish it? 138. Describe Arachotus fl. 139. What about the metropolis of Arachosia? 140. Upon what provinces did the Paropamisadæ touch? 141. Whence did they derive their name? 142. Name their capital city. 143. What was the ancient name of *Cabul*? 144. Whence does the modern name appear to have been derived? 145. Upon what provinces did Aria touch? 146. When did it derive its name? 147. Where were the Sariphi M^{tes}? 148. Give the course of the Northern Aria fl. 149. Also of the Southern Aria fl. 150. Describe the metropolis of Aria. 151. Where were Phorana and Abeste? 152. What is the modern name of Sacastene? 153. Upon what provinces did Margiana touch? 154. Whence did it derive its name? 155. What can you mention about it in connection with the Romans? 156. What tribes can you mention in Margiana? 157. Give some account of the metropolis of Margiana.

158.* How was Bactriana bounded? 159.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 160.* With what modern countries did it correspond? 161.* What particulars can you mention about its metropolis? 162. Did Alexander conquer the Bactrians? 163. What did the governors of the province do after his death? 164. When and how was their kingdom destroyed? 165. Where did the Zariaspæ dwell? 166. Where was Cariatæ, and what occurred there? 167. What do you know about Guria and Drapsaca?

168.* How was Sogdiana bounded? 169.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 170.* With what modern province did it correspond? 171.* Describe its metropolis. 172.* Give some account of Nautaca. 173. What tribes can you name in Sogdiana? 174. Describe Cyreschata. 175. Also Alexandria Ultima. 176. What particulars can you mention about the Branchidæ? 177. What is the modern name of Trybactra?

CHAPTER XXIII.

INDIÆ.

1.* How was India bounded? 2.* Upon what countries did it touch? 3.* How was it divided? 4.* Whence did it derive its name? 5. Were the Greeks acquainted with it before the campaign of Alexander? 6. Whom did the mythologists represent as having invaded it? 7. Give some account of the Pygmæi. 8. To what extent of country was the campaign of Alexander confined? 9. Where did he enter India? 10. How were he and Porus connected? 11. How far did he proceed in his expedition? 12. What stopped his progress? 13. What did he do before he commenced his retreat? 14. What places did he visit in this retreat? 15. Did he visit the coast of the Indian ocean? 16. Whither did he afterwards lead his army?

17. How many nations is India said to have contained? 18. What sort of people were its inhabitants, and into how many castes were they divided? 19. Did the ancients reckon India a rich country? 20. Was it fertile? 21. For what productions was it famous? 22.* What great range of mountains bounded India on the North? 23.* How came it to be called *Caucasus*, and by what names is it now known? 24.* With what great range was it

connected? 25.* Give the course of the R. Ganges. 26.* Did the inhabitants worship it?

27.* What country is included in the appellation India intra Gangem? 28.* Describe Bettigus Mons. 29. Where was Vindius Mons? 30. What can you mention about the ranges of Sardonyx and Adisathrus? 31. What about the Orudii Montes? 32.* Give the course of the R. Indus. 33. Where was Massaga, and what about it? 34. For what was Aornos remarkable? 35. Who dwelt at Taxila, and where was it? 36. Give some account of Nysa. 37. What has given rise to the modern name *Punjab*? 38. Name the five rivers which flow through it into the Indus. 39. What is the modern name of Caspira? 40. What can you mention about the towns Nicæa and Bucephala? 41. Where was Lahora? 42. Give some account of the Malli and their chief town? 43. What took place upon the banks of the Hyphasis, and into what river does it run? 44. Why is Serinda worthy of notice? 45. Where did the Oxydracæ dwell? 46. Where was Patala? 47. How was Irinus Sinus formed? 48. Where was Monoglossum?

49. Mention the two principal rivers which enter the Ocean on the Western coast of India. 50. Into what gulf do they run? 51. Give the course of the Namadus. 52. In what way was the name Dacinabades used? 53. Who were the Brachmani, and by what other name were they known? 54. Where was Perimuda I.? 55. Give the modern names of Armagara and Peperina. 56. Where was the district Limyrica, and what town was its capital? 57. What can you mention about Male? 58. Give some account of the Aii and their chief town. 59. By what name was the Southern part of India formerly known? 60. What is the modern name of Modura?

61.* Where was Taprobana I., and by what other names was it known? 62.* What opinions did the ancients entertain as to its extent? 63.* Give some account of its inhabitants. 64. What towns can you mention in the Northern part of the island? 65. What was the ancient name of *Trincomallee*? 66. Give the modern names of Malea Mons and Sindocanda. 67. Where were Dana and Arubingara? 68. What can you mention about Cory I.? 69. Where were Argaricus Sinus and Colchicus Sinus?

70. Give the course of the R. Chaberis. 71. What do you know about Nigama? 72. What about Soretanum Paralia? 73. Give the modern names of Arcatis and Malange. 74. Where was Tyna fl.? 75. What can you mention about Mesolus fl.? 76. What about Goaris fl.? 77. What are the modern names of Modogulla and Sippara? 78. Where did the Gangaridæ Calingæ dwell? 79. Where were the Gangaridæ cantoned? 80. What can you mention about their chief town? 81. Where did the Prasii dwell? 82. Describe their metropolis. 83. What can you mention about the R. Jomanes? 84. By what tributaries was it joined? 85. What can you state about the Indraprathæ?

86.* Upon what countries did India extra Gangem touch? 87.* What modern countries did it include? 88. What do you know about the rivers Commenases and Andomatis? 89. Give the course of the R. Dyardanes. 90. Give the modern names of the rivers Cacuthis, Magon, and Coniochates. 91. What can you mention about Aganagora? 92. Where was Cirradia? 93. Give the modern names of Pentapolis and Triglyphon. 94. Where was Temala Pr.? 95. Give the course of Sabaracus fl. 96. Mention some particulars about the district Besyngitis. 97. Where did the Daonæ dwell?

98.* For what was the Aurea Chersonesus famed? 99.* By what name is it now known? 100.* Whence does it appear to have obtained it? 101.* Give some account of Iabadii I. 102.* Mention its chief city. 103.*

Were the ancients acquainted with the Southern part of *Sumatra*? 104.* By what name did they distinguish the *Straits of Malacca*? 105. Give the modern names of *Salanga* and *Palanda*. 106. Where were the *Barussæ* and *Maniolæ Iæ*? 107. Where was *Agathu Dæmonos I.*? 108. Where did the *Sindi* dwell? 109. By what name was the *G. of Siam* distinguished? 110. Give the course of the *R. Serus*. 111. What do you know about *Agimætha*?

SINARUM REGIO.

112.* By what other name were the *Sinæ* known? 113.* How was their territory bounded? 114.* With what lands to the Eastward of them were the ancients acquainted? 115.* With what modern nation do the *Sinæ* seem to be identified? 116. Mention some particulars about the *Satyrorum Iæ*. 117. Give the course of *Cotiaris fl.* 118. Where were the towns *Thinæ* and *Cattigara*? 119. What can you state about *Sinarum Metropolis*?

CHAPTER XXIV.

SARMATIA.

1.* How was *Sarmatia* bounded? 2.* In what way was it divided? 3. In what extended way was the name *Scythians* formerly used? 4. How was the name *Sauromatæ* originally employed? 5. Who were called *Jazyges*? 6. How was it that the appellation *Sarmatæ* became so extensive in its application? 7. What was the character of the *Sarmatæ*? 8. Who were called *Hippemolgi*? 9. Whence did the *Hamaxobii* obtain their name?

10.* With what modern country did *Sarmatia Europæa* correspond? 11.* How was it bounded? 12.* Upon what countries did it touch? 13.* Were the ancients acquainted with the *Arctic Ocean*? 14.* Describe the *Carpathes M.* 15.* Where were the *Bastarnicæ Alpes*? 16.* Give some account of the *Peucini* and *Venedici Montes*? 17.* What do you know about the *Budini Montes*? 18.* Mention some particulars about the *Hyperborei* or *Rhipæi Montes*. 19. In what way is the appellation *Rhipæi Montes* used? 20. Where did the *Venedæ* dwell? 21. Give the modern names of the rivers *Turuntus* and *Chesinus*. 22. Where did the *Agathyrsi* and *Æstiei* dwell? 23. Where was *Latris I.*? 24. What can you mention about the *Arimphæi*? 25. What about *Carambucis fl.* and *Lytarnis Pr.*? 26. Why were the *Jazyges Metanastæ* so called? 27. Mention some particulars about them. 28. Give some account of the *Peucini* and their chief town. 29. What do you know about the *Bastarnæ*? 30. What about the *Geloni*? 31. Give the course of the *R. Borysthenes*. 32. What was it subsequently called, and by what name is it now known? 33. Describe the *R. Hypanis* or *Bogus*. 34. What can you mention about *Olbia*? 35. Where was *Odessus*? 36. Give the course of the *R. Tanais*. 37. What tribes dwelt between it and the *Borysthenes*? 38. What can you mention about the *Roxolani* and *Borusci*? 39. Who were the *Alani*, and whence did they migrate? 40. In what countries did they afterwards settle? 41. What was their character? 42. How were they connected with the *Goths*? 43. What particulars can you mention about the district *Hylæa*? 44. What about *Dromus Achillis*? 45. For what was *Gerrhus* famed? 46. Give some account of *Cremni*.

47.* Where was the *Mæotis Palus*? 48.* How does it communicate with the *Euxine Sea*? 49.* Who were called *Mæotæ*? 50.* Whence did the *Bosporus Cimmerius* receive its name? 51.* Where did the *Cimmerii* dwell? 52.* What place retains traces of their name? 53.* What was

said about them? 54.* How were they connected with the Scythians? 55.* Whither did they retreat, and by what name were they subsequently known? 56.* What was the character of the Tauri? 57.* What story has rendered them famous? 58.* Where was the Chersonesus Taurica? 59.* With what country did the ancients compare it? 60. Where was Panticapæum? 61. Who settled there? 62. Did this colony become important? 63. What brought on its ruin? 64. How came Mithridates to have the government of it? 65. Give its subsequent history. 66. Where was Taphræ? 67. What is the modern name of Sapra Palus? 68. Where was Eupatoria? 69. Mention some particulars about the city Chersonesus. 70. Where was Criu Metopon Pr.? 71. What rendered Panticapæum famous?

72.* How was Sarmatia Asiatica bounded? 73.* Upon what countries did it touch? 74. What countries did the Pontus Euxinus wash? 75. Mention some of the great rivers that enter it. 76. What was formerly its name? 77. Give the true, as well as the reputed, origin of this name. 78. How and why was it afterwards changed? 79. What countries did the Caspian Sea wash? 80. What did the ancients fancy concerning it? 81. What did they know about the *Aral Sea*? 82. What did they assert concerning the Caspian Sea? 83. Are its waters salt? 84. Mention the principal river that enters it. 85.* Give the course of the R. Rha. 86.* For what was it famed? 87. Where did the *Assæ* and *Phthirophagi* dwell? 88. What do you know about the settlement of the *Amazons* in Sarmatia? 89. What can you mention about the *Siraceni*? 90. What about the town *Tanais*? 91. Where was *Phanagoria*? 92. Where did the *Turcæ* dwell? 93. Mention some particulars concerning them. 94. What do you know about the *Achæi*, *Zichi*, and *Heniochi*?

SCYTHIA.

95.* How was Scythia bounded? 96.* How was it divided? 97.* In what extended sense is the name Scythia sometimes used? 98.* Give some account of *M'Imaus*. 99.* By what name did the Scythians distinguish themselves? 100.* What was their reputed character? 101. With what modern country did Scythia intra *Imaum* correspond? 102. Upon what ancient countries did it touch? 103. Where was the R. *Daix*? 104. Where did the *Cachassæ* and *Chorasmi* dwell? 105. Where were the *Iaxartæ* cantoned? 106. What modern provinces did the dominions of the *Sacæ* comprehend? 107. How were they bounded? 108. What was the character of the *Sacæ*? 109. In what general way was their name used? 110. And how was that of the *Massagetæ* sometimes employed? 111. Where were the *Comedorum Montes*, and whence did they obtain their name? 112. What can you mention about *Turris Lapidea*? 113. Upon what countries did Scythia extra *Imaum* touch? 114. Give some account of the *Issedones*. 115. Where did the *Cechardæ* dwell? 116. What do you know about the *Abii*.

SERICA.

117.* Upon what countries did *Serica* touch? 118.* What modern province did it comprehend? 119.* What connection was there between the *Seres* and the *Sinæ*? 120.* Was the name *Seres* used by the people whom it designated? 121.* Whence was it derived? 122. When did the *Romans* become acquainted with the productions of *Serica*? 123. Did they set much value upon its silk? 124. Into what place in *India* was its culture introduced? 125. How did the ancients at first fancy that silk was produced? 126. Give some account of the embassy dispatched by the *Romans* to the *Chinese*. 127. Describe the *Bautisus fl.* 128. Also the *Metropolis Sera*. 129. Mention some particulars about the *Ottorocoræ*. 130. What

other tribes can you name amongst the Seres? 131. What was the nature of Serica? 132. What account is to be met with amongst the Ancients of the Great Chinese Wall?

CHAPTER XXV.

AFRICA SEPTENTRIONALIS.

1.* Into how many and what provinces did the Ancients divide Northern Africa? 2.* Where was Mauretania, and whence was its name derived? 3.* How did the Greeks at first distinguish it? 4.* Was it a fertile country? 5.* What did the Romans obtain from it? 6.* How was it subdivided in the later ages? 7.* Of what country did Mauretania Cæsariensis and Sitifensis originally form a part? 8. Whence were the Mauri said to have obtained their name? 9. Was it used in an extensive way?

10. How were the Massylii separated from the Massæsylii? 11. What modern country did the two nations inhabit? 12. Where did the Massæsylii dwell? 13. Give some account of their king Syphax. 14. What country did the Massylii originally inhabit? 15. With what Roman province did it subsequently correspond? 16. Who was the most famous of its kings? 17. How did he increase his dominions? 18. By whom was he succeeded? 19. What occasioned the Jugurthine war? 20. Mention what you know about it. 21. What do you remember about the elder Juba? 22. And what about the younger?

23.* Where was Mauretania Tingitana, and whence did it obtain its name? 24.* How was it separated from Spain? 25.* How was it bounded? 26.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 27.* With what modern countries did it correspond? 28.* For what was it remarkable? 29.* Who inhabited it, and for what were they famous? 30.* Give the course of M^t. Atlas. 31.* By what other name was it known? 32.* What fable was connected with it? 33.* Whence is this legend thought to have arisen? 34.* To what ocean did M^t. Atlas give name? 35.* With what ridge of mountains was M^t. Atlas connected? 36.* Describe the R. Molochath. 37.* Give the course of the R. Subur. 38. What do you know about the R. Asama? 39. What about the R. Phut? 40. Where did the Autololes dwell? 41. Give some account of Cerne I. 42. Where were Sala and Banasa? 43. Where was Emporicus Sinus, and whence did it obtain its name? 44. Describe Volubilis. 45. Mention some particulars about Lixus. 46. Where was Zilis? 47. By what names was the North Western promontory of Africa known, and whence did it obtain them? 48. What do you know about Tingis? 49. What about Abyla? 50. Give some account of Columnæ Herculis. 51. Where did the Metagonitæ dwell, and whence did they obtain their name? 52. Where was Rusadir?

53.* Whence did Mauretania Cæsariensis derive its name? 54. With what modern country did it correspond? 55.* How was it bounded? 56.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 57.* Was it fertile? 58.* To what great nation did it once belong? 59.* What can you mention about the Musonii and their leader Tacfarinas? 60. Where was Siga, and why is it worthy of notice? 61. Give the modern names of Guiza, Arsenaria, and Cartenna. 62. Where was Chinalaph fl.? 63. Mention some particulars about Cæsarea. 64. What about Rusucurum? 65. Give the ancient name of the city of *Algiers*. 66. Where was Auzea?

67.* Why was Mauretania Sitifensis so called? 68.* With what modern country did it correspond? 69.* How was it bounded? 70.* What was the nature of the country? 71.* What did the Romans obtain from it. 72. Give

some account of Sitifis. 73. Where were Saldæ and Choba? 74. What do you know about Igilgili? 75. Where was Thubuna? 76. What can you mention about the Salinæ Nubonenses? 77. Where was Savus fl.?

78.* With what part of the continent of Africa were the Romans first acquainted? 79.* Whence did they obtain the name Africa? 80.* How did they subsequently employ it? 81.* What can you state about Africa Nova and Vetus? 82.* How was the great province of Africa latterly subdivided?

83.* With what modern country did the Roman province of Numidia correspond? 84.* What great nation originally inhabited it? 85.* Mention the extent of the great kingdom of Numidia. 86. What was the character of the inhabitants of North Western Africa? 87. By what name did the Greeks distinguish them, and whence did they derive it? 88. When did the Greeks and Romans first hear of them? 89. In what extended way was the term Nomades applicable? 90. How was it afterwards confined by the Romans? 91. What was the character of the Numidians? 92. Where was Ampsaga fl., and what renders it worthy of notice? 93. Where was Thapsa? 94. Give some account of Hippo Regius. 95. What do you know about Tabraca? 96. What about the R. Tusca? 97. Describe Cirta. 98. What took place at Thambes M., and where was it? 99. Give the situation and modern name of Theveste. 100. What do you know about Tagaste and Madaura? 101. Where was Lambese? 102. What about Thubutus?

103.* What modern country did Zeugitana occupy? 104.* How was it bounded? 105.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 106.* Whence is it conjectured to have derived its name? 107. By whom, and when, were Leptis, Thapsus, Hadrumetum, and Carthage, founded? 108. What can you mention about the ascendancy of Carthage? 109. To what was it mainly owing? 110. How long did it carry on war with Rome, and with what success? 111. Give the limits of the Punic territory? 112. Give the course of the R. Bagradas. 113. Where was Sicca Veneria? 114. Mention some particulars about Zama Regia. 115. What do you know about Vacca? 116. What about Castra Cornelia? 117. What rendered Pulchrum Pr. remarkable? 118. Where was Utica? 119. What took place there? 120. Give some account of Hippo Zarytus. 121. Between what lakes did Thirmida stand? 122. What occurred there?

123.* When was Carthage founded, and by what name did the Greeks distinguish it? 124.* Where was it situated? 125.* Where was the Byrsa? 126.* What origin was assigned to this name? 127.* What was the circuit of Carthage? 128.* What has rendered it famous? 129.* Whence was the name Pœni derived? 130.* When and where did the first Punic war break out? 131.* When and how was the third Punic war terminated? 132.* What is meant by the proverb "Punica fides?" 133. When and how was the first Punic war brought on? 134. How long did it last, and upon what terms did the Carthaginians obtain peace? 135. When and how was the second Punic war occasioned? 136. How did Hannibal follow up his conquest of Saguntum? 137. When and how was the second Punic war terminated? 138. To what terms did the Carthaginians then agree? 139. How came the elder Cato to be sent to Carthage? 140. What opinion did he give about Carthage when he returned to Rome? 141. When and how was the third Punic war brought on? 142. Who conducted the siege of Carthage? 143. What was the consequence of this siege? 144. Did the Romans raze Carthage to the ground? 145. By whom was a new Carthage attempted to be built? 146. Under whom was it built? 147. Did it become a flourishing place? 148. What can you mention about its ruins? 149. By what name was Carthage first known? 150. How came it to be

called Carthada? 151. What do you know about Megara? 152. Give some account of the two harbours of Carthage? 153. Describe Tunes. 154. What about Hermæa Acra? 155. For what were the Æginori Aræ remarkable, and where were they? 156. Mention some particulars about the town Aspis. 157. Where was Cossura I.? 158. Give the modern names of Neapolis and Curubis.

159.* Upon what province did Byzacena touch? 160.* With what modern country did it correspond? 161.* In what kingdom was part of it once included? 162.* What can you mention about Byzacium and Emporia? 163.* Whence did Byzacium derive its name? 164.* How was the name Emporia applied? 165.* In what way did the Romans use the names Emporia and Byzacium? 166.* Was Byzacena fertile? 167. What do you know about Hadrumetum? 168. What about Leptis Minor? 169. For what was Thapsus famous? 170. Describe the Syrtis Minor. 171. Where was Cercina I.? 172. What about Tacapa? 173. Give some account of the Lotophagi and the I. Meninx. 174. Point out the course of the R. Triton. 175. Where was Tritonis L., and what other names had it? 176. For what was it celebrated? 177. Mention some particulars about the Gardens of the Hesperides. 178. Where was Capsa, and for what was it remarkable? 179. Give the modern names of Thala and Sufetula. 180. What about Tusdrus.

181.* How was Tripolitana bounded? 182.* What modern province did it include? 183.* Whence did it derive its name? 184.* To what nation did it once belong? 185.* Give some account of the Philænorum Aræ. 186. Describe the Syrtis Major. 187. What sort of a country was Tripolitana? 188. What can you mention about Sabrata? 189. Where was Ea, and what other names had it? 190. Mention some particulars about Leptis. 191. For what was Cinyps fl. famous? 192. Where were the capes Trieron and Cephalæ? 193. For what were the Psylli remarkable, and where did they dwell? 194. Where was Gerisa? 195. Describe Ater Mons. 196. Where was Cidamus?

197.* Were the Greeks acquainted with the province of Libya at an early period? 198.* What did they call the inhabitants of the country? 199.* In what way did they and the Romans subsequently use the name Libya? 200.* How did the Romans contract the application of it? 201.* Did the Romans use the name as familiarly as the Greeks? 202.* In what way did the name continue to be used? 203.* How do we now distinguish the same extent of country? 204.* How was it subsequently divided? 205.* Was Libya fertile?

206.* How was Cyrenaica bounded? 207.* With what modern country did it correspond? 208.* Whence did it derive its name? 209. Where and when did Battus found his city? 210. By how many kings was he succeeded? 211. What can you mention about the origin of the names Cyrenaica and Pentapolis? 212. What cities formed the Pentapolis? 213. For what was Cyrenaica famous? 214. Where did the Nasamones dwell? 215. Give some account of the city Hesperides. 216. And of the Tritonis Palus. 217. Where was Hadrianopolis? 218. What can you mention about Teuchira? 219. What about Ptolemais? 220. Give some account of Barce. 221. Where was Phycus Pr.? 222. What do you know about Apollonia? 223. Where was the city Cyrene situated? 224. By whom and when was it founded? 225. Give its history. 226. What is it now called? 227. To whom did it give birth? 228. Where was Darnis?

229.* How was Marmarica bounded? 230.* With what modern country did it correspond? 231.* How was the name Marmaridæ applied at different times? 232.* How did the Romans divide Marmarica? 233.* For what

were the Marmaridæ famed? 234. Where did the Gigamæ dwell? 235. Where was Paliurus? 236. For what was Platea I. remarkable? 237. What can you mention about Menelaus P^{trus}? 238. Describe the Catabathmus Magnus. 239. Where was Augila?

240.* How was Libya Exterior bounded? 241.* What modern country did it include? 242.* To what nation did it formerly belong? 243.* What was the nature of the country? 244.* Where was Ammon, and whence did it derive its name? 245.* For what was it famous? 246.* Who are supposed to have built the temple? 247.* What fable was connected with the worship of Jupiter there? 248. What can you mention about the oracle there? 249. What about the visit of Alexander to it? 250. Give some account of Cambyzes' invasion of it. 251. Describe the Ammoniaca Regia. 252. Why was Solis Fons remarkable, and where was it? 253. Where did the Adyrmachidæ dwell?

CHAPTER XXVI.

ÆGYPTUS.

1.* How was Ægyptus bounded? 2.* Was it all inhabited? 3.* By what names is it now known? 4.* By what names is it mentioned in the Old Testament? 5.* Whence did it obtain them? 6.* Whence does the name Ægyptus appear to have been derived? 7.* Who are now called *Copts*? 8. What can you state about the fertility of Egypt? 9. What did it produce? 10. Mention some particulars about the Papyrus. 11. Into how many epochs may the history of Egypt be divided? 12. Give the first. 13. The second. 14. The third. 15. What brought on the battle of Actium? 16. What was the consequence of it? 17. What did the Egyptians say about their antiquity? 18. What was said about their king Osiris? 19. What discoveries did they make? 20. In whose hands was all their learning? 21. Mention some particulars about the Hieroglyphics.

22.* Name the longest river with which the Ancients were acquainted. 23.* Whence did it derive its name, and by what other appellations was it distinguished? 24.* Where does it rise? 25.* Give the course of the R. Astapus. 26.* What did the Ancients surmise with respect to the Nuchul and Nilus? 27.* What great cataracts can you mention in the Nile? 28. By what mountains is the valley of the Nile bounded? 29. Name the seven mouths of the Nile. 30. What is meant by the Delta of Egypt? 31. What natural phenomenon is connected with the Nile? 32. Describe it. 33. What is it caused by? 34. To what did the Ancients attribute it? 35. What is the average rise of the Nile, and what benefit is it to the country? 36. Describe Troicus Mons. 37. What mountains can you mention between the Nile and the Red Sea? 38. What is meant by the term *Nomi*? 39. Whence did they derive their origin? 40. How many *Nomi* were there originally, and what was their number under the emperor Theodosius? 41. Where was the province Heptanomis, and why was it so called? 42. What other name had it, and whence was it obtained?

43. Name the provinces into which Egypt was divided. 44.* Whence did Ægyptus Inferior obtain its name? 45.* How is it now distinguished? 46.* Upon what provinces did it touch? 47. Mention its chief city. 48. Where was it situated? 49. Who built it? 50. What were the main causes of its sudden greatness? 51. Give some account of Pharos. 52. What can you mention about the library at Alexandria? 53. Where was Mareotis L.? 54. Where were Plinthine and Parætonium? 55. Describe the district Nitriotis. 56. What towns stood in it, and for what was it remarkable?

57. Who built Nicopolis? 58. Describe the city Canopus. 59. To what mouth of the Nile did it give name? 60. Where was Bolbitine, and to what mouth of the Nile did it give name? 61. Give some account of ebennytus L. 62. Describe the famous island in it. 63. What particulars can you mention about Pelusium? 64. Where was Casius M., and for what was it remarkable? 65. What was said about Sirbonis Palus? 66. Where was Rhinocorura? 67. What renders the Torrent of Egypt worthy of notice? 68. Mention what you know about Heroopolis. 69. Where was Rameses, and what about it? 70. Give some account of the canal from the Nile to the Red Sea. 71. Describe Arsinoë or *Suez*. 72. Where was Babylon, and who built it? 73. Mention some particulars about Heliopolis. 74. What do you remember about Leontopolis and Onion? 75. Where was Sais, and what rendered it famous? 76. For what was Naucratis remarkable? 77. By what name was the Eastern arm of the Nile known? 78. What do you remember about Athribis? 79. What about Bubastus? 80. Where was Tahpanhees? 81. Give the modern names of Busiris, Sebenytus, and Mendes. 82. Describe Tanis.

83.* How was Heptanomis bounded? 84.* Whence did it receive its name? 85.* How many Nomi did it contain in the later ages? 86. Mention its chief city. 87. By what names is it mentioned in the Bible? 88. Where was it situated? 89. What can you mention about its greatness? 90. What places now occupy its site? 91. Where were the Pyramids? 92. Give some account of the principal one. 93. What do you know about Aphroditopolis? 94. What about Heracleopolis Magna? 95. Describe Arsinoë or Crocodilopolis. 96. What particulars can you mention about the Labyrinth near Arsinoë? 97. What are the modern names of Oxyrynchus, Co, and Cynopolis? 98. How were the frontiers of Heptanomis and Thebais guarded? 99. Give some account of Hermopolis. 100. Also of Antinoë. 101. What is meant by the term Oasis? 102. Describe the Oasis Minor. 103. Also the Oasis Major.

104.* How was Thebais bounded? 105.* By what other name was it known? 106. Where was Lycopolis, and whence did it derive its name? 107. For what was Antæopolis remarkable? 108. Describe Chemnis. 109. What do you know about Ptolemais Hermi? 110. For what was Abydos famous? 111. What can you mention about Tentyra? 112. What about Coptos? 113. How was it connected with the Red Sea? 114.* Did Thebes extend along both banks of the Nile? 115.* By what names is it mentioned in Holy Writ? 116.* What did the Greeks call it? 117.* What was said about its gates? 118.* What was its circuit, and how was it defended? 119.* What can you mention about it in connection with the kings of Egypt? 120.* What part of it was called Memnonium? 121.* How did the Greeks and Romans apply the name Diospolis? 122.* What famous statue was there near Thebes? 123.* What were its dimensions, and for what was it remarkable? 124.* Who mutilated it? 125.* Who destroyed Thebes? 126.* Did it ever rise to its former importance? 127.* What places now occupy its site? 128. Where was Tathyris, and what about it? 129. Give the modern names of Hermonthis, Latopolis, and Hieraconopolis? 130. What can you mention about Apollonopolis Magna? 131. What about Ombos? 132. Describe Syene. 133. Where was Elephantine, and what about it? 134. What cataract was near it? 135. Mention some particulars about Philæ. 136. Give some account of the sea-port Berenice. 137. Where was Acathartus Sinus? 138. Describe Myos Hormus.

CHAPTER XXVII.

ÆTHIOPIA.

1.* In what way did the Greeks use the terms Æthiops, Æthiopes, and Æthiopia? 2.* In what general way was the name Æthiopes used? 3.* Where did the Hesperii Æthiopes dwell? 4.* Why was Æthiopia sub Ægypto so called? 5.* How were the names Libya Interior and Æthiopia Interior used? 6. Were the Greeks acquainted with the existence of black men at an early period? 7. What did they fancy about them. 8. With what mythological race did they connect them? 9. What did they afterwards discover about Æthiopia?

10.* How was Æthiopia sub Ægypto bounded? 11.* With what modern countries did it correspond? 12.* Where was the kingdom of Meroë? 13.* How was it bounded? 14.* What modern states did it include? 15. In what way were the people of Meroë governed? 16. Were they closely allied with the Egyptians? 17. What interrupted their friendly intercourse? 18. When was it renewed? 19. What brought on the ruin of Meroë? 20. How was it governed afterwards? 21. Give some account of the Nubæ. 22. Also of the Blemmyes. 23. Describe the district Dodekaschoenos. 24. Where were Metachompsø and Hiera Sycaminos? 25. What can you mention about Primis? 26. Describe the cataract near it. 27. Give some account of Gargaudes I. 28. Where were Primis Parva and Primis Magna? 29. What can you mention about Napata? 30. How was the I. of Meroë formed, and with what was it compared? 31. Give the course of the R. Astaboras. 32. Also of the Astapus. 33. What is the modern name of L. Psæboa, and where was it? 34. Where was the city of Meroë?

35.* Where was the territory of the Axomitæ? 36.* With what modern kingdom did it correspond? 37.* Between what limits did it extend? 38.* Did the Ancients know much of Ethiopia to the S. of it? 39.* Mention the capital of the Axomitæ. 40. Whence did they come? 41. What particulars can you give about their early history? 42. What connection had they with Arabia? 43. By whom and when were the Axomitæ converted to Christianity? 44. What tribes can you mention amongst them? 45. Where was the Mynhifera Regio? 46. Give some account of Auxume. 47. Where was Aduli, and to what gulf did it give name? 48. Describe Ptolemais Theron. 49. Where did the Troglodytæ dwell, and whence did they derive their name? 50. Where were the Angustiæ Diræ? 51. Give the modern names of Dire and Avalites. 52. Where did the Salatæ dwell, and what sort of a country did they inhabit? 53. Give some account of Aromata Pr. 54. What can you mention about Rhapta? 55. Of what country was it the metropolis? 56. Give the modern name of Menuthias I. 57. Why is Prasum Pr. worthy of notice?

LIBYA INTERIOR.

58.* Point out the limits of Libya Interior. 59.* What was its North Western part called? 60.* Where did the Garamantes dwell? 61. What can you mention about the Gætuli? 62. What was the character of the Garamantes? 63. How were they connected with the Romans? 64. Mention their capital. 65. Give the ancient name of Ferran. 66. Where was the R. Gir? 67. With what lakes did it communicate? 68. What is the modern name of Libya Palus? 69. What can you mention about Ischeri and the Calitæ? 70. Where was Gira Metropolis? 71.* Where is the R. Nigir? 72.* What did the Ancients fancy about its course? 73.* Describe its course. 74. What can you mention about the great range of the

Lunæ Montes? 75. Give the modern names of Nigira Metropolis and Thuppæ. 76. What other names had the Nigir? 77. With what lake is it presumed to communicate? 78. What can you mention about its junction with the Nile? 79. What about Nigrites Palus? 80. What did the Ancients say about the Phænomena of the Nigir? 81. To what people did it give name? 82. Where was *Æthiopia Interior*?

83.* Where were the Fortunatæ Iæ., and whence have they derived their modern name? 84.* For what were they celebrated by the Ancients? 85. Give some account of the Northernmost of them. 86. Where was Centuria I.? 87. What do you know about the islands Canaria and Convallis? 88. Give the modern names of Capraria, Junonia, and Pluvialia. 89. What can you mention about the longitude of the Fortunate Islands?

90.* What did the Greeks know of the Libyan coast below Mauretania? 91.* Who were better acquainted with it? 92.* Give some account of the Punic voyage along this coast. 93.* How is it that so little is known about this voyage? 94.* What did many of the Ancients attempt to prove from the account of this voyage? 95.* Were the later Geographers amongst the Ancients acquainted with the whole coast of Africa? 96. When was the expedition of Hanno undertaken, and of how many men was it composed? 97. What places did they pass? 98. What can you mention about Theon Ochema? 99. What about the Govillæ? 100. What fable did the mythologists connect with the island of the Govillæ? 101. What mountain seems to agree best with the Theon Ochema? 102. By what names do the Ancients appear to have known *C. Blanco* and *C. Verde*? 103. Where were the rivers Daradus, Bambotus, and Nia? 104. What was said about them? 105. What did the Ancients know about the *Cape Verde Islands*?

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